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THE

REGISTER OF THE VISITORS ✓

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

FROM A.D. 1647 TO A.D. 1658.

v. 1

EDITED,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING  
THE COMMONWEALTH,

BY

MONTAGU BURROWS,

CHICHELE PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXXI.





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[NEW SERIES XXIX.]





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## PREFACE.

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THE Register of the Visitors of Oxford University appointed by the Long Parliament in 1647, and continued, under several changes, during most of the period of the Commonwealth, has, it need hardly be said, an intrinsic value far beyond that of a mere University Register. It affords us an unique opportunity of studying the principles on which the authorities of the Commonwealth acted, of watching in its very origin and secret recesses the struggle between the conflicting forces of politics and religion at that remarkable period, and of recovering the history of some distinguished persons who ought to be better known.

The question might well be asked, why so important a record has never been published before. It has been lying in the Bodleian Library for more than two hundred years; it was largely used by Anthony Wood, and afterwards by Walker; various writers have expressed a wish that it might be made available for the public. The question might be answered in part by asking another. Why has not the history of the University of Oxford been undertaken since the days of Wood? Up to his time, owing chiefly to his own enormous labours, we are fairly acquainted with that history; but he died in 1695; and nothing of the sort, if we except the notes upon Wood which have been published by Gutch and Bliss in their editions of the great antiquary, has been attempted since. The Visitors' Register has only shared in the general neglect.

Perhaps it may not be out of place here to express a hope that even the publication of this series of documents, falling in, as it does, in point of time with that of more than one College Register, or history of a College, may lead to some step being taken. When several rills are flowing in the same direction, they must have a tendency to unite. When a few more Colleges have yielded up





their treasures besides Magdalen, Allsouls, and Exeter—to name them in order of publication—some person or, still better, some body of persons, may surely be expected to take up the story where Wood left it. Hearne's Diary, recently indexed in the Bodleian, will supply valuable materials for an interesting period; there are numerous collections of letters, and various biographies, at hand; and there no longer remains the serious difficulty of decyphering for this later period documents which require the practised eye of the "expert."

Perhaps also the very fact already mentioned, that Wood drew largely from the Visitors' Register, may have operated against its publication. The deference paid to Wood has been so great that it has been, rather lazily, taken for granted that we may throw away the bones from which he has extracted the marrow. But any one who takes sufficient interest in the subject to compare the Register with Wood's account of the proceedings registered, will see at once the need of having the whole before him. Wood may generally be credited with honestly giving such facts as he knows; and he even occasionally makes candid admissions when facts tell against the views which he most vehemently expresses: but while his industry, enterprise, courage, and truthfulness must never be forgotten, his readers will very often find themselves obliged to distrust his conclusions, to disregard his epithets, and, while they retain the outline of his picture, to wash off the whole of the colouring.

If these remarks apply to any period of which Wood wrote, they must do so with tenfold force in relation to the times in which he himself lived. To write with calm historic judgment of such times is proverbially impossible; and Wood was so far from being a philosopher, that he undisguisedly displays his furious partisanship. He had also his share of the coarseness of the age; and the glimpses we have lately obtained of him in the letters of Humphrey Prideaux





do not increase our respect for his temper and manner of life. But there is a more excusable and still more characteristic ground for the bitterness with which he relates the history of the Parliamentary Visitation. The Great Rebellion, and the Governments which intervened before the Restoration, had broken the thread of a great history, and largely added to the difficulty of ascertaining past facts. The truly antiquarian disgust arising from this cause can only be fully appreciated by those who have ventured into similar regions of research. As the English Revolution brought about the destruction of vast masses of documents, and broke up numerous important families, so, when the Restoration came, the favourite method of evincing the national feeling was to destroy all traces of the intrusion. Wood suffered chiefly from the first dispersion; subsequent ages from both combined.

Nor is there any other writer, living anywhere near those times, by whose light we may correct false impressions derived from Wood. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* contains some additions to the matter obtained from Wood; but the author surpasses his master in bitter one-sidedness, and relies even more on the scurrilous broadsheets and reckless personalities of those Cavalier scribes whose ephemeral productions have little real claim on our respect.

Lastly, the Visitors' Register might, perhaps, before this have found an editor, if the distinguished men to whom it has been proposed had not been too much occupied to give up the time which such a work requires. The present Editor, while most sincerely regretting that it has not fallen into abler hands, has endeavoured to make it more intelligible by an Introduction and a body of Notes, as also by re-arranging the entries in chronological order. This last was a harder task than might be supposed. Whatever the merits of the Visitors, they certainly did not keep a very strict eye over their Registrar, or, as he was then called, their "Register." The book is a most disorderly production; a fact which may be





partly accounted for by the irregular pay of the officer, to which we find constant reference, and partly by the circumstance that he left his work to be done by a deputy. Indeed, there were more deputies than one. Mr. Newhouse was appointed by the Visitors, at the commencement of their labours in 1647; but the signature of Ralph Austen occurs within a few months; and he had been preceded for a short time by a Mr. Wells. In January 1650-1, the said Austen is stated to have done the duty of Mr. Newhouse, "who doth for the most part reside in London, attending upon his master," for "nearly three years" before. Even after Austen is regularly appointed to the place he had so long filled as deputy, we find Elisha Coles doing his duty on one occasion. But Austen, having been again appointed by the last body of Visitors, remains to the last, and is noted by Wood as having lived on at Oxford till 1676, devoting himself to religion and horticulture. On both these subjects he wrote; but the merits of the practical treatise on gardens being obscured by the demerits of the "Spiritual use of an Orchard," which he unadvisedly bound up with it, the fame of the author has not survived.<sup>a</sup> His florid letter to Laud, when Proctor in 1630, may be found in the Archbishop's History of his Chancellorship.<sup>b</sup> It was at his death that the Register with which he was identified came to the Bodleian Library. There is nothing to show how it came there, but it was probably deposited by his executors.

It is needless to inquire why this valuable document was not formally received amongst the University archives, instead of being placed in the Bodleian. The very proposal would certainly at the time have been considered a deadly insult, its acceptance a foul desecration: the book would have been burnt. Ralph Austen, or his representatives, knew what they were about. Entombed in the venerable library it would at least be safe. If not worthy to be

<sup>a</sup> Wood's *Fasti*, vol. ii. p. 174.

<sup>b</sup> Land's *Works*, vol. v. part i. p. 33: Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.





reckoned a part of the archives of the University, to which indeed it had no absolute claim, it might yet reappear as general history. The Visitation, too detestable in the reign of Charles the Second to be mentioned without a curse, might perhaps in some future age receive at least fair play.

In illustration of these remarks it will be sufficient to quote the official entry at the end of the volume of the Register of Convocation, which contains the records of the University during the same period as that covered by the Visitors' Register. This is the *Registrum Convocationis T.*, used by Wood, and often referred to in the Notes accompanying this edition of its sister volume. It has received a more respectful treatment than that other document: but its place of dignity in the archives was only permissible when duly stigmatized by the following quaint and characteristic excommunication:—

“Evolventes præsens hoc Registrum Venerabilis Domus Convocationis, quod ab anno 1648 ad annum fere 1660 ejusdem res gestas continet, durante tyrannide Parliamentaria, Philippo Comite Pembrochiæ, Olivario et Richardo Cromwelliis, Cancellarium nomine sese hic venditantibus, Acta pleraque officio subditorum erga Principem, Scholarium erga Matrem Academiam, famæ demum bonæ et honestati publicæ, prorsus repugnantia reperimus. Itaque pro jure et potestate nobis hac ex parte per Venerabilem domum Convocationis Octob. 31. anº D<sup>ni</sup> 1666 concessis, ista omnia prædicta (singulis enim percensendis piget) censuræ subjicimus et Damnamus.

Dat. 25. Jan. JOHAN. FELL: Vice Chan.

1666 [1666-7.] RO. SAY: Coll. Oriel Præposit.

JACOBUS HYDE: Aulæ B. Magd. Princip.

KEN. DIGBY: E Coll. Omn. Anim.

N. HODGES: Proc. Sen: Ex Aede X<sup>ti</sup>

GUAL. BAYLEY: Proc. Alter: E Coll. Magd.

JOHANNES PROCTER: e Coll. Exon.

ROB<sup>tus</sup> HUNTINGTON: e Coll. Merton.





The original spelling of the Register has been carefully retained (the contractions alone being expanded), as well as the original marginal notes and paging. The proper spelling of the names which occur has been obtained, wherever it was possible, from the Matriculation Registers and Subscription Books, the Lists of Degrees, and the College Registers; and will be found in the Index of Names.

On the subject of references it should be mentioned, that, while other authors are named, it has not been thought necessary to place Anthony Wood's name before the well-known "Annals," "Fasti," &c., which contribute so much to our guidance.

It only remains for the Editor to offer his hearty thanks to all those who have assisted him in preparing this edition of the Visitors' Register. In every College the Head, or some other competent member of it, has proved willing to afford with the greatest kindness whatever information was in his power. Their names will be found in the Explanatory Preface to the Index of Names, and elsewhere. But the Editor must here offer his special thanks to the Rev. C. W. Boase, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, and the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, of Magdalen, whose admirable labours on the Registers of their own Colleges have enabled them to contribute more than ordinary assistance to the work in hand; to the Rev. Dr. Ince, Regius Professor of Divinity, who has most kindly inspected the Introduction; to the Rev. W. Macray, of the Bodleian; and to the Rev. J. Griffiths, Warden of Wadham and Keeper of the Archives, who, having made University documents his particular study, has always proved himself ready to assist his fellow labourers.

NOTE.—It may be well to call attention in this place to the correction given in the Explanatory Preface to the Index of Names (p. 465), of the estimates of the number of Expulsions made in pp. xxvi., lxxxix., and xc.

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# INTRODUCTION.

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## CHAPTER I.

### ANTECEDENT OXFORD HISTORY.

IN one, and that the most obvious, sense, the government of Oxford University for fourteen years—from the Surrender of the City in 1646 to the Restoration in 1660—stands out distinct from all the years of the previous and later centuries, as an interruption, an anomaly, a suspension of rights and duties, an isolated period. It appears so in the Works of Anthony Wood, in such notices as we find in Lord Clarendon's Works and Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, as well as in those of modern compilers. Even when treated by professed advocates of the Puritans, like Neal, in the middle of the last century, it seems much the same. It was the government, by a Republic or "Commonwealth," of an institution of which, from the earliest ages, kings had been the nursing fathers and queens the nursing mothers; and this a Republic founded in the sacred blood of a king who had stamped his mark on the City and University of Oxford far more distinctly than any monarch before or since; who had made the City his home, his central citadel, the members of the University his body-guard, its chief divines his Bishops, counsellors, and chaplains; and who, issuing from its bulwarks for the last time in his troubled life as a free man, went forth only, after a frightful imprisonment, to die. When this Government had passed away, amidst the execrations of those who had once shouted its welcome, it was succeeded by the sovereignty of the monarch whose popularity covered his faults, and to whom, as the son of the "Royal martyr," by the nation generally, and most assuredly by Oxford, all offences were forgiven.

Again, this Government was the triumph of the Nonconformists





over the Church,<sup>a</sup>—the Church by which the Universities were not only founded, but of which they were an integral part, the very centre and defence, the Church of England, whose vicissitudes in Medieval and Reformation times, in the phases of Elizabethan and Caroline theology alike, they, and especially Oxford, had conspicuously shared. When this Government was superseded by the Restoration of Charles the Second, the Church resumed her sway just as if nothing had happened; the Prayer Book once more was heard where the Directory had for a time taken its place, and priests “duly administered the Word and Sacraments” where ministers had lectured and held prayer-meetings; nor has there been any substantial breach of continuity since that time.

And yet, when we candidly reflect upon the circumstances, and still more upon the results, of this Visitation, or rather this Visitation government of the University, we cannot but observe that there is something left out of account in regarding it simply as an isolated period and anomalous fact. We find ourselves in serious difficulty when we deal in this sense with its results; and we cannot but ask ourselves whether there may not be some different explanation of the acts of the Visitors from that given by Wood and his followers, some discrimination between the different sections of Visitors as they come upon the stage, which might afford a better interpretation—perhaps some reflected light upon the subject from the previous fluctuations of theological opinion, which had affected the University before it became what the Visitors found it. It may at any rate be of some use to recount a few of these fluctuations, and briefly advert to their causes.

For some three-quarters of a century before the Great Rebellion the Universities had been in a very flourishing condition. Apparently reduced and weakened, but really strengthened, by the struggles of the Reformation, they no longer possessed a mere share, along with the monastic bodies, in the influence exerted upon the

<sup>a</sup> They were not so much Dissenters from its constitution as Nonconformists to some of its requisitions.”—Orme’s *Memoirs of Dr. John Owen*, p. 5.





theology of the clergy and the general education of the people: they had absorbed it all. They had themselves, through the rapid development of the numerous Colleges which had from the first excluded monks and friars, powerfully aided the Reforming movement; and had accordingly, amidst the general crash, been on the whole, in spite of an occasional attack, sedulously protected in their property and privileges. The Tudor Dictators, obeying the instincts of the nation in setting themselves free from the yoke of Rome, found that they must lean on something more solid than the popular will, and the Universities were ready to their hands. Henry and Edward, each in turn, took care that the Universities should march to their tune; and Mary died before she could accomplish any decisive reaction. However widely the three next monarchs, Elizabeth, James, and Charles, differed in character and circumstances, they agreed exactly in one thing, the value they each attached to the Universities.

In these last three reigns the two great "seminaries of religious and useful learning" had thus, recovering from the shock of the Reformation, become the leading feature in the national progress. They were the representatives of the Reformed Church, the nursery of the statesmen, clergy, lawyers, and physicians of the realm. The marks of the Reformation struggle were all but obliterated by the Act of Incorporation (13 Eliz.), which put an end to many disorders; and they rapidly grew rich under the operation of the Statute for the "Relief of Commons" which now followed (18 Eliz.) Under that Statute came a change of the last importance in their history, though probably little suspected at first. Under the obscure expression, "one third part at least of the old rent shall be reserved and expended to the relief of commons and diet of the said Colleges," lurked the whole system, previously almost unknown, and quite unrecognized, of regular money allowances to Fellows and Scholars. A surplus revenue was now authorized and established in every Society, which, under the ruling of successive Visitors, developed into a fund regularly divided amongst the members on the Founda-





tion. The process is easily traceable in the history of All Souls' College, and in this respect it is probably a type of the rest.

When the Colleges now existing were founded, the monastic idea, in its special, distinctive form, had been rejected as a part of their constitution. There had been no vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, nor their equivalents, in the elaborate provisions made by Walter de Merton, William of Wykeham, Henry Chichele, and the rest. But, as far as the monastic system had formed and sustained the substantial character and habits of a student, of a clergyman, of a professional man who was also a clergyman, just so far, and quite as far, the Colleges reproduced that idea. Their Fellows or Scholars were monks of a better kind. They were to live a perfectly simple and devout life, under the strictest rules, with common meals, and a "livery" provided by the Founder's bequest, a common library, strict boundaries for their walks, and a common interest in the property of the College, but no money allowance. When they began to educate Commoners this strict system still pervaded the whole establishment, and it was suitable to the modest ideas of the period of the Renaissance.

But the wealth which it now, in consequence of the Act of 18 Eliz., became the direct interest of every College to foster and increase, and which the growing prosperity of the country made more and more considerable, soon effected a decisive change in many directions. In the first place it powerfully attracted the upper, and the now rapidly-growing middle classes, to the Universities; and, in the second place, it gradually altered the whole tone of the Colleges and their style of living. The University, in the last half of Elizabeth's reign, was a very different institution from what it had been in the fifteenth century, or even in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

With all this increase of wealth and popularity, and the security produced by royal patronage and regular establishment, came also inevitably a corresponding tendency to excess and luxury. Of this we find many traces in sumptuary laws and Injunctions of Visitors.





The race of frugal scholars and clergy who introduced the Renaissance and established the Reformation in England had been succeeded by a much more various body of University men. Students and clergy still indeed flourished; but there were many rich men—men of the world, men of a wider and freer scope of mind. On these men the fashions of the Court, and the examples of the Continent, restrained within bounds by the careful government of Elizabeth, had, by the time that the first Stuart sovereign settled himself on his English throne, taken serious hold. The general change which came over the country in James's reign is so well understood and acknowledged that it is enough to make only the most ordinary reference to it in this place. Perhaps the famous ballad-song of the period, describing the old and the new English courtier, on which has been founded the modern "Fine old English Gentleman," may be taken as a fair specimen of the change. The removal of the strong hand of the great Queen was felt in every direction, and in this amongst others. "England was England then," said regretful observers in the subsequent age, and the sigh was prompted by more, far more, than a mere sentimental attachment to the past.

As regards Oxford it is enough to quote Wood's *Annals* under the year 1606. In that year James and his Court paid a visit to the University. The author of the *Annals* tells us it was most prejudicial to the morals of the students, especially in relation to "that damned sin of drunkenness; for whereas in the days of Queen Elizabeth it was little or nothing practised—sack being rather then taken for a cordial than a usual liquor, sold also for that purpose in apothecaries' shops—and a heinous crime it was to be overtaken with drink or to smoke tobacco, it now became in a manner common; it became a laudable fashion." There are many subsequent indications in Wood's *Annals*, in Clarendon's *Life*, and elsewhere, of the prevalence of intemperance, but none more conclusive than the multiplication of ale-houses in Oxford, of which some notice will be found in a note to the Register (p. 285).





Abuses of a similar kind grew up profusely, such as prodigious College feasts and continuous entertainments, open evasion of the laws of Academical costume and of statutable restrictions on certain objectionable forms of amusement, and disorderly customs as to meals in private rooms and taverns, instead of in the College Hall. Above all, a system of buying and selling Fellowships, which, though most common and scandalous in a few Colleges, was by no means confined to them, took regular form and shape.

It was with this degeneracy that the school of Laud first, and that of the so-called "Puritans" afterwards, found themselves obliged to deal. What the former school, when it obtained supremacy, did to some extent accomplish, the latter had to begin over again in their own different way. The war had intervened, and the University had become more demoralised than ever. Both systems were so far alike that they recognised the inseparable relationship of religion and morality; both looked on the education of young men as a hopeless and impossible task except under the condition of strict discipline, along with religious influences which should pervade every portion of University and College life. In their end these schools agreed; in their means they differed: and this leads us to the point of view from which we may perhaps obtain a more intelligible survey of the position occupied by the Visitors of the Commonwealth than was open to those who lived at the period, and which is of course closed to those who blindly follow their guidance.

As it would be out of place to enter into theological disquisitions in this Introduction, or even into theological history, except as strictly bearing on the Visitation, it may be best to note a few landmarks which will be easily recognised.

We may begin with the year 1586, when Wood remarks, that, owing to the influence of the Earl of Leicester, who was then Chancellor of Oxford University, the patron of the Puritans, "the face of the University was so much altered that there was but little to be seen of the Church of England, according to the principles and



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As it would be out of place to enter into theological discussions in this Introduction, or even into theological history, except as actually bearing on the Visitorship, it may be best to note a few landmarks which will be easily recognised.

We may begin with the year 1586, when Wood was elected, that, owing to the influence of the Lord of Leicester, who was then Chancellor of Oxford University, the faction of the Puritans, "the face of the University was so much altered that there was but little to be seen of the Church of England, according to the principles and

positions upon which it had been reformed." (*Annals*.) Wood, on such a point as this, is by no means a safe guide; but we may believe that his report is so far faithful that it represents a considerable change from the "Establishment" laid down by Elizabeth, Cecil, Parker, and Jewell, and defended by Hooker. The Formularies and Articles had received an interpretation decisively Calvinistic under the teaching of some leading men, especially during the long reign of the able Lawrence Humphrey, the Regius Professor of Divinity; and that dignitary, it should be remembered, exercised a far more powerful influence in those days than we can now easily conceive. As "Moderator" in the Disputations which then formed the staple of University training, he laid down the law for the schools; and it was not easy to bring any higher power against him. But even Archbishop Whitgift, stout and orthodox champion of the Church as he proved himself, showed a strong tendency in this direction: and it would be quite a mistake to suppose that such opinions necessarily implied what was meant by "Puritanism," when that word is used to express the doctrines and practices of the Nonconformists. Such men as Morley, Bishop of Winchester, and Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, were, at a still later date, Calvinists. Calvin's enormous influence was felt quite as much within the Church as without it, and indeed the idea of separation was not as yet entertained by any large body of men. It was not till the fatal violence of the Laudian school had been fully developed that separation began to present itself as a serious duty to masses of Churchmen, and Nonconformity or Dissent, as we now know it, to have a history.

There is every reason to believe that the Calvinistic school at Oxford began to assume a much more moderate character soon after Humphrey's death. His successors, Holland and Abbot, do not seem to have been of the same violent type; still less John Prideaux, also a Calvinist, who succeeded them, and whose history is more important for this sketch than that of either of the others. Under him the traditions of the Elizabethan Establishment were faith-





fully handed down during a long period of twenty-seven years, from 1615 to 1642, at which latter date he was raised to the Episcopal Bench. For a considerable part of that time he is the leading figure in the University.

A Life of this remarkable man still remains a desideratum. For his theology we must go to his sermons, his lectures, and his Manual; they will be found to bear out the general position above assigned to him. In the biographical sketches of him contained in Wood, in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, and Fuller's *Worthies*, the chief point insisted on is the persecution he underwent for the cause of Charles the First, the previous period of his life being very vaguely treated; but the following passages will throw some light on that earlier time. "His learning," says Walker, "was so very eminent that the Divinity School was scarce ever filled with such a constant and numerous auditory as in his time. . . . His moderation [probably in the sense of his ruling from his Chair] was much celebrated among the party. . . . The fame of his learning had brought Exeter College (of which he was Rector) into such repute that it became the residence of more great and learned men, especially foreigners, than any College of that University had ever before been." We find that numbers of English noblemen sent their sons to his especial care. Of his elevation to the Episcopate Fuller says:—Charles singled him out for the post "since the best wine and oil that could be poured into those wounds was to select persons of known learning and unblamable lives to supply vacant Bishoprics;" and Prince, still more quaintly, that he was chosen "when the beasts of the people shook the ark of the Church," as one of the six "thought most likely to keep it from falling." None of these can be reckoned as writers of the Prideaux school; but Robert Nelson, the well-known High Church author, is a still more unexceptionable witness. Writing in 1712, he mentions him in the following words:—"That great prelate, Bishop Prideaux, who by his learned Works was famous abroad as well as in his own country, which, with his steady loyalty





to his sovereign, made him worthy of the Bishopric of Worcester, which was conferred upon him in 1641, though by the confusions of those times he reaped little or no advantage from it; for he died in mean circumstances in September, 1650, and left no legacy to his children but pious poverty, God's blessing, and a father's prayers, as he expresseth it himself in his last will."<sup>a</sup>

Lastly Wood, whose praises are reserved for the Laudian School, tells us that Prideaux "behaved himself very plausible to the generality, especially for this reason, that in his lectures, disputes, and moderatings (which were always frequented by many auditors), he showed himself a stout champion against Socinus and Arminius. Which being disrelished by some who were then rising and in authority at Court, a faction thereupon grew up in the University between those called Puritans or Calvinists on the one side, and the Remonstrants, commonly called Arminians, on the other: which, with other matters of the like nature, being not only fomented in the University, but throughout the nation, all things thereupon were brought into confusion." And again he tells us that Prideaux was "reverenced and admired by all the Academians, except such who were commonly called Arminians." This was in 1631.

The glimpses we catch of Prideaux at this time in Laud's own *History of his Chancellorship* bear out the above testimony, and show him much in conflict with these "commonly-called Arminians." A word or two must introduce them on the stage. Archbishop Bancroft may be identified with the rise of this school to public notice, of which we hear next to nothing till the close of the reign of Elizabeth.<sup>b</sup> Early in James's reign Bancroft's much more celebrated follower, Laud, comes before us in Wood's pages in the following manner. Just twenty years had elapsed since the historian had described the University as given up to Calvinism; and

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Bishop Bull, Works*, vol. vii. p. 11. Prideaux' *Euchologia or Practical Praying*; a *Legacy left to his daughters*; *Private*; was republished in 1841 by Dr. S. W. Cernish (Parker), and seems well deserving of the praises of the Editor.

<sup>b</sup> Perry's *History of the Church of England*, vol. i. pp. 19, 84. *Worthies of All Souls*, pp. 120—122.





in 1606—the very same year, it may be remarked, that he noticed the evil effects of James's visit on the morals of the University—he tells us that “the first thing of moment that I find memorable this year is the preaching of one Mr. William Laud, Bachelor of Divinity, in St. Mary's Church; in which sermon letting drop divers passages savouring of Popery, which now seemed scandalous to the present Academians, whose thoughts were generally possessed with Calvinistic and Puritanical points, Dr. Airay, the Vice-Chancellor, called him into question for what he had delivered.” (*Annals*.)

To describe how what we call the Laudian school, which to the country was generally known by its “savour of Popery,” came to be associated with the opinions of Arminius on Free Will, and how this reactionary theology came to be generally styled “Arminianism,” long after it ceased to have any special connection with that particular tenet, does not fall within the scope of these remarks. It is enough to observe that the system made its way very rapidly amongst University men, and with a section of the upper classes generally; that two of its most prominent tenets, viz. the Divine Right of Kings and the Divine Right of Bishops, expressed concurrently, and with every conceivable form of argument, forcibly commended the rest of the doctrine to the pedant king and his courtiers; and that it came to be identified, almost from its commencement, with the political repression of the popular liberties, the suspension of Parliaments, and the disgrace of the country at home and abroad.

Not that such a summary of the system would describe the aspect in which it was viewed by those who adopted it. To them it was a grand, homogeneous system, coherent politically, ecclesiastically, doctrinally, which in their reaction from what is now called ‘Ultra-Protestantism,’ they persuaded themselves was the true and natural interpretation of the Reformation, hitherto obscured and misunderstood under foreign influences. The First Prayerbook of Edward IV. was their model rather than the Second. That the laity generally, and especially the middle classes, could not





be expected to receive these views, rather added to the fascination which they exercised.<sup>a</sup>

At Oxford Laud grew to notoriety by his conflicts on ecclesiastical questions with the two Abbots, the Master of University, and the Regius Professor of Divinity; and the contest was renewed with disastrous effect to the elder brother when he became Archbishop of Canterbury, and Laud, as the acknowledged favourite of Prince Charles and Buckingham, gradually succeeded in elbowing him out of his metropolitan throne. Brian Duppa, Sheldon, Stewart, Jeremy Taylor, and several other good, able, and learned men, marched at Oxford alongside of Laud in London, and soon changed the current of Oxford theology. In vain Prideaux opposed the rising school with every weapon known to his Chair, publicly expressed his horror of Sheldon when he ventured to assert that Rome was not the Babylon of the Revelation, and his disapproval of many a less gifted disputant when such a man advanced, often with the bravado begotten of Court favour, the new doctrines. He was, however, quite unable to stem the tide. In 1631 Laud is supreme: Prideaux is reported to the King for his dogged opposition to the Court theology, and soundly rated by Charles and the Privy Council. In 1633 he is formally delated to Laud, now Archbishop, and finds himself obliged to give up his old attitude. We hear no more of any public opposition, but never of any change in his views. Though he seems to have professed, in some sense, the doctrine of the Divine Right of Bishops, he was no friend to the new theology favoured at Court; yet he was still less friendly to the violent measures which began to find favour with Parliament and people.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See Clarendon's *History of the Great Rebellion*, book i. pp. 163—172: Oxford Edition.

<sup>b</sup> The importance of Prideaux' ecclesiastical position may justify a quotation. On the last occasion above mentioned, when he defended himself, with success, from the malicious charges brought against him before Laud and the King, he makes the following confession of Faith, or "Protestation":—

"That as I believe the Catholic Church in my creed, so I reverence this Church





As Vice-Chancellor of the University, an office he served five different years, Prideaux did his best to keep order in exceedingly difficult times. Wood calls him our "worthy Vice-Chancellor;" as such he was one of the first objects of the fury of the Long Parliament in 1642. He had already (in 1641) accepted, though too late to be of any use in restoring confidence, the Bishopric of Worcester. Reduced immediately afterwards to the most absolute poverty by the seizure of his revenues, his venerable figure was to be seen still lingering on amidst the haunts of his chequered life, a silent witness to the Cavaliers of the school of Laud and Strafford, that if the *via media* had been followed in time they might not have been reduced to such straits; to the Roundheads, that Scriptural piety and simplicity of life, and a firm hold of the doctrines of the Reformation, might be consistent with faithful adherence to the Church of their fathers. We shall come across him again devoting his last years to the personal supervision of the youths who still flocked into his old College under the Visitation, and as the teacher from whom many leading men of that generation had imbibed what was most valuable in their training. Some years after

of England, wherein I have had my baptism and whole breeding, as a most eminent member of it. To the doctrine and discipline of this Church have I hitherto often subscribed, and by God's grace constantly adhered; and resolve by the same assistance according to my ability (under his Majesty's protection) faithfully to maintain against Papists, Puritans, or any other that shall oppose it. The prelacy of our revered bishops in it I have ever defended in my place to be *jure divino*, which I dare say has been more often, and with greater painstaking, than most of those have done who have received greater encouragement from their lordships. I desire nothing but the continuance of my vocation in a peaceable course, that, after all my pains in the place of his Majesty's Professor almost for these eighteen years together, my sons especially be not countenanced in my declining age to vilify and vex me. So shall I spend the remainder of my time in hearty prayer for his Majesty, my only master and patron, for the reverend Bishops, the State, and all his Majesty's subjects and affairs, and continue my utmost endeavours to do all faithful service to the Church wherein I live. To whose authority I ever have, and do hereby submit myself and studies to be according to God's word directed or corrected.

"J PRIDEAUX."





his death one of his Works received a double compliment. His Manual of Polemical Theology was published with the highest encomiums by Dr. Barlow, the Royalist and future Bishop. It came out at Oxford, where it could hardly have appeared (in 1657) except by permission of the Parliamentary Visitors. But perhaps it was rather a sign of the change beginning to make itself felt in the University. In the Preface the chief merit of the author is stated to have been his successful struggle against Pelagianism, Socinianism, and the errors of Popery.

The completeness and rapidity of the change which Laud effected at Oxford is essential to an understanding of the subject before us, and may be gathered from two or three facts which should now be mentioned. It was but in 1606 that we found "Mr. William Laud, B.D., scandalizing the Academians." In 1610 Wood reports Magdalen College to be "a very nest of Puritans," the College which soon after became so distinguished on the other side. But in 1622, when Prince Charles, Buckingham, and Laud had become in James's last years the virtual governors of the realm, the *Annals* not obscurely indicate that so-called "Arminianism" was already firmly established in the University by authority, in spite of Prideaux's opposition, and though still "for the most part disrelished by the generality of Academians." It is needless to recount what happened in the following years. The suppression of Parliaments rendered the allegiance of Oxford a necessity for the Court, and infinite pains were taken to secure that allegiance. By 1630 the majority against "Arminianism" had been reduced to at least equality; for in that year Laud, now Bishop of London, was elected Chancellor of the University by a slender majority (as officially reported, though open to question, as Wood admits) over Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, younger brother of the last Chancellor. This narrow victory—the contemporary MS. Diary of Mr. Crosfield, of Queen's College, places the majority at nine—had important issues. Not only had Laud's Chancellorship a greater effect on Oxford than that of any other holder of the office





before or since, but it is not difficult to trace the marks of so doubtful a defeat on the peevish and irritable mind of the Earl, in connection with his subsequent tenure of the office which he had on this occasion so nearly grasped.

Then began that wonderful Decade which, regard it as we may, was in truth a period almost equally exceptional with that which followed during the Commonwealth. It was not indeed a Government without Church and King, but it was the Government of a King without a Parliament, and of a Church in which all doctrines, except those of the dominant party, were proscribed and silenced by the strong hand—a virtual tyranny under honoured forms and names. The Chancellorship of Laud made itself instantly felt by overbearing acts under colour of suppressing disturbances and the spread of false doctrine. All anti-Arminian teachers were severely punished if they did not submit or recant. The King's own personal power was unscrupulously brought to bear on the University. Not a nook or corner escaped the eye of the restless Chancellor. Even the Statutes of the University, which he took into his own hands, completely re-cast and re-issued, contained many passages which were offensive to his theological opponents.

All this was exceedingly well meant, and much of it was effective, much of it useful; much of it has remained. The Chancellor's own experience had taught him the need of many reforms. He had witnessed the irruption of luxury and disorder in James's reign, and the insufficiency of the attempts to grapple with them. It seemed to him just the case for the strong hand. No doubt he carried a great reform in morals and manners. His new Charter was considered a great and real boon; his Statutes were a great improvement; his Cycle of Proctors put an end to a perennial source of disturbance. Wood's *Annals* bear evidence of the success of his efforts, while unconsciously supplying us with the means of appreciating at their true value the means which he employed. Evelyn, a Fellow Commoner of Balliol in 1637, notes that "then was the University exceedingly regular under the exact discipline of W.





Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chancellor ;” and of course in the Works of Heylin and other professed admirers we may find still more pronounced expressions in favour of his policy.

But what had become of the opponents of that policy during the ten years of the Chancellorship, and the preceding years during which Laud’s influence had been so profoundly felt? Many of the more vehement spirits had taken their departure from a place where they could not publicly profess their opinions ; and, in shaking off its dust from their shoes, had thrown in their lot with the Non-conformists. This was often done with reluctance, even by such men ; but it was intensely difficult for them to find any other employment suitable to their education and talents. Extremes beget extremes. Others braved it out at Oxford, and nursed their resentment till their turn came. These, speaking generally, took refuge in the Halls, which at Oxford have always been more or less distinguished from the Colleges in tone and character, and now added to previous jealous differences that of becoming almost exclusively the nurseries of so-called “ Puritanism ;” but in several Colleges there was still a minority of these men, and in a few, such as Merton, under Sir Nathaniel Brent, and in Lincoln, under Paul Hood, they may have held their own. In Exeter, under Prideaux and Conant, the opposition to the Laudian system was probably neutralised by the west-country loyalty of that Foundation, which supplied a counter-attraction, and grew more and more pronounced as the catastrophe approached. But in the large majority of the Colleges men swam with the stream.

A very few years of resolute government and weeding-out, by able and learned men, are sufficient to turn the scale in a University, especially when backed by authority, supported on principles which appeal to the conscience, and baited by every worldly advantage which it is in the power of Church and State combined to confer. Some of those who were only actuated by the lower class of motives showed their true colours when the trial came ; but how conscientiously the great mass had behaved in the matter is proved





not only by the almost entire unanimity with which Oxford took up the cause of Church and King when the Rebellion broke out, but by the evidence of the Register now before us. When the King was in extremities, and the Parliament in possession of absolute power, when the stoutest Royalists had been already slain, or forcibly driven from the University, and every inducement was at hand to suggest submission, those who preferred to sacrifice their places to a hopeless cause were still in a majority of about two to one. Many of these had not originally been Cavaliers; many had never belonged to the school of Laud and Strafford; but one tyranny had already been forgotten in another. The first offenders had paid an awful and excessive penalty, but the executioners were by no means forgiven.

To place then the fluctuations of University opinion and government previous to the Visitation briefly before the reader, they may be thus summed up.

Beginning with Elizabeth's reign, we observe the firm establishment of the Reformed Church of England as represented by the Second Prayer Book of Edward the Sixth; we witness the supremacy of the *via media* of the Reformers, as distinguished from Romanism and Non-Episcopal Dissent. During her reign the violence of that section of the Reformers which had been driven to extremity under the Marian persecution showed itself at Oxford for a time under the patronage of Leicester, and left its mark. As it had received its impulse from the persecuted Lollards of the fifteenth century and the iconoclasts of Edward's reign, so the "Puritans" propagated their spirit to the Root-and-Branch men of the Great Rebellion, and the bitter sectarians of later dates. Their politics were coloured by their theology; and, if we owe to their courage and desperation some portion of our civil liberties, it may well be questioned if they have not retarded by their violence reforms which would otherwise have been long ago effected. It was this section which had been at once precipitated from the various elements of the Church of England by the bitter solvent of the Laudian





movement. It was this section which threw itself into the conflict of King and Parliament with all the ardour of an oppressed people suddenly set free. It was this section which took the lead in the early days of the Visitation at Oxford, and rejoiced in the task, so unwelcome to the more moderate portion of the Visitors, of ejecting the Cavaliers. It chiefly ramified in numerous directions amongst the more fanatical sects of the period, but was still also to be found among the Presbyterians, who had as a body greatly sobered down when the Crown was once trampled in the dust.

A very large proportion of these Presbyterians had broken off from the Church principally on the ground of the novel assertion and methods of defence of the Divine Right of Episcopacy. As long as the questions in dispute were strictly the doctrinal ones inherent in Calvinism they retained their place; for Calvinism was of course, and has always been, what we now call "an open question"; and, even further, they were willing to assent to Episcopacy as a decent and orderly arrangement, coming down from the early Church, or even as sanctioned by Apostolical, or quasi-Apostolical, authority, which was the point of view of some of the most learned and orthodox Churchmen of the age, such as Archbishop Ussher and Lord Falkland.<sup>a</sup> But much more than this was now claimed. They might even bear with the *jure divino* in a Prideaux; but the claim was now accompanied by, and mixed up with, dangerous approximations to Rome, apparent enough in the cases of Bishops Mountagu,<sup>b</sup> Goodman, and others, abundantly suspicious in still greater personages, and emphasized by numerous actual desertions of the English for the Roman Church. These men, then, believing that they inherited the *via media* of the Reformation, and producing a catena of authoritative teaching in the University before the innovations com-

<sup>a</sup> See Parr's *Life of Ussher*, App. p. 7; Elrington's *Life of Ussher*, vol. i. pp. 209, 256, 257. For Lord Falkland's position on this subject, see a Paper in the *Church Quarterly* for July 1877, entitled "Lord Falkland and his Modern Critics," by the writer of these pages.

<sup>b</sup> For Mountagu's position see "Parliament and the Church of England." (Seeley.) 1875.





menced, often became Presbyterians, very much indeed against their will. Their school had been for the larger part of the three reigns preceding the Great Rebellion the main strength and sinews of the University; they very slowly relinquished their posts. In many cases, after a period of Non-conformity, they conformed again; in many the differences between them and those who held on in the Church were scarcely perceptible. Many more would have conformed at the Restoration, if only the so-called "Ussher's model" of Episcopacy, or something akin to it, could have been established at that critical moment.<sup>a</sup> It is the silencing and estrangement of these men from the Church which forms the heaviest count against the Laudian movement, and must be regretted even by those who most approve of that school. It is in the gradual emergence of these men, after the violence of the Visitation of Oxford was passed, that we must look for the explanation of the phenomena we are about to witness. Though pushed into the background at the commencement of the Visitation the real government of the University fell into their hands; it was their spirit which mitigated the evils attendant on such an experiment; it was their successful discipline, their efficient protection, which passed on the University to Restoration times in a state of which its greatest admirers at other periods can adduce no better example.

Bearing in mind, then, this antecedent history, and observing the effects of the decomposing process which had been going on in the Church and University in connection with the grossly unconstitutional government of the Stuart sovereigns, we shall be the less surprised at the substantial justice and patient moderation which characterized the Parliamentary Visitation when once established,

<sup>a</sup> Some doubt hangs over the exact nature of what is called "Ussher's Model"; but what Ussher proposed or sanctioned in 1641, what he proposed in 1648 at Newport (and which was accepted by Charles I. and the Presbyterian ministers), and what formed the basis of discussion at the Savoy Conference in 1661, was substantially the same thing; the Bishop was only to act, in Ordination and Jurisdiction, in concurrence with other clergy, whether Suffragan Bishops or representative Presbyters, and in connection with Synods meeting periodically.





and not at all surprised at the success which attended it. It was, indeed, a Revolution, a forcible interruption of the accustomed order of things, but it was a most orderly interruption. We shall see that every effort was made to secure obedience without force, and that the expulsions were the absolutely necessary consequence of the government of the country having passed into other hands.

We are here of course merely stating facts. Those facts are exactly what the majority of the University, when it was subjected to the Visitation, did not understand. They would not acknowledge that the Parliament had succeeded *de facto* to the power of the Sovereign, and must be obeyed accordingly. They had to be ejected. It was better, under the circumstances, that they should depart; a centre of opposition to the constituted Government of the country could not be tolerated by a completely victorious party. However we may admire the dogged English spirit which refuses to believe that it is beaten, it was better for the general public that those whose consciences forbade them to submit should retire for a time, and leave the authorities to work out their own plans of reform in their own way.

But, further, this antecedent history accounts for more than the mere abstention from unnecessary violence, and the recurrence to the old paths of the University system as soon as it could be made with safety. It illustrates the spirit and temper of the Visitation, taken as a whole, on its constructive side. To a large proportion of those University men into whose hands the task was committed, this government on so-called "Puritanical" principles appeared very much in the light of a return to better days which had passed away, not so very long before, under the influence of the "Arminian" school, a natural reaction, though perhaps carried too far, from an extreme direction into which the course of their beloved University had been betrayed, a recovery from a disease which, during the process of recovery, must necessarily exhibit some abnormal symptoms. The old stream had been diverted by force: force was necessary to restore it to the proper channel; but,





when once restored, everything was to go on as nearly as possible, *mutatis mutandis*, as before.

Of course it is not easy to determine with accuracy how far the system of religious doctrine prevalent during this time differed from that of the Church as established at the Reformation; but we may gather something from the tenets of the two Regius Professors of Divinity who span the period. Dr. Hoyle, who had been Professor of Divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, before the Irish Rebellion, devoted a large part of his Inaugural Lecture at Oxford to the earnest commendation of Bishop Prideaux; Dr. Conant, who succeeded him, was avowedly of Prideaux' school on all essential points. The great position formerly held by the Regius Professors of Divinity has been already noticed; and it was certainly not less typical at this period than at others.

We may, then, still imagine the University during the Parliamentary Visitation to be not very widely sundered from the theological standpoint at which it had been overtaken by the Laudian movement already described; and, having now marked out the true position of affairs in the midst of a long series of fluctuations, we can already form some opinion regarding the course which the Visitors would naturally take when the power of the Parliament was once firmly established.

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## CHAPTER II.

### THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE VISITATION.

The antecedent history of the University, a sketch of which has been necessary in order to ascertain the relative place of the Visitation in a series of events, has prepared us to view this temporary government chiefly from the controversial and theological side. Such



is no doubt the most prominent aspect, confronting us at every turn; but we may now attempt to distinguish its characteristics a little further. We shall understand the actual reform and government of the University during the Commonwealth all the better for pausing a moment to notice the character and career of the persons principally concerned in the work.

And first it must be observed that the distinction which has been traced generally between the more fanatical and the more moderate sections of the anti-Arminians is equally visible at first among the clergy of the Board of Visitors, which comprised men of both sorts. To such men as Cheynell and Henry Wilkinson, senior, the earlier operations requiring force were willingly relinquished; into the hands of the moderate section, of which Reynolds and Conant may be taken as the chief representatives, the constructive processes mainly fell. The same distinction is observable amongst the laymen who took a prominent part. The celebrated Prynne may be considered the type (at this time) of the violent party; the learned Selden, who had belonged to the party of Hyde and Falkland in 1641, of the moderate section. Prynne was sent with the Chancellor as a sort of Assessor when all measures short of force had been patiently tried, and summary ejection had to be commenced. Smarting under the loss of his ears, he had not yet learnt what was involved in the overthrow of a political Constitution which, however abused, had carried with it sufficient safeguards if these had only been vindicated and applied with true patriotism. Selden, on the other hand, gave his best advice to the Royalists, listened to the pleadings of the imprisoned monarch for his friends, and procured for the leaders of the University that they should at least be represented by proper Counsel before the Committee of Parliament.

We cannot indeed draw any very definite line between Presbyterians and Independents on this point. Selden, and some who acted with him on the above Committee, were Erastians or Independents; several of them, though not Selden himself, taking the





course of lenity out of mere opposition, in consequence of the jealousy which had already burst forth between the two great parties as soon as they had become victorious. And amongst the Oxford Visitors who left their personal mark, and who must be classed with Reynolds and Conant among the wiser and more moderate section of the reformers, was Doctor John Owen, an Independent, who was expressly placed in office by Cromwell as his representative. Still further, we associate with these men no less a person than the great Protector himself, whom we shall see exercising his functions on the whole in accordance with the title he had selected, and, as Chancellor of the University, displaying a remarkable contrast to his predecessor, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, whose Presbyterianism was of the violent type expressed by Cheynell, Wilkinson, and Sir Nathaniel Brent.

Still it may be asserted that, taking the whole period of the Commonwealth together, the government of the University had a decided tendency to fall under the influence of that moderate section of the Presbyterians who have been described in the last chapter, and who learnt more and more moderation from the adversity to which they found themselves exposed at the hands of the party which held the sword. Under their influence and management we shall observe the interference of the Visitors becoming more and more exceptional, more and more confined to cases of gross scandal and of the re-appearance of abuses only half suppressed. We shall see College after College receiving permission to elect its own officers; Convocation becomes more and more independent; the general routine, the academical exercises, the proper business of the University, gradually fall into their place; the old solemnities are restored, dangerous attacks repulsed, and a general feeling of confidence established. In short, under their government the education of English youth at Oxford soon began to proceed much as before the Rebellion. The Colleges no longer afforded the dreary spectacle which the Civil War had produced; abuses were removed, residence enforced, tutors made to do their duty, financial order restored. They were soon





filled to overflowing: the country gentlemen sent their sons in greater numbers than of old, and with much less alarm for their principles. The religious element was far more visibly present than even in the days of Laud: the difference lay in its administration, and in the prevalence of religious practices, which were not, it is true, those of the Church, but were perhaps worked by several of the tutors in ways more or less in harmony with the views of anti-Arminian Churchmen. Nelson<sup>a</sup> describes how even Sanderson and Bull contrived, in their respective parishes, to satisfy the demand for extempore prayers out of the very words and matter of the Church Formularies; and probably this practice was not unknown at Oxford. A large proportion of the elder officers of the University and Colleges had been episcopally ordained.

But the history of the Vice-Chancellors who span the period will be more suggestive than anything else; and to that the remainder of this chapter will be devoted. Their appointment rested with the Chancellor.

One of the chief securities for the independence and self-government of the Universities was, from their very foundation, held to be their free election of a Chancellor. To quote the summary account of the history of this office, which till of late years was to be found at the commencement of the Oxford Calendar, "This office was formerly triennial and sometimes annual; John Russel, Bishop of Lincoln in the year 1484, being the first Chancellor who was elected for life. Before this period the office was generally executed by some resident member of the University; afterwards it appears to have been frequently holden by bishops, and lastly by laymen, the first of whom was Sir John Mason, Knight, who was elected in 1552." The Chancellors of the period now under review were three in number—Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Oliver Cromwell, and Richard Cromwell. The first had been, as already noticed, elected in 1641, in succession to Laud, superseded by the

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Bull, Works*, vol. vii. p. 33.





Royal authority and the action of the University when Oxford was held by the King in 1643, and "restored," as the Parliament considered it to be, in 1647, by their authority. Concerning the influence exercised by each of these Chancellors, enough will appear as we proceed: their characters and position are too well known to require any special notice in this place.

There was no order of selection, as at present, by which the Chancellor was guided in the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor. Indeed, before the issue of the Laudian Statutes, it had not even been necessary to select a Head of a House. Laud had appointed the fittest man to govern the University according to his own views. Those who now held his office did of course precisely the same thing. The greatest pains were taken at each vacancy to secure the assistance of a local governor suitable to the supposed necessities of the times. These were, during the twelve years which succeeded the expulsion of the stout old Royalist, Dr. Samuel Fell, in 1648, four in number—Doctors Reynolds, Greenwood, Owen, and Conant. One of these, Doctor Greenwood, will not require a special notice, as he was only appointed by way of stop-gap till a proper successor to Reynolds could be found. He had attracted Laud's notice in 1637 as a "peevish and factious" Puritan.<sup>a</sup> Wood calls him a "severe and good governor," and he was useful in keeping order, but he was otherwise a man of no mark. The others were leaders of their generation; each in his turn was recognised as *facile princeps*. Further, they were not only Vice-Chancellors, but leading Visitors. It is therefore worth while to linger a little over their history before we describe their acts. Reynolds held the office from April 1648 to October 1650; Owen from September 1652 to October 1657; Conant from October 1657 to August 1660.

The salient points of similarity which marked out these three men in turn for the Vice-Chancellorship were their high private character, their undoubted piety, their extensive learning, their

<sup>a</sup> Land's *Works*, vol. v. part i. p. 182.





special power as preachers, their reputation for ability and good sense. All this may be gathered even from the pages of the bitter and satirical Wood, who can scarcely be said to note any real fault against Reynolds or Owen, though he makes the most of any circumstance which tells against them; while the only notice that he takes of Conant (and that not in his *Annals*) is that he calls him a "learned, pious, and meek divine."<sup>a</sup> There are fortunately fuller accounts extant of these men in the form of biographies, little known perhaps in the present day, and composed in a strain of admiration by friendly writers, but eminently useful in enabling us to form a judgment as to their respective merits. Reynolds and Conant are distinguished from Owen by the course they took amidst the perplexities of the times, a course remarkably similar in each case, before and independently of the relationship formed by the marriage of Conant to Reynolds's daughter. They were alike in their fluctuations between the Church and Non-conformity, though showing differences at different times; they both ended their careers as widely venerated Church dignitaries. Owen, on the other hand, driven from Queen's College by resentment at the Laudian government in 1637, threw in his lot with the Independents, and never came back to the Church of England.

Dr. Edward Reynolds had been formerly a Fellow of Merton College, and as such decidedly opposed to the rising "Arminian" school. The controversies of Charles's reign landed him at about the time of the Great Rebellion in Presbyterianism, and with that party, when the struggle commenced, he took the Covenant. But he was chiefly known as a preacher, a preacher acceptable to men of all parties, one of the very few of that time who did not carry politics into the pulpit. Any one who examines the six volumes of printed sermons which have come down to our own times can observe this for himself. They will find no distinctive Calvinism in them, little or no controversial matter; but singularly beautiful

<sup>a</sup> *Fasti*, vol. iv. p. 398.





and effective discourses of a thoroughly Scriptural character, in which some allowance must of course be made for the "long-windedness" of the sermons of those days. For the benefit of those who might consider this examination too severe a task, two authors may be quoted. Wood tells us that Reynolds was "a person of excellent parts and endowments, of a very good wit, fancy, and judgment, a great divine, and much esteemed by all parties for his preaching and florid style." Sir Thomas Browne, the famous author of the *Religio Medici*, tells us that Reynolds was "a man of singular affability, meekness, and humility, of great learning, a frequent preacher, and constant resident. For his divinity he was a true continuer of the name of Reynolds in the Church of England, and for his sermons they have run the gauntlet through the University, the Inns of Court, and the City. They have met with the approbation of both the prince and his people, scholars, gentlemen, and citizens." Wood also tells us that his Works were "printed several times, and much bought up and commended by men of several persuasions."<sup>a</sup> In the same passage of Wood may be found many depreciatory remarks about Reynolds on the score of his Presbyterianism and his time-serving conduct. Let us examine the latter charge.

We must take Reynolds as we find him, a Presbyterian. As such he could certainly not be blamed by an impartial judge for accepting the leading part to which he was summoned as one of the seven selected preachers to "prepare the way for the Visitation," or subsequently as one of the Visitors, as Vice-Chancellor, and as Dean of Christchurch. On his own principles he was in his proper place. The only question is, how did he use his most invidious office? It is speaking volumes to say that no single charge is brought against him in this capacity by Wood, who indeed in his quaint way remarks that "loath he was to nauseate his reputation by actions so much repugnant to his profession till baited with Chey-

<sup>a</sup> *Ath. Ox.* vol. iii. p. 1085.





nell's execrations of his detestable neutrality;" and he is admitted to be personally free from the harshness which of necessity accompanied the early expulsions. He was of too gentle a nature for those rougher processes. Again, as soon as the King's so-called "execution" takes place, we at once mark a change in his relations to the ruling power which prove his honest sincerity. The "Engagement," by which the existing government of England, without a King or House of Lords, was to be recognized, was now pressed upon the University. We shall see that great latitude was allowed to Conant in accepting this instrument; and no doubt Reynolds could have had the same terms. The celebrated Sanderson had shown, with his consummate skill in casuistry, that there might be circumstances under which loyal subjects of the King could take it,<sup>a</sup> but Reynolds stood firm, and in consequence lost, first the Vice-Chancellorship, and then the Deanery of Christ Church. This was giving up all for the sake of conscience. None after this could accuse him of self-seeking. Baxter has indeed asserted that Reynolds offered to take the Engagement when too late; but his biographer rejects this unsupported statement. He now retired to London, and quietly took up once more his old place as minister to a Presbyterian congregation. But his turn came again. The Independents ran their course. Cromwell was dead. The secluded Presbyterian Members of Parliament resumed their place, and Reynolds was restored to the Deanery of Christ Church in the year before the Restoration. With his party he shared largely in bringing about that event, and used his influence at Oxford in its favour, along with his son-in-law Conant, now Vice-Chancellor.

The conduct of Reynolds from that moment is part of English history. His interview with Charles at Breda, and acceptance of a royal chaplaincy, his efforts to secure better terms for his party at the Savoy Conference, and his substantial failure, more from Baxter's fault than his own, his return to the Church, his preferment to the

<sup>a</sup> Sanderson's *Works*, Preface, xiv., and vol. vi. p. 380.





Bishopric of Norwich, his avowed disappointment at the repudiation of the Declaration of Breda, are conspicuous facts. Just as before the Rebellion so many men of the old Reformation school of Elizabeth, honestly believing their doctrines to be those of the Church of England, learnt to object to honoured terms and reverent ceremonies because they had been grossly abused by semi-Romanists, and offended at the exaggerated claims for Episcopacy put forth in later times, would willingly have accepted the so-called "Ussher's Model," so it was at the Restoration. That "Model" makes the chief point of the Address presented by the Presbyterians to Charles at Breda; in the use of ceremonies they desired some liberty. The point of difference between Reynolds and his followers on the one hand, and Baxter, Calamy, and the mass of the Presbyterians on the other, does not appear, when the whole subject was brought under full discussion, to have been of any considerable magnitude. The border-line was difficult to define. A very little more would have brought Baxter to Reynolds's side. The latter thought Conformity under the circumstances the least of two evils; the former thought the same of Nonconformity. Both acted conscientiously. It is a question with which we are not here concerned whether some slight concessions, which might not have really injured the Church, would not have prevented the permanent secession of those whose loss has been so disastrous; it is only necessary in this place to point out that we must think for ourselves in judging of Reynolds's career, and refuse to be satisfied with the gloss put upon it by partisan opponents. His subsequent life was blameless and eminently useful. That we hear but little of it publicly in the reign of Charles the Second is perhaps in its favour. There is one title at least to our respect and affection of which Bishop Reynolds can never be deprived. It ought not to be forgotten that the form of "General Thanksgiving" in our Prayer-book, which is perhaps of all portions of the Liturgy that most generally prized, was his contribution to the Revision of 1662.

Dr. John Owen was even more the leading Divine of the Inde-





pendents than Reynolds of the Presbyterians; but he was a very different, and in some respects a more remarkable, man. He was selected by Cromwell to succeed Reynolds as Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor, to keep order in the newly-reformed University, and to see that the reforms were thoroughly worked out. That great judge of character knew his man. From his point of view John Owen possessed every qualification for the task.

Born of a good Welsh family in 1616, and residing at Queen's College, Oxford, from the age of 12 to that of 21, he had imbibed, under the learned Barlow, his tutor, a full draught of Oxford learning at a time when the great streams of controversy were in tumultuous conflict. He was one of those "irreconcilables" whose course was irrevocably determined by the violence of the Court policy which rose triumphant under Laud. His whole nature revolted against it. Thus the Covenant, the Rebellion, the Negative Oath, the Engagement, all came as a matter of course to him, and found in him a keen supporter. His sermon before the regicides on the day after the King's "execution" was interpreted to convey approval. Cromwell selected him, and almost compelled him against his will, to go as his own chaplain on the invasion of Ireland, and employed him to preach the University of Dublin into obedience. So well was he pleased with him that he required him to go to Scotland the next year, and employed him in exactly the same manner at Edinburgh. While one fought the other preached. It was no wonder that in the year following he considered so well-trying a comrade the proper person for a delicate mission to Oxford. For no one knew better than Cromwell the importance of securing the Universities. At his State visit to Oxford with Fairfax, in 1649, we shall see that he took care to create the most favourable impression possible. In 1650 he accepted the Chancellorship. He already saw his way to the kingly, or quasi-kingly, position, and he knew what Oxford had been to kings. No unnecessary violence was to be used. It was to be as nearly as possible the same self-governing Oxford as of old; but it must be secured, firmly





secured, and yet dexterously managed so that it should not chafe the bit. Where could he find such a rider as Owen?

Let us hear Wood's account of this man, derived, as he tells us, from his "own personal knowledge." After describing the antagonistic views taken by others of one who could not but call forth the strongest praise or blame from friends or enemies, and after having vented his own indignation at his course as an Independent and a rebel, and especially at the laxity he showed when Vice-Chancellor in the matter of University costume, he goes on to say:—"He was a person well skilled in the tongues, rabbinical learning, Jewish rites and customs, had a great command of his English pen, and was one of the most genteel and fairest writers who have appeared against the Church of England . . . . His personage was proper and comely, and he had a very graceful behaviour in the pulpit, an eloquent elocution, a winning and insinuating deportment, and could by the persuasion of his oratory, in conjunction with some other outward advantages, move and wind the affections of his admiring auditory almost as he pleased."<sup>a</sup> A list of his works fills several pages of the *Athenæ*; many of them are still popular.

How Owen found time in such a busy and various life to acquire the prodigious store of learning which it is acknowledged on all hands that he possessed, is of itself surprising; but it is still more remarkable that such labours should have been congenial to a person of his active habits and powers of administration. He was indeed, though a man of blameless life and admitted piety, a decided member of what has been nicknamed the "Church Militant." His youth had been distinguished for athletic accomplishments; and Wood describes his conduct as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University at a rising of the Cavaliers in 1654-5. Owen undertook for the defence of the county of Oxford as well as the University. For the safety of the latter "a troop of scholars were forthwith raised and armed, and put in a posture of defence under

<sup>a</sup> *Ath. Ox.* vol. iv. p. 97.





the command of Dr. Stephens, Doctor of Physic and Principal of Hart Hall, in the head of whom the said Owen did often appear well mounted, with a sword by his side and a case of pistols before him" (*Annals*).

On another occasion, as we learn from Owen's biographer, he showed courage and presence of mind. It was at the celebration of the University "Act." This time-honoured observance, so long intermitted, though an almost necessary part of the University system, on account of the troubles of Oxford, had, under Vice-Chancellor Greenwood, been recently restored, but it was no longer held under a guard of soldiers, as in 1651:—

One of Trinity College was Terræ Filius [the elected wag of the scholars, who on these occasions was always allowed the greatest license], and before he began the Doctor stood up, and in Latin told him that he should have liberty to say what he pleased, provided he would avoid profanity and obscenity, and not go into any personal reflections. The Terræ Filius began, and in a little time transgressed in all the foregoing particulars; upon which the Doctor did several times desire him to forbear those things that reflected such dishonour upon the University; but notwithstanding he went on in the same manner. At length the Doctor, seeing him obstinate, sent his beades to pull him down, upon which the scholars interposed, and would not suffer them to come near him. Then the Doctor resolved to pull him down himself. His friends dissuaded him for fear the scholars should do him some mischief, but he replied, "I will not see the University so trampled on;" and here-upon he pulled him down, and sent him to Bocardo [the prison in the North Gate of the city], the scholars standing amazed to see his courage and resolution.<sup>a</sup>

To understand the significance of Owen's conduct it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the curious history of these "Acts," the desperate vigour with which the ancient licence of the Terræ Filius was always defended, and the aggravation afforded to that licence, in times like that of the Commonwealth or the first Jacobite Rebellion, by the vehemence of party conflict. At the latter date it taxed all the courage and energy of Vice-Chancellor Gardiner to put an end to this inveterate nuisance.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Life*, prefixed to *Works*, p. xi. Of the modern Lives the best is by Orme (1826).

<sup>b</sup> *W. of All Souls*, p. 369.





To these instances may be added Owen's courageous conduct in protesting against Cromwell's assumption of the Royal title. This was to sacrifice his whole career to his principles; and indeed he lost his patron's favour in consequence, as well as his Vice-Chancellorship.

In a man of such spirit, and representing such principles as the Independents in those days practised rather than professed, it was the more creditable that Owen behaved so generously to his opponents. To the Presbyterians, whose chief authority he was appointed to supersede, he showed conspicuous generosity when he might have acted very differently. To the Church of England, proscribed and persecuted, he acted as follows:—"He suffered to meet quietly about three hundred Episcopalians every Lord's Day over against his own door, where they celebrated divine service according to the worship of the Church of England. And though he was often urged to it, yet he would never give them the least disturbance; and if at any time they met with opposition or trouble on that account it was from other hands and always against his mind."<sup>a</sup> This was that "loyal Assembly" described by Sir Leoline Jenkins, which "met not only on Sundays but week-days too, at Dr. Willis his house under the conduct of incomparable Dr. Fell, [afterwards] Dean of Christchurch, where the Church may be said to have retired to that *ὑπερφῶν* there, with such circumstances of primitive devotion and solemnity as was hardly to be paralleled elsewhere during the storm of that persecution."<sup>b</sup> Wood gives much the same account of this "loyal Assembly," saying that it met at Mr. T. Willis', the physician's, lodgings in Canterbury quadrangle, and then in his house, "against Merton College church, to which place admitting none but their confidants, prayers and surplices were used on all Lord's Days, Holydays, and their Vigils, as also the Sacra-

<sup>a</sup> *Life*, prefixed to *Works*, p. xi.

<sup>b</sup> *Life of Dr. Mansell, D.D. Principal of Jesus College*. By Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knt. LL.D. London, 1854.





ment according to the Church of England administered." (*Annals*.) His generosity to needy scholars should also be mentioned as a marked point in the Oxford career of this distinguished man.

Owen's character comes out in connection with his Vice-Chancellorship somewhat, as might be expected, tinctured with the force of such a nature. Some remarks upon it will be found in a later chapter; but, beyond his truly "Independent" indifference to academical costume, no substantial fault is recorded against him by Wood. He found himself, to his great annoyance, rivalled in his turn by a brother Independent, Dr. Goodwin, who, after the above-mentioned protest, superseded him in Cromwell's favour; and he seems to have been sometimes, though not always, right in his struggles with the "reformed" University. There is an instance of this sort towards the close of his official career, when, taught by experience, he insisted on a reform of the annual "Act," but his attempt to coerce the University happily failed. The recovery of power by the Presbyterians put Reynolds once more into his old place at Christchurch, and Conant had long been preparing for the office of Vice-Chancellor. Owen passes away into obscurity, a simple Independent minister, destined, as men supposed, to receive punishment at the Restoration for the violent part he had taken; but, to Wood's astonishment, he was not excepted from the Act of Indemnity. The fact is that Clarendon protected him. He knew Owen's story well, made allowance for his errors, and understood his merits. He had indeed specially complimented him on a controversial work against Rome. "He treated him," as Wood tells us, "with all kindness and respect;" but, when he found him "holding a conventicle," he gave him up. Obscurity was the highest favour he could expect at that time. He suffered considerably in the persecutions with which the Nonconformists were subsequently visited, and died in 1683. Owen's biographer draws a picture of him much like Wood's, the picture of a tall, well-made, gentlemanly man, affable and facetious in manner and conversation, decided and resolute in action, yet self-controlled,





generous, prudent, and moderate. The result of his government was of the same sort as that of Reynolds, but, coming at a later date, when affairs were more settled, it was even more marked in the sense of conservation or rather restoration.

The career of Dr. John Conant, our third specimen of the period, is for the present purpose even more important than that of either of his predecessors. They were Visitors only for detached portions of the period under review; he for nearly the whole of it. When the Visitors were drawing towards the end of their work he was already Vice-Chancellor, and remained so, for three years, till the Restoration, during which time the Chancellorship was almost in abeyance. We thus have before us the man who most nearly of all measures the whole series of questions which engage our attention; and we may well require to know what manner of man he was. And yet has anyone ever heard of him? Reynolds and Owen are perfectly well known; what do we know of Conant?

An actor on the University stage of that period who does not also happen to fill a place in the national history has no chance of emerging from obscurity except in the pages of Wood, or by means of some special biography. Wood is silent, and his silence is suspicious. In the last year of Conant's Vice-Chancellorship the historian had an interview with him. It was for the purpose of obtaining access to the University archives, with a view to his great Work. But Conant, he says, "looked on him as a young man, and not able to do such a matter. Nothing being done, they parted." Somewhat later Professor Wallis listened to his request.<sup>a</sup> Wood is not quite so notorious as Burnet for allowing personal feelings to qualify his treatment of contemporaries; but there are numerous instances of that sort, and it was impossible to touch the sensitive antiquary on a more tender point. Nor was the *Life* of Conant by his son printed till the present century, nor, when printed, known. The MS. had been seen by the editor of the *Biographia Britannica* in the middle of the last century, but in later works of

<sup>a</sup> Wood's *Life*, p. i.





the sort it was not used. Let us see what we can gather from it, and from such other sources as are open to us.

Born in 1608, Conant, as a Devonshire man, came to Exeter, the Devonshire College, already famous under Holland and Prideaux. There he became the favourite pupil of the latter, and Fellow of his College in 1632. "*Conanti nihil difficile*" was the punning judgment passed on him by his Rector, who prophesied that he would one day succeed him in his offices, both as Head of the College and Regius Professor, which came to pass. As student and tutor he had few, if any, equals. The breaking out of the war deprived him of his pupils, and drove him into the country, where he became an exemplary country clergyman, and was known as a divine of Prideaux' school, the old school of the Reformation. It is characteristic of his simple and high-minded nature, that, when he had little if anything but his Fellowship to fall back upon, he made over the whole of his paternal estate to a younger brother who had many children. The trial now came. He was called upon to relinquish this Fellowship or to sign the Covenant. He preferred to resign rather than "abjure the good order that was established in this Church ever since the Reformation, and was perfected under Queen Elizabeth." This was in 1647; but he was not forgotten in his College. Two years later, a vacancy occurring in the Rectorship of Exeter, he was elected to that office. And here we cannot but notice the opportuneness of his arrival once more on the scene of his old labours at this particular juncture. The Visitors had been firmly established, the expulsions for the most part completed, and his own College so much in harmony with the Visitation that it was the first of them all to be pronounced "in a capacity to choose" its own Head. He was thus freed from the invidiousness of the previous harsh measures which would have clung to him in his capacity of Visitor.

We are next to observe that in this year, 1649, he must not only have accepted the "Covenant," which he had before refused, but also the "Engagement," which Reynolds declined. With regard





to the first, as his whole conduct acquits him of self-seeking, we must suppose he felt that matters had now gone too far to justify him in declining to do the work to which he had been called by those who knew him best. The points of difference which agitated religious men at this time were not so clear as they now seem to us, nor did they always obscure the honest judgment of strong and decided High Churchmen in relation to the actors in these scenes. The famous Robert Nelson was well acquainted with all the facts about Conant, yet he calls him "a great man, who encouraged learning during his government, and gave an example of piety to those under his care."<sup>a</sup>

There is nothing except the pronounced Calvinism of Prideaux' earlier Works to distinguish the theological principles of that divine from those of Reynolds and Conant. All three of them, acknowledged to be among the most learned men of their day, believed that they represented the Primitive Church and the Elizabethan Establishment. Two of them were bishops, one an archdeacon. Yet the first, strenuously resisting the Laudian theology, but accepting (in some sense) the Divine right of Kings and Bishops, threw himself, in spite of the persecutions he had undergone from Charles and Laud, into the cause of Church and King, and died a martyr for his principles: the second, unable to accept the claims of the English Episcopate, joined the Parliament in the Great Rebellion, but giving up all when his King was dead, rather than put his hand to the "Engagement" which postulated a Commonwealth, gradually returned to Church and King: the third, agreeing more nearly with Reynolds than with Prideaux on questions of Church and State, yet too much attached to the Constitution to join the Parliamentarians during either their war or their victory, was ready, when things had gone so far that nothing else could be done, to co-operate with them in working the institutions which he was summoned to administer. On the other hand, he carried

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Bull, Works*, vol. vii. p. 10.





his objections to the reorganisation of the Church at the Restoration further than Reynolds. Though heartily working with him for that great event, connected with him by marriage, standing by his side at the Savoy Conference, and offered "an ecclesiastical dignity, supposed to be the Bishopric of Exeter," he again preferred to give up everything rather than conform, taking his place among the Philip Henrys, and that numerous moderate section of Presbyterians who were Churchmen in everything but the recognition of English Episcopacy. His mind would seem to have been an essentially practical one, agreeing on this point, no doubt, with Stillington and Reynolds, who are reported to have held that "no Church-government is determined in the Word of God, but is variable as occasion requireth."<sup>a</sup> It took ten years to convince him that the Church, as settled at the Restoration, unsatisfactorily as he thought, had attained that stability which gave a promise of national acceptance. Following much the same course of anxious inquiry as before, when he joined the Nonconformists, he at last made up his mind, in 1670, to rejoin the Communion in which he had formerly ministered so successfully. Some years later he became Archdeacon of Norwich and Prebendary of Worcester, dying in old age, admired and beloved for his Apostolical simplicity and devotion, "a worthy member of the Church of England."<sup>b</sup>

A few more words must be said upon Conant's conduct with respect to the "Engagement," as it is not only characteristic, but suggestive as to the progress of the Visitors. We have seen that formulary pressed upon him as soon as he accepted the Rectorship of Exeter. It is a proof of the anxiety felt to secure the services of the Rector that he was allowed to lodge a Protest to the effect that "he must not be understood to approve of what hath been done unto or under this present government," and that he did not thereby so

<sup>a</sup> *Baxter's Life*, book i, part ii. p. 278.

<sup>b</sup> *Life of Bull, Works*, vol. vii. p. 11.





bind himself, "but that if God shall remarkably call me to submit to any other power I may be at liberty to obey that call, notwithstanding the present Engagement."<sup>a</sup> In short, he would obey the "powers that be." The quaint author who supplies us with this interesting Protest thinks it necessary to defend his "Worthy" from the charge of self-interest in the following words:—"This may purge him from those dirty reflections any censorious bigot may asperse his memory withall; who yet, perhaps, in the same circumstances, how squeamish soever he may now seem, would have swallowed all a whole without chewing." And he sums up Conant's services to the University thus:—"Though the times that then were were very dangerous and ticklish, and the mouths of the men in power began to water upon the Colleges and the revenues thereunto belonging, yet the Doctor stoutly defended his post, maintaining the rights and liberties of the University, and kept all in peace and quiet." Archbishop Tillotson was wont to speak of Conant in equally high terms.

Some notice of the more general work done by Conant as Vice-Chancellor will appear in a subsequent chapter; but this will be the best place to give a few details of his management of his College and the University. As it happens, they afford us the only complete insight which we are able to obtain into the real operation of the system which the Visitation was intended to introduce, and supply the best answer to some of the difficulties stated in the previous chapter. The reader will hardly quarrel with their length. In estimating Conant's influence we must bear in mind that soon after he becomes Head of his House, in 1649, he is added to the Board of Visitors (we find his signature in 1651); that he is one of the second Board temporarily appointed by Cromwell and the Parliament in 1652, and also of the third and last Board appointed in 1654; and, as we have seen, that he concentrated in his person such powers of government as were still required when the

<sup>a</sup> Prince's *Worthies*.





Visitation came to an end. His responsibility therefore is clear and undoubted; and it is a pity that his son, in writing his *Life*, at a time when the Visitation was odious, should have shrunk from even once mentioning that he was a Visitor. From the same cause, probably, we do not find it mentioned by Prince. In the various lists where his name occurs as Visitor Wood gives it without comment, probably dreading to attach too much respectability to the Visitation.

Besides the above duties we must remember that Conant also performed, from 1654 to 1660, that of Regius Professor of Divinity in succession to Hoyle. In this chair his lectures, which were "read constantly twice a week in Term time," were received, we are told, "with universal applause." His extraordinary linguistic accomplishments must have given him great authority. "He was so perfect a master of Greek that he often disputed in it." He was also a great Syriac scholar, and "had good skill in the [other] Oriental languages." Latin of course was the language of daily official life; and a striking instance is given of the effect he produced by an impromptu speech on a certain difficult occasion. His extreme modesty prevented his publication of either lectures or sermons, to which he was constantly pressed by the highest authorities; indeed he burnt them. Wood curtly says, "he hath published nothing." Six volumes of his sermons have, however, been collected and published by Bishop Williams. They were for the most part preached in the later part of his life, and have not attained any celebrity.

It will now be necessary, since no condensation will be of any further use, to give some extracts from Conant's *Life* in full. Enough has been said to show that they may be trusted.

The wars had not only exhausted the College treasury, but also much weakened the College discipline, and reduced the number of the students miserably short of what it was before. He therefore resolves on the only probable means of new peopling his College, which was to be constantly resident, according to his engagement, and apply himself with zeal and vigour to the correcting such abuses as he found, and recovering that ancient and wholesome discipline for which Exeter College had been so famous under the government of Dr. Holland and Dr. Prideaux.





He determines to prevent as much as possible any the least irregularity within his walls, and strictly to keep himself and the Society to the most exact observance of the statutes and customs of that once flourishing House. In the College his chief care was to plant the fear of God in the youth there, and see that they had well laid the foundation of sincere piety and true religion. And in order to this he was very careful to recommend the youth to pious as well as learned tutors. He would often call on them to be true to their trusts and examples to their pupils, to have a watchful eye over them, and as for such as were designed by their parents for the service of the Church he took more than ordinary pains with them to make them sensible how much it concerned them to be more strictly holy and religious who were to be "the salt of the earth and light of the world."

It was his constant care to keep up in the College the worship of God in all its life and purity. The public prayers in the College chapel he would constantly attend upon, whatever other business he neglected, and would frequently officiate in his own person; and he was so strict in obliging the whole College to a constant attendance that it has been observed you should hardly find one who had absented himself from chapel twice in a week throughout the whole year, unless hindered by sickness, though their numbers were soon increased to two hundred and upward.

Every Sunday at morning prayer he would constantly expound some difficult passages of scripture which would take up more than half-an-hour. He would make critical observations on the text, which he always closed with brief and practical applications; so that his auditory had from him choice materials for forming their judgments as scholars and for influencing their lives as Christians.

Once a week he had a Catechetical lecture in the chapel for the improvement of the undergraduates, in which he went over Piscator's Aphorisms and Woollebius' Compend. Theol. Christ.; and by the way fairly propounded the principal objections made by the Papists, Socinians, and others against the orthodox doctrine in terms suited to the understanding and capacity of the younger scholars, and gave such clear and plain answers to them as detected their fallacies and established the truth.

He took care likewise that the inferior servants of the College, and those who were employed about the meaner offices in it, should be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and would sometimes catechize them in his own lodgings. Now and then in the evening he would call into his parlour some of the students that applied themselves to Divinity, and explain to them, in course, a chapter of some of the darker Prophets, giving the logical analysis of it, and the natural sense of the words, with brief observations on the whole. He would give them the thoughts of learned men upon these prophecies . . . . . By this method he would oblige them to the study of the Scriptures, and made this their study easy and delightful to them.

Having thus taken care to plant true religion and promote piety in his College, his next endeavours were for the promoting good literature. He looked very strictly himself to the keeping up all exercises, and would often step into the hall in the midst of their lectures and disputations and see that they were performed





with that accuracy and exactness as they ought to be. He would always oblige both opponents and respondents to come well prepared, and perform their respective parts agreeably to the strict laws of disputation. Here he would often interpose, either adding more force to the arguments of the opponent or more fulness to the answers of the respondents, and supplying where anything seemed defective, or clearing where anything was obscure in what the moderator subjoined. He would often go into the chambers and studies of the young scholars, observe what books they were reading, and reprove them if he found them turning over any modern authors, and sent them to Tully, that great master of Roman eloquence, to learn the true and genuine propriety of that language. Such as were idle, or of suspected morals, were sure to have his company very often, especially at late hours; and he would admonish such to keep company with none but those he should recommend, which always were such whose learning and virtuous inclinations had distinguished them in the House, and who might be a check to them as well as a guide.

His care in the election of Fellows, on which so much depends the reputation and interest of a College, was very singular. A true love of learning, and a good share in it, in a person of untainted morals and low circumstances, were sure of his patronage and encouragement. Whoever he was in whom these were found he stood in need of no letters or friends to Mr. Conant against the College elections, with whom worth alone and true statutable qualifications outweighed all interests and recommendations. What a happy effect this had upon the growth of the College, that there was no way to get the Rector's favour but by deserving it, is almost incredible.

He would constantly look over the observator's roll and buttery-book himself; and whoever had been absent from the Chapel prayers, or extravagant in his expenses, or otherwise faulty, was sure he must atone for his fault by some such exercise as the Rector should think fit to set him; for he was no friend to pecuniary mulcts, which too often punish the father instead of the son.

Exeter College flourished so much under the government of Mr. Conant that the students were many more than could be lodged within the walls; they crowded in here from all parts of the nation, and some from beyond the sea, where the fame of Exeter College discipline had reached. It would be tedious to reckon up those eminent persons in Church and State that were bred up under his care. Exeter College, in his time, afforded a Vice-Chancellor, a Proctor, a Doctor of the Chair of Divinity, a Reader of Moral Philosophy and of Rhetoric to the University, a President to St. John's, a Principal to Jesus, and a Divine and Professor to Magdalen College; not to mention such as were transplanted hence to Scholarships and Fellowships in other Colleges, many of whom were men of eminence afterwards.

Space forbids the insertion of the numerous additional proofs of Conant's virtues given in the *Life*, and we must be content with the following passages, in relation to his conduct as Vice-Chancellor, which bear more immediately on the subject.





The first Lent he made a surprising reform in their public disputations, which for some years had been managed with such vehemency and disorder as had created several unhappy divisions in the University. Dr. Conant was a great friend to disputations, and therefore dreaded the consequence of entirely taking away these Lent exercises, which had been found, by long experience, to have been a great incentive to learned emulation. By degrees he so corrected these disorders, and prevailed upon the philosophical gladiators, that they were willing to be reduced to a just temper. His frequent presence at many other of the public exercises, while he sat at the helm of the University, contributed much to the supporting the dignity and solemnity of them.

He used frequently to take his rounds at late hours to ferret the young students from public and suspected houses. It was not the quality or degree of the persons taken in these circuits that would excuse them to the Vice-Chancellor, who could not betray the trust which the University had deposited in him, or wink at what was punishable by the statutes.

We have here more than a picture; it is a photograph. It is more than the record of the work of one man; we may fairly accept it as one aspect of the work done by the Visitation. If we may well doubt whether there were many Conants, we can hardly refuse to see that this was the sort of work, the ideal in the minds of the Visitors, at which their Orders and Regulations aimed. Some of these, like some of Conant's minute acts of supervision, startle us by their adaptation to a state of things with which we are little familiar. But of course we must not judge those times by our own; and the question is how far these people succeeded. Of this we shall be better able to judge later on.

In confirmation of what has been already said, this chapter may fitly conclude with the remark that we seem to be introduced in Conant's Memoirs to a University going on very much in a normal and accustomed style, worked up indeed into unusual industry and correctness of morals by a vigorous religious machinery, but not conveying the idea of a period of interruption and suspension, or of an isolated period, still less one to be forgotten and wiped out as unworthy to take rank with others. And it may be observed that this is exactly what strikes the reader of Wood's own *Life*, or *Diary*, written at the time, or from notes taken at the time, and not published by himself, or, indeed, for many





years after his death. This book presents a remarkable contrast to his *Annals* and *Athenæ*, which were published by himself, and were written during the reigns of the later Stuarts, when the previous period was invariably painted by University men in the darkest colours. The same thing is to be observed as to all his sources of information. The papers of which he makes use in the *Annals* for this period are honestly given in his MSS. preserved in the Bodleian. They were most of them supplied by Archbishop Sheldon, and largely consist of Barlow's letters or comments, highly coloured with Cavalier sentiments, or of similar diaries from other members of Colleges. Wood incorporates these wholesale. The same process is notoriously followed in the *Athenæ*, where he was of course largely dependent on information received from persons in whom he had confidence for facts, but of violent opinions like his own. The tone is always that of the later Caroline period. In the *Life*, on the contrary, we see the eccentric young scholar fairly well contented with the existing government under the Visitation; returning, indeed, an evasive answer when summoned, at the age of 16, to subscribe his Submission to the Visitors, but instantly persuaded by his mother and brother to withdraw it; performing all the necessary duties and exercises of his standing; accepting a small office under his brother, who was Proctor; and devoting all the time he could spare from his precocious study of antiquities and heraldry to his beloved music. To this *Life* we owe many graphic touches, illustrative of the times; but its chief value is its unconscious testimony to the steady work on the old lines performed under the auspices of the Commonwealth. The same unconscious testimony, as far as it goes, is afforded by Evelyn's visit to Oxford in 1654. He was present at the "Act," and observed that the "ancient ceremonies" used in creating Doctors were "not yet wholly abolished." He finds New College Chapel "in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulositie of the times;" and Magdalen College Chapel "likewise in pontifical order, the altar only,





I think, turned table-wise, and there was still the double organ."—*Diary*, July 10, 1654.

The next chapter will afford us an opportunity of observing the difficulties which confronted the authorities of the Commonwealth in carrying through their Visitation. The mere relation of the facts as they occurred, from the surrender of Oxford to the commencement of the actual government of the University by the new authorities, will enable us to form a judgment as to the alleged cruelty so confidently charged by Wood against the Visitors. "Such cruelty," says he, "was there showed, such tyranny acted by the clergy-visitors, and such alterations made by them, that never the like—no, not in those various times from King Henry VIII. to Queen Elizabeth, was ever seen or heard of." (*Annals*, 1648.) Remembering how much the Universities themselves had to do with the Reformation effected under the Tudor Dictators, and that there was then no Civil War, the elements of a just comparison are wholly wanting. We have now, on the contrary, to watch the University of Oxford exhibiting an attitude of the most formidable hostility, and presenting a very different obstacle to the hand of authority from what had to be surmounted at the Reformation. Cambridge, indeed, had long ago, while the war was raging, been dragooned into obedience, in a decidedly military fashion, several Heads of Houses having been most barbarously treated.<sup>a</sup> Oxford, the centre of a struggle only just concluded, and still palpitating under its effects, was allowed to hold out for nearly two years after the surrender of the City, before any decisive means of establishing the authority of the Government were applied. Obstruction, resistance, defiance, were consummately organized by some of the ablest men the University had ever produced. The question rather arises how it came to pass that a triumphant military power exercised such conspicuous forbearance. The scene opens with the University at bay, and the hunters closing round it.

<sup>a</sup> See *Querela Cantabrigiensis*, Oxford, 1646.





## CHAPTER III.

## THE UNIVERSITY ON ITS DEFENCE.

1646—1648.

The Surrender of Oxford to Sir Thomas Fairfax, which may be called the concluding act of the Civil War, took place on June 24, 1646. But the Visitation of the University was not ordered by the "Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament" till May 1st, 1647; the Visitors' "Register" does not commence till September 30th, 1647, nor does it become continuous till March 17th, 1647-8. We have thus to account for an interval of nearly two years, ten months of which elapsed between the Surrender and the Visitation, and eleven months before the Visitors succeeded in causing their presence to be effectually felt in the University. The present chapter will cover that period.

When the Surrender took place there was no real question as to its necessity. From a military point of view the defence might have been a little prolonged, but the cause was absolutely hopeless. Able negotiators obtained the best terms that could be procured, better than could have been procured in any ordinary case, for Oxford City and University were common property, and Fairfax had already proved, at Winchester and elsewhere, his respect for the sacred inheritance by which he had himself signally benefited. These are the words of his summons to Sir Thomas Glemham, the governor:—

May 11, 1648.

SIR,

I do by these summon you to deliver up the city of Oxford into my hands for the use of the Parliament. I very much desire the preservation of that place, so famous for learning, from ruin, which inevitably is like to fall upon it unless you concur. You may have honourable terms for yourself and all within the garrison if you reasonably accept thereof. I desire your answer this day, and remain

Your servant,  
THO. FAIRFAX.





The Treaty of Surrender contained accordingly provisions which are of importance in reference to subsequent events. The careful observer of the facts of the case will note that the University was as much consulted in the matter as circumstances permitted. It was quite out of the question that each Head and member of a College should be made a party to the Surrender. The mere statement of such a claim is absurd. But it would seem that many of those who afterwards declined to submit held that this omission of a separate consent to the Articles of Surrender gave them a title to disclaim any obligation imposed by those Articles. It does not seem that they scrupled to take advantage of such protection as they gained from them both at the time and afterwards. It will be enough here to quote the special article relating to the University:

Art. 14. That the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and the Governors and Students of Christchurch of King Henry VIII. his foundation, and all other Heads and Governors, Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of the Colleges, Halls, and Bodies Corporate, and Societies of the same University, and the Public Professors and Readers, and the Orator thereof, and all other persons belonging to the said University, or to any Colleges or Halls therein, shall and may, according to their statutes, charters, and customs, enjoy their ancient form of government, subordinate to the immediate authority and power of Parliament: and that all their rights, &c. (except such rents and revenues as have been already taken and received by ordinance of Parliament), shall be enjoyed by them respectively, as aforesaid, free from sequestrations, fines, taxes, and all other molestations whatsoever for or under colour of anything whatsoever relating to this present war or to the unhappy differences between his Majesty and the Parliament: And that all churches, chapels, colleges, &c. shall be preserved from defacing and spoil: And if any removal shall be made by the Parliament of any Head or other members of the University, &c. that those so removed shall enjoy their profits during the space of six months after the rendering of Oxford, &c. Provided that this shall not extend to any reformation there intended by the Parliament, nor give them any liberty to intermeddle in the government.

This proviso announced the deliberate intention of the victorious Parliament to "reform" the University, and conveyed a very distinct intimation that no opposition would be tolerated. It implied that a Visitation would take place, such as had previously at different periods occurred, and that all concerned were engaged to





submit to it. Under that condition, and "subordinate to the immediate authority and power of Parliament," all was to go on as before. This must be borne in mind. Harsh as the new Government seemed to the conquered party, distressing as the conflict of principles must have been to so many honourable and conscientious men, intimately bound up, as the University was, with Church and King, yet the terms of submission were explicit; and it is difficult to understand how, on the principles of the Great Rebellion, and under the obligations of the Solemn League and Covenant, the Negative Oath, and the Ordinance concerning Discipline and Worship, the authority of those in power could have been left unexercised. It was a government of force, force administered on very distinct principles.

Nor did the precedents of University history afford any ground for the opinion that the absolute independence of a literary republic could be claimed as a right. The boast of Oxford and Cambridge has always been that they are national, and within certain bounds their independence has always been recognised. But this privilege never extended to questions of change of dynasty or religion; if it had, they would have ceased to be national. They were not to be "paternally governed," not to be interfered with except when gross abuses cried for redress; but an *imperium in imperio* could not be tolerated. Whatever form the Government of the country took, that must be the Government of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

It is, then, from a military as well as from a national point of view that we must regard the events subsequent to the Treaty. On both points there was room for different estimates of the position. The Cavaliers asserted as a matter of principle that they could not be called on to submit to reform or change of government by anyone except the King. The military situation made no difference; while as a matter of policy every delay that could possibly be contrived offered the party the advantage of dividing its enemies, and of giving it the chance of profiting by any turn of events which





might occur in its favour. On the other hand, the Parliamentarians held that the battle had been completely fought out, and that the Universities, like the nation, had simply to submit to the conqueror. The military situation was the dominant feature, but the national point of view was never absent from their vision. The principles of the Great Rebellion were to be triumphant in every part of the land. One University had been reduced to a fit state for propagating those principles; the other must follow.

It must be admitted that the task of setting the University in order, after such a period of war and confusion as had just terminated, must have been sufficiently arduous, even if it had been left to the ordinary authorities. It may, indeed, be doubted whether success would have been at all more speedily obtained under their management than it was under the Visitation. Wood gives a compendious account of the state of things, which is confirmed by all other authorities, when he tells us how "the University was exhausted of its treasure, and that little could be procured abroad for its subsistence," how "its rents were in a miserable condition," how it was "deprived of its number of sons," how "lectures and exercises had for the most part ceased," how "those few scholars that were remaining were for the most part, especially such that were young, much debauched, and become idle by their bearing arms and keeping company with rude soldiers," how "the Colleges were out of repair, their treasure and plate gone, the books of some libraries embezzled, the chambers in the Halls rented out to laics." "In a word there was scarce the face of an University left, all things being out of order and disturbed."<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Some Colleges did not even recover for very many years after the Restoration. Warton, who wrote in 1761, giving an anecdote of the old age and dotage of Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity, speaks thus of Balliol:—"Balliol College had suffered so much in the outrages of the Grand Rebellion that it remained almost in a state of desolation for some years after the Restoration—a circumstance not to be suspected from its flourishing condition ever since. Dr. Bathurst, who had restored his own College from the ruinous state in which it had been left, was, perhaps, secretly pleased to see a neighbouring, and once a rival, Society reduced to this condition,





The very first Order received from Parliament was to inhibit, "till the pleasure of Parliament be made known therein," elections to places of preferment, and the making or renewal of leases. This was resisted by the University, and voted to be contrary to the Articles of Surrender,—it is not easy to see how. But the Parliament could not make up its mind at once to a Visitation. It had been strangely misinformed as to the temper of the University. It hoped for the best without much ground for hope. Its first resolution was to make a strenuous effort to preach the malcontents into submission—an admirable plan, if only people would listen. Seven Oxford men, who had become Presbyterian ministers, were sent on this errand. Reynolds, as we have seen, was one; Henry Wilkinson, senior, and Cheynell, the two next in importance, then Harris, Corbet, Cornish and Langley. They were, as might have been expected, received with scorn and laughter, "their praying and preaching being altogether contrary to that lately used." Yet, by their sermons and conferences, they so far succeeded as to gather round them a considerable party in the University. They reported to Parliament their mode of proceeding. One of their objects was, as they said, to "prepare the citizens and scholars for the Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ,"—which is observable, since there is a good deal of evidence that this did not form any great part of their system when they were established in power, or at any rate that it was much neglected.<sup>a</sup>

This plan of "preparing a way for a Visitation" would have had a better chance if it had not aroused the jealous rivalry of the Independents now in Oxford, especially of the "Seekers," who felt that preaching was their especial vocation, and who had also the

while his own flourished above all others." The old man was found (it must have been towards the end of the seventeenth century) one afternoon in his garden, throwing stones at the windows of Balliol, "as if happy to complete its ruin." (*Life of Bathurst*, p. 203.)

<sup>a</sup> Bloxam's *Register of Magdalen College*; Sir L. Jenkins's *Life of Dr. Mansell*. On the other hand, see *Ath. Ox.* vol. iv. p. 226, for a notice of Samuel Parker constantly "receiving the Sacrament at a Presbyterian meeting-house."





advantage of possessing an abundance of fanatical soldiers on the spot. These men, if they lacked theological training, atoned for the want by their fiery zeal; and it was a common spectacle to see the military saints mounting the pulpit. On the Presbyterian side Cheynell was the only man "who could oppose frenzy to frenzy"; and of course the most unseemly contests took place. It was no wonder that the City and University became more demoralized than ever. "Hell was broke loose among them," said some. The "loyal party that could not broach these matters either left the University or absconded in their respective houses till they could know their doom by the approaching Visitation." The failure of the scheme had at least one advantage; it led some to feel that even such order as the dominant party might elicit, by regular though forcible methods, was better than anarchy.

So passed the autumn of 1646 and spring of 1647, the only academical event of importance being the resumption of his office as Chancellor by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the same who had contested the election with Laud in 1630, who, on Laud's resignation, had been elected in his place in 1641, and whom the King and University had deposed from his office, in 1643, in order to make room for the Marquis of Hertford. But he was as yet powerless. The Parliament had committed a fatal error, from their point of view, in suffering nearly a year to elapse after the Surrender before commencing the Visitation. The University was completely organised against them.

With the summer, however, Parliament began to take the matter seriously in hand. The King was in their power; the Presbyterians as yet in the ascendant. On May 1, 1647, an Ordinance was passed "for the Visitation and Reformation of the University of Oxford, and the several Colleges and Halls therein;" and its object was more fully stated to be "the due correction of offences, abuses, and disorders, especially of late times, committed there." For this purpose twenty-four Visitors were appointed, fourteen laymen and ten clergymen: five of them were to be a quorum. But of these





twenty-four only a few appear to have acted, and the laymen speedily dropped out, leaving the work to the Presbyterian clergy. Sir Nathaniel Brent was selected as Chairman.

Brent, when Vicar-General of England and Judge of the Prerogative Court, as well as Warden of Merton, had formerly been a strong supporter of the party in power; but he had gradually separated himself from the Court, had sided with the Parliament, and, having accepted the Covenant, was ejected from Merton by the King in 1645. He thus made room for the Royalist Dr. Harvey, the King's physician, and the famous discoverer of the circulation of the blood. When Oxford was surrendered Brent resumed his Wardenship; and, as may be supposed, somewhat irritated by what had taken place, had turned his whole attention to the "reform" of his College. The large proportion of "Submitters" which Merton supplied in 1648 may be a proof of his success. He was thus a very natural person to be chosen at the head of the Visitors, who took up their quarters for some time at his College. To that College also belonged several leading men of the new government; Reynolds, Cheynell, Corbet, Copley, and Button. Two of these had already been committed to serious conflicts with Laud during his Chancellorship: Cheynell had been punished for disobeying the truly Byzantine "Declaration" of 1628 prefixed to the Thirty-nine Articles; Corbet had refused to "bow towards the Altar."<sup>a</sup> Brent, as soon as Reynolds was admitted Vice-Chancellor, became a less important person, and when the Presbyterian element gradually succumbed to the Independents he separated from his colleagues: but they soon found means to eject him from his Wardenship. This was in 1650.

The names of the other Visitors were as follows:—Edward Corbet, of Merton; John Pulixton, of the Middle Temple; Henry Wilkinson, sen.; William Prynne, of Lincoln's Inn; William Typpling; Sir William Cobbe, knight; John Greenwood; Doctor John Wil-

<sup>a</sup> *Reg. Conv. T.*, April 12th, 1648. *Laud's Works*, vol. v. part i. p. 205; and *Hist. of Troubles and Trial*, chap. xxxiii.





kinson, Principal of Magdalen Hall; Edward Reynolds, of Merton; Robert Harris, of Magdalen Hall; Francis Cheynell, of Merton; John Packer; John Mills, of Christ Church; Christopher Rogers, Principal of New Inn Hall; William Cope; Bartholomew Hall, of the Middle Temple; Thomas Knight, of Lincoln's Inn; John Heylin, of Gray's Inn; William Draper, of Nether Worton, Esq.; Gabriel Beck, of Lincoln's Inn; John Cartwright, of Aynho, Esq.; and Samuel Dunch, of Pusey, Esq. It will be observed that only a minority of these were persons of any importance.

The powers bestowed on the Visitors must next engage our attention. First of all they are empowered to take the same steps as former Visitors, and this is the most important point. Next they are "to inquire by oath . . . . concerning those that neglect to take the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, and that oppose the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the discipline and the Directory . . . and likewise concerning those that shall teach or write against any point of doctrine the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper." Then follow further powers to "inquire and report upon such as have borne arms against the Parliament." These persons, it would seem, had not been specified in the exemptions mentioned in the Treaty of Surrender, because all such persons had been *ipso facto* expelled, and granted a safe-conduct out of the City at its capture. Finally an Appeal was provided to a "Committee of Lords and Commons," who are named in the same document. They consist of 78 persons, 26 Lords and 52 members of the House of Commons, amongst whom the name of the Earl of Northumberland stands first. The best known names on the Parliamentary side compose the list, but the only one of these which appears prominent in the history of the Visitation after its first starting is that of Francis Rous, who invariably signs as Chairman. This is the well-known Parliamentarian of the reigns of James and Charles, and a leader in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, (Parliamentary) Provost of





Eton, the chief "Trier of Preachers," the author of several theological works, and one of Cromwell's "Lords."<sup>a</sup> This "Standing Committee," of which, like the body of Visitors, five were to be a quorum, did not long preserve harmonious relations with their colleagues, but soon began to contend for the direct government of the University, and so materially added to the difficulties in which the Visitors were involved.

These latter dignitaries were not fortunate in their commencement on May 15, 1647. They made known their mission by a citation to the University to appear in Convocation before them between 9 and 11 a.m. on June 4; but they were too much alarmed at a mutiny which took place amongst the soldiers of the Parliamentary garrison of Oxford to appear there before the very day fixed; and this gave time for the deliberate organisation of measures of resistance. When they did appear the Vice-Chancellor (Samuel Fell) and the doctors took a clever advantage of the long sermon preached by Harris. Declining the sermon they mustered in the Convocation House, and the Visitors not having arrived by 11 they left the House precisely as the clock struck. Their procession meeting that of the Visitors in the Proscholium, on its way to the House, the Bedell audaciously cried, "Room for Mr. Vice-Chancellor." The Visitors being taken unawares, gave place. As they passed, the Vice-Chancellor "very civilly moved his cap to them, saying, 'Good morrow, gentlemen, 'tis past eleven of the clock,' and so passed on, without taking any further notice of them."

The Visitors had, in fact, only just been made aware of the fierce opposition which awaited them. During the delay of their arrival a Delegacy had been appointed by Convocation to deal with the Visitors, of whom the best known are Samuel Fell, Sheldon (the future Primate), Hammond, Morley, and Sanderson. To the able

<sup>a</sup> He was the son of Sir Anthony Rous, had been a Commoner of Broadgates Hall, and at his death, in 1658-9 (Jan. 7), left a benefaction to his old Hall, then Pembroke College.





hands of the last-named, and to Dr. Zouch (for the legal part), was entrusted the drawing-up of the "Judgment" or "Reasons of the University" for objecting to the tests about to be imposed upon them.<sup>a</sup> These Reasons, accepted by Convocation, but soon petitioned against by the "Puritanical party in the University, of which by this time there were great store," are well known, and are generally reckoned a consummate model of skilful pleading and moderate statement. On the principles of the Cavaliers they were unanswerable. They are of much too great length to be inserted in this place, as would be otherwise desirable, since most of the numerous negative answers in the Register, delivered to the questions of the Visitors, may be traced back more or less clearly to this source. The reader may see them in Sanderson's Works, and some remarks upon them in Isaac Walton's *Life* of that great man. With much wisdom—when the prejudices entertained as to Oxford teaching are remembered—the doctrine which the University avows is here described as "the true Protestant religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England;" and Episcopacy is said to be, "if not *Jure Divino* in the strictest sense, that is to say, expressly commanded by God in his Word, yet of Apostolical Institution." It concludes—so that there shall be no mistake—by asserting that "if any one single sample or reason in any the premises [of which there are several score] remain unsatisfied, though we should receive full consideration in all the rest, the conscience would also remain unsatisfied. And in that case it cannot be . . . . . lawful for us that cannot be satisfied to submit to the said Covenant, Oath, and Ordinances." It may here be remarked that this "Judgment of the University" was made the subject of special and solemn thanks by the Parliament held in Oxford in 1665.

Not only were the Visitors hampered by this organised resistance flaunting in their faces the "Reasons" which served it for a

<sup>a</sup> Wood's *Annals*; Jacobson's Sanderson's *Works*, Pref. p. xvii. and authorities there quoted.





rallying standard, and which arranged, for each case that might occur, what answers should be given on citation, not only were their public notices torn down and trampled under foot with every mark of scorn, but the struggle between the Presbyterians and Independents, brought to a point by the seizure of the King at Holmby, on the very same day as the failure in Convocation (June 4th), completely paralysed their action for some three months. This was an interval quite fatal to any success by fair means, if that indeed had been possible. As the University now insisted that a fresh Citation was necessary, though the Visitors would not admit it, it was seen that they must have fresh powers before they could even obtain a hearing. Cheynell appears to have been instrumental in the settlement of this matter with the Committee of Lords and Commons. An "Additional Ordinance" was now sent to the Visitors from this body, containing special powers to administer the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, to send for books, statutes, and accounts, to imprison the contumacious, to impanel persons to inquire and present for offences and examine witnesses, to employ a "Register" and other officers, and to demand aid from sheriffs, mayors, &c. To this was appended power, in spite of any former adjournment, to begin at once with the Heads of Houses and Canons of Christchurch, and that they should "not only visit, but reform and regulate the University; and therefore that none that were within the compass of the Articles agreed as for the surrender of Oxford ought (especially considering that their six months were expired nine months since) to intermeddle with the government of the University whilst 'tis under a Visitation." These are further expanded by an Order of September 24th, giving power to pronounce definite sentence on offenders, and to "consider of the lawfulness and fitness of such oaths as are enjoined by any statute or custom of the said University, or any College, &c., presenting their judgment [in this case] to the said Committee," also to inquire "whether any have taught, allowed, or published any Arminian, Socinian, or Popish errors;" and as to those who had been in any





way concerned in the late war, either in their own person or by their advice.

These most ample powers were accompanied by a letter from the Lords Pembroke and Montgomery, Kent, Manchester, and Mulgrave, and E. Leigh, F. Rous, and H. Salwey, Esqrs., in the name of the Committee, informing the Visitors that as they are "now sufficiently enabled" and "secured" they are "expected to act vigorously," and that all necessary moneys will be provided for them. Their "Commission under the Great Seal" bore the name of the King, but this was at once pronounced by the University to be a mere fiction, as indeed it was.

Thus armed, the Visitors commenced operations on September 29th, 1647, by public prayers and preaching for three hours together, "a way," says the bitter Annalist, "which had for several years behind been used by the faction to promote rebellion, and by it to commence their actions for all sorts of wickednesses." Henry Wilkinson's sermon was so violent that "divers persons, being not able to bear it, departed,"—a bad beginning. The notice of Visitation was now affixed to the door of St. Mary's church, and on September 30th we at last find the Register commenced. The three opening Orders are: (1) A Summons to all the Heads of Houses, to send in their statutes, books, and accounts; (2) An Order for Dr. Fell, the Vice-Chancellor's, special personal appearance; and (3) The appointment of Mr. Button, and "divers worthy gentlemen," as assistants to the Visitors in each College or Hall. These last were to inquire and report to the Visitors on the members of each Society respectively.

We have thus arrived at the third stage of the Parliamentary government of the University. The first period of "preparation" had been succeeded by that of unsuccessful, abortive Visitation. There was yet one more phase to be witnessed before the personal interposition of the Chancellor was to be called in, along with the rough methods of Cromwell's troopers. If the Heads of Houses, now that they saw the Visitation commenced like any former





Visitation, would recognise the power of the Parliament *de facto*, the "reformation" might yet be worked through their hands. But this was precisely what they felt they could not do. The King was a prisoner; no Visitation not sanctioned by him could possibly be legal; and they would admit nothing short of his own order. The renewed conflict only lasts for a few days; and then once more the Register is silent, and silent for more than five months together.

A difficulty was still felt, at least in London, about the terms of the Treaty of Surrender. This had been much pressed by members of the University. Cheynell is deputed to see the London Committee on this point; and seems to have succeeded in overcoming their scruples, for we hear no more of them. But the Heads of Houses, with the exception of Dr. Fell, are determined to proceed in strict order, and to meet law by law. They appear to summons, but are far from bringing their College books. They insist on seeing the Commission of the Visitors, which, when seen, they at once repudiate, and retire. On October 8th the formal reply of the University is delivered in by the hands of the Proctors. This is a dignified and becoming document. Declining to commit themselves to the "multiplied perjuries" which submission to any but the King would involve, they say that "we hope the honourable Houses will suffer us to enjoy what, by the laws of the land (which is the birthright of the subject) as well as the privileges of the University, is due unto us, until we shall have made a legal forfeiture of it before such as are our proper and competent judges."

Dr. Fell on the other hand absolutely refused to put in any appearance. To the repeated orders of the Visitors he turned a deaf ear; and as he was the chief dignitary of the University there was nothing else for it but to obtain an order from London for his appearance there, which was followed by his seizure and imprisonment. Wood ascribes his exceptional attitude to the scorn and horror he felt for a Commission composed of men so "inconsiderable," and, except Brent, so much junior to himself. Mills, one of





the Visitors, was a Student of Christ Church: was he, the Dean and Vice-Chancellor, "to stand bare to his scholar?" His attitude was not perhaps so inconsistent with the character which Laud had once given of him as might appear at first sight. He behaved injudiciously in a trouble which arose during Laud's Chancellorship in 1639, and is spoken of by the Chancellor as "a sudden, hasty, and weak man."<sup>a</sup> The fact is that he was resolute to a fault, but it was in standing to a course which was taken up on insufficient grounds. His colleagues placed themselves in a much more defensible position.

The University Clerk and Bedells showed a spirit similar to that of Fell. Nothing could induce them to give up the keys, or the gold and silver staves of office. The last refusal especially vexed the Visitors, for the outward dignity of academical processions was grievously maimed. We hear of this very frequently afterwards; nor were the staves recovered for two years. The refusal of the "Register," Mr. French of Merton, to produce the Register of the University, was more successfully dealt with. The Visitors themselves seized it in his room. They also succeeded in upholding the appointment of a Master of Pembroke, Henry Langley, formerly of Magdalen, in the vacancy made by the death of Dr. Thomas Clayton, as against that of Henry Wightwick, whom the College had elected in defiance of them.

But here their success ended. The immediate difficulty was that there was no resident head of the University, no regular Vice-Chancellor. Parliament had made their plans on the supposition that the existing authorities would act under the Visitors, and were unwilling to supersede them. It was still hoped that Fell's case was exceptional; but Dr. Potter, President of Trinity, who had been deputed by Fell to hold the office of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, would not succumb any more than Fell.<sup>b</sup> He retains

<sup>a</sup> *Works*, vol. v. part i. p. 224.

<sup>b</sup> The sense of the difficulty caused by the absence of a Vice-Chancellor is equally felt on both sides. Among the Wood MSS. (F. 35) is an interesting letter from





the keys and books of his office; Convocation meets under his presidency just as usual; Term goes on just as if the Visitors had not prorogued it; the Readers (or Professors) had been ordered to cease from the delivery of their lectures, but they take no heed; in fact, a sudden zeal for lecturing seizes them. The Visitors, in short, find themselves altogether outside the University, and might just as well not be Visitors. They now (October 11th) demand a second interview with the Heads of Houses, but obtain nothing whatever beyond a respectful refusal to surrender the College books to any but the lawful Visitor of each Society. No resource is left, or seems to be left, in spite of the ample powers which had been received, but to send Brent and Wilkinson to report progress, and to beg a "speedy supply of the office of Vice-Chancellor" from the Committee of Parliament. The scene is consequently changed to the metropolis, and we must now follow the proceedings of that Committee.

The feebleness of the Visitors at this juncture, when their new powers had been scarcely at all as yet employed, cannot be accounted for by the mere absence of a Vice-Chancellor, or by the attitude of the contumacious authorities. But it is intelligible when we remember the bitterness of the struggle which was now going on between the Presbyterian portion of the successful party on the one side and the Independents and Sectaries on the other, as also the attitude of the King and his advisers with reference to both parties. It was, in fact, not till some time after Charles's rigid imprisonment at Carisbrook that the weight still felt to attach to the connection between the Crown and the University was sufficiently removed to enable the new Governors to act with effect. The King was

Barlow, of Queen's, of about this date, to Sheldon "at the Court," bewailing the state of the University in being left *ἀκράτοι* in consequence of Dr. Fell "being ravished from us by a pursuivant," and consulting Sheldon in the most deferential, not to say obsequious, manner as to whether Dr. Potter, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, should summon a Convocation, so as to combine and commit the whole University to a definite method of resistance. Sheldon, in concert with Selden, evidently managed the whole of the proceedings which have just been described.





at this time still a power. At this very date, "about October 13th," he wrote to Sir Thomas Fairfax as follows:—

It is his Majesty's earnest desire that his Excellency would effectually recommend this Answer of the University of Oxon to the serious and charitable consideration of both Houses of Parliament, to the end that this being the case of those of the University, that they cannot without perjury submit to the intended Visitation, it may be no further pressed upon them. But if it be doubted whether what is here suggested be a pretence only, and no real truth, that then the examination thereof may be referred to Mr. Selden, the Burgess of the University, to make report.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other Heads of Houses still refusing repeated citations which the humiliated Visitors still vainly make,<sup>a</sup> they are at last forced to appear before the Committee of Parliament on November 11th; but even then they had a reprieve till the 15th, occasioned by the flight of the King from Hampton Court and the general confusion, which for a moment suspended operations. On that day, however, now joined by Dr. Fell, they confront the Committee, and are baited by Lord Pembroke and Montgomery, the Chancellor, a man, says Wood, "so foul-mouthed and so eloquent in swearing that he was thought more fit to preside a Bedlam than a learned academy." Fell had to bear the brunt of the storm.<sup>b</sup> The Chancellor told him that "the devil had made him Vice-Chancellor," "that it was fit he should be whipped, nay, hanged." But there were wiser heads than Pembroke's on the

<sup>a</sup> The following extract from the answer of Oriel College, under the signature of Robert Say, the Dean, in the absence of the Provost, to an Order of the Visitors requiring them to send in their books and accounts, may serve as a specimen of the replies given:—

"Wee doe humbly conceive that we cannot give that satisfaction unto the particulars in the said summons (as otherwise wee desire to doe) without unavoydable violation of our oaths, which (besides the violence would bee thereby done unto our own consciences) doth at the same instant, according to our said Statutes, utterly divest us of any right unto or benefit from the said Colledge, which is the principall maintenance of every one of us, of which (being so much concerned therein) we cannot suffer ourselves to make a legall forfeiture."—*Archives of Oriel College*. Supplied by the kindness of C. L. Shadwell, Esq. M.A. B.C.L.

<sup>b</sup> His letter to Sheldon describing the scene is in Wood's MSS. (f. 35.)





Committee ; and at last the Oxford dignitaries were allowed a fortnight's time and the use of Counsel. Selden, who had done all in his power to mitigate the harshness of his colleagues in the Committee of Parliament, and had, indeed, gone so far as to advise the University as to the course it should pursue in resisting the Visitation,<sup>a</sup> stood forth as their champion. He now procured them permission to engage the celebrated Matthew Hale and Chaloner Chute,<sup>b</sup> of whose services, though previously secured, they had been at first most unjustly robbed. The notorious Bradshaw took the lead among the Counsel retained for the Committee. Dr. Morley, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and one of the keenest intellects of his time, was selected to instruct the University Counsel.

On the hearing of the case the weaker party found friends. Vane, Fiennes, Selden, and Whitlocke took their part, but the majority of the Committee, having voted the denial of the authority of Parliament a "high contempt," proceeded to depose from their offices the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, Prebends (or Canons) of Christchurch; Oliver, President of Magdalen; Radcliffe, Principal of Brasenose; Potter, President of Trinity; and Baylie, President of St. John's. Yet this was but a *brutum fulmen*. After all these solemn transactions, occupying several weeks, Wood reports thus:—"These things being done, and their orders by command published, not a man stirred from his place or removed." When the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were again ordered up to London, "to account for their proceedings in a late pretended Congregation or otherwise, in contempt of authority of Parliament," they absconded.

At last, on February 18th, 1647-8, the step is taken which had been so unaccountably delayed. Reynolds is appointed Vice-Chancellor by the Earl of Pembroke, and the Proctors, Waring and Hunt, are superseded by Crosse of Lincoln and Button of Merton. On March 8th

<sup>a</sup> Twells' *Life of Pocock*, edit. 1819, vol. i. p. 110.

<sup>b</sup> The first of the family who occupied the Vyne, near Basingstoke, in succession to the family of Lord Sandys.





the Chancellor is himself directed to instal them in office, to put Reynolds into the Deanery of Christchurch, and generally to see the orders of the Committee obeyed. Rogers, Henry Wilkinson, senior, and Langley, were to be instituted Prebends of Christchurch.

It was indeed time that some authority should be established. The Visitors had been obliged during these five months to content themselves with the mortifying position of lookers-on, while the University ignored their presence. Their position was absolutely ridiculous. They had lately, for example, inhibited the Fellows of New College from electing a successor to their Warden, Dr. Pink, a leading man in the University, who died at this time; but the inhibition was laughed at. The Fellows immediately elected Dr. Stringer, the Greek Reader, to the Wardenship. Now at last the Visitors are ordered to use, however reluctantly, the military strength placed at their disposal, and can act through regular University officers, constituted under such law as the country was itself governed by; and so the Register of their Orders once more commences, on March 17th, 1647-8, and becomes continuous for some years. Encouraged by the near approach of the Chancellor, they set to work with an active resolution which marks that the patience of the Government had at last been entirely exhausted.

It had thus, we see, taken very nearly two years to convince the Parliament that force was absolutely necessary, if the resistance of the University to the "reformation" they intended was to be subdued. No one could assert that it had not been "retarded" by the authorities in office, or that the new government had not been "intermeddled" with; and these were the terms of the Treaty of Surrender. Both parties command our respect, the one for its courageous loyalty, the other for its patient moderation. The fact is that the time had arrived when one or the other must yield, and Parliament was uppermost.

There were more reasons than one for bringing matters to an issue. Reynolds and the more judicious "reformers" could not but feel the pressure of the fanatics, who even already began to scent





from afar the entire spoliation of the Universities, the extirpation of the poisonous roots from which such deadly mischief, as they deemed, had proceeded in past ages. It was plain enough that the only hope of preserving these venerable institutions lay in forestalling such designs by a species of reform which might satisfy the great bulk of the party now in power. It is but common fairness to remember, when we are tracing the violent steps by which the University of Oxford was reduced to submission, this great leading consideration. It was a storm; and part of the cargo must be thrown overboard to save the ship. Whether enough of it was preserved to make the voyage of any value must be judged by the sequel. The ship, at any rate, was not lost. The question who raised the storm, what brought on the Great Rebellion, who were really responsible for all this loss and danger, lies outside of the present inquiry.

Before we proceed to trace the further progress of the Visitation, we may take such glances as are possible at the internal state of the Colleges at this period; and we shall observe that there was a brighter side of the picture even in the dark interval of trouble and suspense. Not that there is much evidence forthcoming. It was not to be expected that any great or general recovery from disorder should take place under the circumstances; but, where there happened to be in any College a remarkable man available, he made his presence felt.

Thus we find Fell, in his *Life of Hammond*, describing that great man, during the imprisonment of Dr. Samuel Fell, the Dean, as coming to the front and devoting all his energies to the care of Christchurch, in which he had lately obtained a prebend or canonry by the King's appointment, and with it the office of Public Orator. He now, as Sub-Dean, "undertook the entire management of all affairs, and discharged it with great sufficiency and admirable diligence, leaving his beloved studies to interest himself not only in moderating at Divinity disputations, which was then an immediate part of his task, but in presiding at the more youthful exercises of sophistries, themes, and declamations." "This large society of





scholars appeared his private family, he scarce leaving a single person without some mark or other of both his charity and care." These significant words come from a fellow-worker, who also did more than his share in keeping the Society together. When himself expelled in 1648, John Fell lived in a studious and retired manner, partly in the lodgings at Christchurch of the famous physician Willis, who was his brother-in-law, and partly in his own house opposite Merton College. What great services Fell did for Christchurch, for Oxford, and the Church, after the Restoration, needs no notice in this place, but we may form our estimate of his present work from those materials.

Hammond's expulsion in 1648 must have been one of the greatest losses sustained by the Church in Oxford. Besides being eminent for his piety and learning, his almost unique personal advantages, his eloquence, industry, and high principle, we learn from Bishop Burnet that he was a "very moderate man in his temper, and was much set on reforming abuses." His "mild, persuasive voice"<sup>a</sup> might have availed, if any one's might, to have mitigated violence; but he had long ago thrown in his lot with his royal master. He might have done something for the morals of the anti-Parliamentarians, whom Philip Henry, a Student of Christchurch, described as the "better scholars of the House, but generally not the better men,"<sup>b</sup> and something more for the scholarship of the young "Puritans." Henry had himself owed much to Hammond, as well as to John Fell, during his early residence; and from his *Life* we may gather that the transition from one authority to the other did not seriously affect the studies of the place. Nor must we omit the names of Richard Allestree, the future Provost of Eton, and John Dolben, the future Archbishop of York, both eminently distinguished in the war on the King's side, and both now associated with Fell in their influence on the

<sup>a</sup> Keble's *Christian Year: Restoration*. Charles the First thought Hammond "the most natural orator he had ever heard."

<sup>b</sup> *Life*, by Matthew Henry, 1699; *Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. vi. p. 142.





House, as well as, after their expulsion, in the maintenance of the Church services in Oxford. This is why the three friends are represented together in the well-known picture in Christchurch Hall. It is no wonder that, with men of such spirit and such devotion, Christchurch was prevented from falling to pieces during the critical interval treated in the present chapter.

Exeter College, during this period of suspense, and in the absence of Hakewill,<sup>a</sup> the Rector (a man of some mark, who had succeeded Prideaux, but had latterly been non-resident from illness), was kept together by the Sub-rector, Henry Tozer, a most resolute Royalist.<sup>b</sup> His case very early occupied the full attention of the Visitors, and their charges against him (p. 13) cannot be read without a smile. It is a great tribute to his services that Conant, so far from joining his accusers (as Wood asserted), "could never mention Tozer's name without respect." When, however, Conant took the helm as Rector, in 1649, he found "the wars had not only exhausted the College treasury but also much weakened the College discipline, and reduced the number of students miserably short of what it was before."<sup>c</sup> We have seen what steps he took to restore and reform his Society. Exeter had also, during the interval of suspense, the inestimable advantage of the close neighbourhood and effective countenance of its old Head, Bishop Prideaux, "who fled for sanctuary in or near that College which he had formerly governed as Rector with great applause." During this time he was doing what he could for the younger men, as we may gather from Nelson's notice of his conduct towards the famous George Bull, who entered the College on July 10, 1648. "Both these considerable persons [Prideaux and Conant] took more notice than ordinary of Mr. Bull; they would frequently call upon him to mind his studies, and took all occasions to encourage him in the prosecution of them."<sup>d</sup> And yet one more man of mark must be added to the list of persons to whom Exeter was deeply indebted at this critical time. Baldwin Acland, one of the College tutors, and a member of the old Devon-

<sup>a</sup> See Boase's *Reg. Exon.* Preface, p. xxvi.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* *passim*.

<sup>c</sup> *Life*, pp. 9 and 11.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of Bull, Works*, vol. vij. p. 11.





shire family who had been amongst its chief benefactors, was one of the main pillars of the House. He had distinguished himself as a Royalist Proctor in 1641, and never changed his principles; yet we find him remaining at his post till he felt himself obliged to decline the "Engagement," when he retired to the country with young George Bull, his beloved pupil.<sup>a</sup>

Jesus College had been in a most flourishing condition under the excellent Dr. Mansell, a man "as remarkable for his sufferings as for his great learning, his primitive virtue and constancy."<sup>b</sup> Under his auspices and those of his successor, Sir Leoline Jenkins, the College assumed its present form, the original buildings and Foundation having been of a much more humble character. The intimate friend of Sheldon and Frewen, the two future Primates, he had retired with them to Wales during the war, and, as a member of a considerable Welsh family, powerfully, both then and afterwards, supported the cause of Church and King; but, as soon as the Visitation commenced, he returned to Oxford and defended his College to the last. Many men of note had been trained there under his auspices besides Jenkins, as, for example, Brevint, the "Jersey Fellow," afterwards known as Dean of Lincoln and a leading divine, and Lloyd, afterwards one of the "seven Bishops." Sir Leoline Jenkins tells us that the Visitors "openly bemoaned the difficulty of the times that forced them to turn out a person not onely in his life and conduct unblameable even to the highest rigor and partiality . . . but so highly usefule to the College he related to, that they seemed (in their confession) to take from it the onely stay and pillar that was likely, as the times then went, by his prudence, interest, and zeal, to preserve it from utter ruine and desolation." But like the Romans, who, when at their lowest fortunes, bought and sold the ground occupied by the enemy's camp, Mansell, "while the reformers were busy in turning out of him and his Society, was as active as if no such thing had been in settling the possessions and ascertayning the future renewes of the College, with all the

<sup>a</sup> See note to p. 130, and *Bull's Works*, as above.

<sup>b</sup> *Wynne's Life of Sir L. Jenkins*, p. 2.





application possible—nay, in ordering new accessions from himselfe and others to the succeeding intruders.”<sup>a</sup> We shall come across this sterling Head of a House again during the progress of events.

As to the mass of the Colleges, no particulars, during the two years’ interval, sufficiently distinctive to require notice, have come to hand, or are suggested by the history of particular persons. When we have traced the Parliamentary Government of the University to its conclusion we may be able to take a somewhat more complete survey of these institutions; but the materials for their separate history will still be found exceedingly scanty.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### THE VISITORS AT WORK.

1648—1658.

We now enter on a period of ten years, from March 1647–8 to April 1658, of which, since the Visitation tells its own story in the Register here published, a short summary, in addition to the notes accompanying that document, will suffice. The remaining two years, which bring us up to the Restoration, will be dismissed in a very few words.

Taking first of all a general glance at the Register, it will be observed that by far the larger part of it is occupied with the proceedings of the four years of the Visitation, extending from March 17th, 1647–8, to April 13th, 1652, which is the active period of that first Board of Visitors whose appointment, on May 1st, 1647, was described in the last chapter. This is a Presbyterian Board; it is now practically headed by Reynolds as Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Christchurch, who must, however, as we have seen, be carefully distinguished from some of his coadjutors. They work for about two years after their fresh commencement in apparent harmony with the Committee of Parliament; but in the middle of the year

<sup>a</sup> Jenkins’s *Life of Mansell*, as above, p. 14.





1650, probably through the influence of the Independent element in that Committee, serious differences show themselves; and, Reynolds having already refused to take the "Engagement," and being gradually pushed aside, the quarrels between the two bodies become the leading feature of the Register till the close of the four years. Amongst this first set of Visitors there had been, as we see by the signatures, several changes before they came to an end.

A second set of Visitors, including some of the first body, are temporarily appointed by Cromwell and the Parliament on June 15th, 1652, with an especial view to the reformation of University and College Statutes; but no Orders from them appear till June 20th, 1653. The Independents are strongly represented in this body; Owen, the Vice-Chancellor and new Dean of Christchurch, and Goodwin, President of Magdalen, being the two leaders; but Conant, who had latterly been on the previous Board, had now sufficient influence, we may be sure, to carry much weight. This period is marked by a great increase of vigorous organization. The previous quarrels with the Committee of Parliament, and the dislike felt in the University itself, now in the hands of "Submitters," to being kept so long in leading-strings, had retarded the "reformation." Orders had been given, but not obeyed; plans set on foot, but not pursued. The Colleges are now granted fresh liberties, but only in connection with stricter work and increased supervision; for the hand of the Visitors is still kept tight over them. Wood himself admits, amidst much scoffing, that the plans adopted by these Visitors, for making the previous changes effective, were successful.

The personal influence of Oliver Cromwell is not difficult to trace at this time. He had been elected Chancellor in 1653, with only one dissentient voice. Owen and Palmer (of All Souls) were his personal friends, and the former was at first invested by him with almost supreme power. In the intervals which were suffered to elapse between the Commissions granted to fresh bodies of Visitors, which nevertheless included the best of the older members,





it is reasonable to believe that we are watching the policy of the Protector in accustoming the University to fall by degrees into its old method of self-government, without the intervention of a perpetual Governing Body. Just as his keen instinct interpreted the feeling of the nation to be in favour of bringing back the government into its old courses, and living once more under a King, a House of Lords, and a House of Commons, and just as he believed he might himself fill the one place and reconstitute the others, if he could only obtain the co-operation of those who had raised him to power, so he rightly divined that the old Universities must be restored, as soon as it was safe, to their ancient dignified position.

The third set of Visitors, appointed in January 1653-4 by Parliament, chiefly under Goodwin's influence with Cromwell, carry the same plans still further into active operation, and attempt to deal in the most trenchant manner with abuses which had cropped up again as soon as the "reformation" had been effected. On this Board several of the original set of Presbyterian Visitors reappear. They were no doubt introduced by Goodwin as a counterpoise to Owen, who, though an Independent, was of a different school from Goodwin, and had been superseded by him in Cromwell's favour. The last of these two Puritan potentates was of an unusual type, an Arminian Independent, nor was he the man to command the respect which Owen certainly succeeded in obtaining and keeping for some years. Hence the opposition between them, which may however have been useful to the public; Conant, a Presbyterian, who sided with Goodwin against Owen on certain questions, becoming more and more the practical governor of the University. That government does in fact fall into his hands altogether when he becomes Vice-Chancellor in 1657, and so continues till the Restoration. Goodwin's importance declines in its turn with the death of the great Protector; and not long after that event Owen, under the influence of the "secluded" Presbyterian members of Parliament, now restored, is superseded as Dean of Christchurch by Reynolds, Conant's father-in-law.





We recur then, after this general view of the succession of Visitors, to the proceedings of the original Board, from the time when they commenced work in earnest, on March 17th, 1647-8. Their first business, after giving the legal notices, was to order the contumacious Heads of Houses and Prebends of Christchurch, whose expulsion had been confirmed by the London Committee, to vacate office; their next to prepare for the advent of the Chancellor, whose letter announcing his intended visit is one of the earliest documents entered in the Register. A body of soldiers is sent to Oxford by command of Fairfax, who had received orders to that effect from Parliament, but this does not by any means overawe the University. Separate orders of dismissal are sent to Sheldon, Hammond, and others; and it is announced that their places had been filled by order of the Visitors; but this is treated with contempt. In her husband's absence, Mrs. Fell and her family hold the Deanery; and every College is in fact held as a fortress, each to give way only to force. One more attempt is made to succeed by fair means. A solemn Citation of all members of Convocation to meet the Visitors between the hours of two and three in the afternoon of April 7th is duly posted, but when the Visitors appeared none of those cited were there to meet them except old Paul Hood, Rector of Lincoln, and about ten Masters of Arts. There was certainly some excuse for the forcible proceedings which took place in a few days.

On April 11th, 1648, the Chancellor arrived. The poverty of the procession, the attendance of soldiers as a protecting force, the absence of University usages and accustomed dignity, the speech by Cheynell, the personal appearance of the detested Pembroke, the rough reception of the few persons who lent their countenance to the Visitation, and the motives on which these persons were, perhaps justly, supposed to act,—all this afforded matter of infinite jest to the bitter writers of fly-sheets at that time, and is not only faithfully reflected in the pages of Wood and Walker, but their language is actually adopted by these authors. Pembroke was not a man to give dignity to anything. He bears an indifferent character in





every sort of history; but his conduct on this occasion would need to have been exceptionally wise and moderate if it were to escape censure. As it was, he cannot fairly be accused of exceeding his actual duty; nor were the terms of the Surrender of 1646 in any sense overstrained. If Mrs. Fell would not make room for Reynolds, there was nothing for it but to have her carried out in a chair by soldiers, and set down in the great quadrangle. If Sheldon, who was so much superior to the Chancellor and Visitors in readiness and courtesy, would not turn out of All Souls till he was obliged to do so by a fresh and hurried Order, written by Prynne on the spot, the thing must be done. If none of the members of Magdalen would appear at the summons of the Visitors, they must be warned that they had forfeited their places till they had given satisfaction. If the names of the "intruders" were not to be entered in the buttery books of the Colleges by the proper authorities, the Visitors must do it themselves.

The other business which fell to the Chancellor, besides the personal ejection of non-submitting Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Christchurch, was to preside at a solemn Convocation, where Reynolds was installed Vice-Chancellor, and sundry Degrees conferred. Reynolds made on this occasion a "polite and accurate oration." "Therein he spake very modestly of himself, and how difficult it was for a man that had sequestered himself from secular employments to be called to government, especially to sit at the stern in these rough and troublesome times, but since he had subjected himself to those that have authority to command him he did desire that good examples and counsel might prevail more in this reformation than severity and punishment." In accordance with the spirit of this speech Reynolds took care not to appear in the personal acts which have been related. Dr. Johnson<sup>a</sup> reflects with much asperity upon Cheynell for taking the opposite course. After a stay of three days the Chancellor departed, leaving the Visitors to complete what they were now very able to deal with

<sup>a</sup> *Lives of Eminent Men*, bound up with *Lives of the Poets*.





by themselves. The result of their vigorous proceedings may be thus summarized.

Out of the eighteen heads of Colleges two had lately died,—Clayton of Pembroke and Pink of New College; and the election of the Fellows being overruled, Langley and Marshall were now placed in their respective vacancies. Six more submitted (though not all at once), or at least kept their places: Lawrence of Balliol; Sir Nathaniel Brent of Merton; Hakewill of Exeter; Saunders of Oriel; Langbaine of Queen's; and Hood of Lincoln. It is remarkable that five out of six of these were the Heads of the most ancient Colleges. The ten following were ejected. Fell was superseded by Reynolds; Walker of University by Hoyle; Sheldon of All Souls by Palmer; Oliver of Magdalen by John Wilkinson; Radcliffe of Brasenose, who was dying, by Greenwood; Newlin of Corpus by Staunton; Potter of Trinity by Harris; Baylie of St. John's by Cheynell; Mansell of Jesus by Roberts; Pitt of Wadham by Wilkins. Of the Principals of the Halls three at least submitted: viz. Zouch of Alban Hall, together with Rogers and John Wilkinson, of New Inn and Magdalen Halls respectively, both of whom were Visitors. Of the Professors and Readers three submitted: viz. Pocock, who had been lately appointed, by Selden's interest with the Visitors, Arabic Professor, Clayton, Professor of Anatomy (afterwards Warden of Merton), and Philips, Professor of Music; while Sanderson, Regius Professor of Divinity, was superseded by Robert Crosse and afterwards by Hoyle; Hammond, Public Orator, by Corbet, and afterwards by Button; Lawrence, as Margaret Professor of Divinity, by Cheynell; Greaves, Professor of Astronomy, by Seth Ward; Turner, of Geometry, by Wallis; Birkenhead, of Moral Philosophy, by Henry Wilkinson junior; Warin, of Ancient History, by Du Moulin; Edwards, of Natural Philosophy, by Joshua Crosse; Wall, Prebendary (or Canon) of Christchurch, by Cornish (but he after a time submitted); Morley, Gardiner, Payne, and Iles, his colleagues, were replaced by Langley, Rogers, Mills, and Henry Wilkinson senior.





The remark which has often been made in reference to these substitutions has truth in it. The persons "intruded" by the Visitors were quite as good men as those ejected. It is true that Langbaine, Lawrence, Brent, Zouch, and Pocock<sup>a</sup> were the only men of much reputation among those who submitted; and that it was scarcely possible to match Sheldon, Sanderson, Hammond, or Morley, who held out; but Reynolds, Wilkins, and Seth Ward, who after the Restoration became Bishops, as well as Wallis and Robert Crosse, were all men of the highest reputation, and of whom their respective Colleges or Chairs might be proud; while the Wilkinsons, Cheynell, Harris, Button, and Hoyle, were men of no slight mark in their way. This could not be said of the large majority of those whom they superseded.

The Visitors, after the departure of the Chancellor, at once commence their attack on the use of the Common Prayer-book in College chapels, but for some time without effect. It is a proof of the difficulty they experienced in substituting the Directory for the time-honoured Liturgy of the Church, that at Christchurch Latin Prayers were continued up to Christmas of this year, though by that time the expulsions had for the most part taken place, and the House been, long before, almost entirely "reformed." It was then that John Fell, Dolben, Allestree, and others, established the regular Church Services already described.

<sup>a</sup> Of all the above cases perhaps there is none which throws more light on the struggle which must have gone on in the minds of learned and moderate Churchmen, who were also strong Royalists, than that of Pocock. His immense learning and high character procured him the most zealous friends in both parties. Preferred by Charles, patronized by Laud, protected by Selden, generously defended in his adversity by Dr. John Owen, his blameless character and honest resolution to do his duty carried him over all difficulties at last, even though he had to resign his Canonry for refusing the Engagement. He was still, however, allowed to retain his Hebrew and Arabic Lectureships, a large proportion of the new Heads of Houses and Professors joining in a petition to that effect presented to the Committee of Parliament; and at the Restoration he recovered his Canonry, which he held with the Professorship of Hebrew till his death in 1691. Few have left behind a more beautiful memory of a well-spent life. See Twells' *Life of Pocock*.





The Visitors having now surrounded themselves with a staff of new Masters of Arts, created chiefly from amongst the Bachelors of the Halls and from Cambridge, proceed to reorganize each College, especially those where a new Head had been placed. This was no easy matter, the bursars in many cases refusing to give up the accounts; but, on Henry Wilkinson and Cheynell being sent up to London on the subject, the London Committee encourage peremptory proceedings, of which the Register bears ample evidence throughout this year and the next.

It is necessary to observe here that just as the wholesale ejection of contumacious members of Colleges does not by any means appear to have been contemplated at first, but was gradually brought about by the desperate obstinacy of the resistance, so the organized resistance of the bursars and stewards suggests a sufficient reply to the constant attacks made by Wood, Walker, and others on the Visitors and their nominees for grasping at money. Probably there were cases of this sort, though most of them rest on bare assertion and inference; but the revenues of the Colleges were not intended to support a double staff of officers, and this was the difficulty. How were the new authorities to discover the various methods of evasion which the old practised hands, while they kept the books in their own possession, could so easily employ?—and in addition to the disorders as to rents, tithes, &c. produced by the late convulsions, we must remember that “the Second Civil War,” as it is sometimes called, was raging in various parts of England during this very year. The danger of the King at Carisbrook drove the gallant Royalists of Wales and the southern counties into a chronic state of frantic insurrection. At the very moment of Pembroke’s personal Visitation a tumult broke out in London; nor was the considerable gathering which came to a head at Colchester put down till August. The Parliamentary fleet was divided; the Scotch under the Duke of Hamilton were joined by Langdale in an invasion of England which Cromwell repulsed. This disturbed state of things must be taken into account when we consider





the measures passed at Oxford; and Oxford was justly regarded as the great centre of loyalty to Church and King. A plot for the relief of Colchester was actually formed there, and discovered in July. How could the new governors succeed till the old ones submitted? Two instances will suffice: Even on May 27th the scholars of Corpus tore down from the College gates the order to depose Newlin, the President. As late as the beginning of July the Fellows of Brasenose, on the death of Radcliffe, their Principal, elected Yate to that office in the face of express orders from the Visitors to admit Greenwood, whom they had appointed.

The Citation of members of Colleges began with Magdalen on May 2, 1648; and the examination of those who appeared was continued for several months. They were ordered to appear in batches, but not by whole Colleges at once, and required to answer the question, "Do you submit to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation?" It is impossible to read the hundreds of different replies given in the Register without a deep interest. Every shade of ingenuity is to be found expressed. Every sort of spirit is to be traced, from the jaunty, contemptuous, and sometimes witty answer of the seasoned Cavalier, regarding the loss of his Fellowship or Scholarship, just as he would a bullet in battle, as the fortune of war, to the pitiful, almost agonised, wail of the man who is giving up all with infinite reluctance for conscience' sake, and thinks he may even yet soften the hearts of his judges. The Visitors soon find themselves bewildered in a labyrinth of evasive answers, and for a clue again apply to the sterner sagacity of the Committee of Parliament. Henry Wilkinson senior, no doubt sufficiently fretted at the scrupulousness of his colleagues, is again their ambassador.

No time is lost in reply; no weakness is to be discovered in the answer of the Committee. They classify the four most common methods of evasion, and pronounce them at once to be "no submission." Neither "profession of ignorance" (the natural resource of many of the younger men and servants), nor "referring to the





answer of their several Houses," nor "saying that they cannot, dare not, or do not, submit without giving a reason," nor "submitting to the authority of the King and two Houses of Parliament," &c.—no one of these is to be reckoned a submission.

This decision clears the ground. The names of those whose answers fall under the above four heads are reported to the London Committee, who decree their expulsion, and order the Visitors to see it executed. Accordingly, the notice is publicly given at each College by a guard of soldiers and beat of drum. But, as Wood tells us, even this definite proceeding by no means fully succeeded. Some had to be imprisoned for contempt, and some absconded for several weeks.

An attempt is next made to draw the net still closer, and the Committee on August 1st order the Visitors to employ soldiers to remove the delinquents five miles from Oxford; to fill up all vacant places; to "bring absentees under sentence of contempt," and then expel them; and, finally, "to put in execution the power they have for removing scandalous persons from their places in the University." Several persons of importance, who still lingered on in spite of dismissal, are honoured with special orders from London to remove. Sanderson and Hammond, who had remained in their places when they found Crosse and Corbet, the persons appointed by the Visitors, unwilling to supersede them, now at last depart.

These stringent measures produced their effect; but favour at head-quarters prevailed in certain cases, as notably in the case of Saunders, Provost of Oriel, whose refusal to submit (p. 118) is circumstantial and definite, yet, as Wood tells us, "he kept his place till the time of his death [several years later] by friends in the Committee;" and in that of Philip Henry at Christchurch (p. 72), whose godfather, the Earl of Pembroke, interceded for him. Some other cases of men whose answers are plainly enough outside the terms laid down, and who are yet found afterwards in their places, will be mentioned in Notes where they occur in the Register, and are suggestive as to still further cases not there mentioned.





In November of this year (1648) the Committee of Parliament, or "the London Committee" as it will hereafter be styled, take a further step by requiring the Visitors to "tender the 'Negative Oath' [by which all connection with the King, his Council, or his officers, was abjured] to all Masters, Scholars, Fellows, and officers of Colleges," and to receive none as Submitters unless they had submitted before September 1st, or had "heretofore expressed some good affection to the Parliament." This led to further expulsions next year. The subsequent Order from London (November 1649) that the Visitors should insist on subscription to the "Engagement," did not, according to Wood, produce any appreciable effect, except in the distinguished cases of Reynolds, Pocock, and Mills, to which we may add that of Cheynell. Perhaps by that time most of those who had swallowed so much could take this one dose more; but as it was left to the Heads of Colleges to obtain signatures, as it could sometimes be evaded by protests, and as we hear no more of it, it was probably pressed but slightly, or at least irregularly. George Bull, however, preferred to leave Exeter College, where he was making great progress, rather than take the Engagement; and the excellent Baldwin Acland, his tutor, retired into Somersetshire with him. Considering what sort of opinions were held by these persons, it is only remarkable that they could have remained in their College during the preceding years of Parliamentary government; and this is an additional illustration both of the moderation of the victorious party and of the considerable amount of churchmanship and royalism which continued to be mixed up with the mass. The cases of Bathurst, Langbaine, and Barlow, equally typical, though they did not go off on the Engagement, but remained through all, may be added to the above.

On the whole survey of this part of the Visitation it is evident that the measures of severity came from the London Committee, from the laymen in Parliament, and not from the clergy who did the work of the Visitation at Oxford. This should be set against Wood's remark that the lay Visitors declined to attend on account of the harshness of their clerical brethren. These laymen may have felt the





proceedings to be too much coloured with the theological element to be quite to their taste; but they should have considered this before they accepted their office. The clerical Visitors were seriously hampered by being thus left alone. Their isolation was often objected to them, and the Statutes of some Colleges forbade obedience to any Visitation made by resident members of the University. This was especially the case at New College.<sup>a</sup> A still more common form of refusal to submit was based on one of the earliest acts of the Long Parliament, in October 1641, when, in the first ardour of the national movement against the Laudian tyranny, "any person in Holy Orders was prohibited from executing any temporal authority by virtue of any Commission." This Act had been pleaded by the University counsel before the Committee of Parliament in 1647. The Parliament, of course, argued that what they had done they could undo; but it placed the Presbyterian clergy in a false position. If they were only acting in obedience to the supreme authority, so also had said Laud and Wren. These objections to the clerical Visitors were so many reasons against the retirement of the laymen. When there were frequent "alarums in the City," shot fired at guards, and bonfires lighted in honour of Royalist festivals, it was dishonourable to leave matters in the hands of some half-dozen Presbyterian clergymen, even though assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Oxford.

But, whatever we may think of the conduct of these laymen, they were quite right in the belief which no doubt chiefly actuated them, that it was at bottom even more an ecclesiastical and theological than a political conflict. So, however, was the whole movement which we call "The Great Rebellion." The struggle at Oxford faithfully represented that of the nation. It was the meeting of the two great waves of theological opinion which the flood of the Reformation had kept together and concealed for the time. When the flood subsided with the lapse of years, which of the two was to predominate? Was the united action of the two great parties to be secured by the moderate men of the anti-Laudian school, the

<sup>a</sup> See Note, p. 53.





school of Hooker, Field, Ussher, Prideaux, and the two Reynoldses? Was it to be cemented on the basis of a limited and modified Episcopacy? Or was the violent tension of the mighty struggle to be reproduced under the forms of peace, under a return to exactly the same system as before, the refusal of all concessions, the punishment of all who refused assent? The past violence of both parties in succession prevented the adoption of the former course. The latter course prevailed. The schism was perpetuated at the Restoration, widened, strengthened, rendered irreparable for centuries. Must it last for ever?

From the circumstances above-mentioned, as well as from the evident incompleteness of the Register, it is quite impossible to obtain an accurate enumeration of the persons expelled by the Visitors; and we must be content with approximations. The College Registers unfortunately do not enable us to identify all their names, nor, on the other hand, all of those who were "intruded" by the Visitors. However, the tabular lists at the end of this book will afford us some better materials for the formation of a judgment than have as yet been available. Wood placed the number of persons who were interpreted to have refused to submit at 582; but even this, as we have seen, is not a number which can be accurately stated, or of much real value; for many of them were allowed to remain, whilst others were certainly expelled whose refusals to submit are not registered. Walker guessed the whole number of Fellows, Scholars, Chaplains, &c. actually expelled, to be about 400.

There is another record in the Register from which we may obtain some guidance in this matter—the list of persons appointed by the Visitors to Fellowships, Scholarships, Chaplaincies, and places as Choristers or College Servants. The numbers on the list amount to 497, and it extends over a period of eight years; but the careless and irregular style of the entries goes far to deprive it of any absolute authority. Between April 1648, when the citations begin, and the end of the year, by which time the answers have for the most part been registered, and the expulsions decreed, there are 296 appointments noted. Between January 1st, 1648-9, and





January 1st, 1649-50, 114 appointments are noted, leaving 87 for the remaining years. Again, the difficulty here is to define what appointments are substitutions for expelled persons, and what are merely made for the purpose of filling up vacancies which had occurred in the natural course of things, or which, having so occurred, had been filled up by a College contrary to express order from the Visitors. Nor can any ordinary average assist us, such as Walker has vainly attempted to make; for all sorts of irregularities had taken place; and in many cases vacancies could not be filled up because the revenues were in too great disorder to admit of it.

As has been said, we can only make some general approximation. We may, perhaps, roughly assign a very large majority of the 296 appointments in the first year to substitutions for persons summarily expelled, and of the 114 in the second year to substitutions for men whose submission was ruled to be too late, for men who had declined the Negative Oath and Engagement of 1649, for men whose places had been declared vacant in consequence of absence without leave since the Surrender, for men whose expulsion had been delayed in the hope of their submission, and finally for those who had been ruled to be "ill affected or scandalous persons." The large majority of the 87 appointments made in the third and following years may be assigned to vacancies caused in the ordinary way.

On the whole we shall probably be very near the mark in accepting Walker's estimate of 400 actual expulsions, exclusive of servants; and it may be doubted whether we shall ever obtain any more accurate statistics on the subject. The reader will hardly consider it a matter of supreme importance.

It may be more to the purpose to conclude this notice of the expulsions by two opinions expressed at the time by considerable persons. Dr. John Fell, embittered by his own and his father's sufferings, writes thus in his *Life* of Dr. Allestree:—

Within the compass of a few weeks an almost general riddance was made of the loyal University of Oxford, in whose room succeeded an illiterate rabble, swept up from the plough-tail, from shops and grammar-schools, and the dregs of the neighbour University; though in that scandalous number some few there were who, notwithstanding they had parts and learning, were preferred upon the account of





their relations, who merited a better title to the places they possessed, and have since proved useful men in the Church and State. Those of the ancient stock who were spared upon this trial were afterwards cast off upon the second test of the Engagement, till in the end there were left very few legitimate members in any of the Colleges.

This is, on the face of it, a very one-sided and exaggerated statement. The Visitors who showed such care in filling up the important offices were not likely to act in the reckless manner charged on them by Fell, Wood, and Walker; nor were they reduced to such straits. Here is the deliberate opinion of a contemporary, who sums up the whole question in a more moderate and philosophical manner. Philip Henry, a Royalist, did not, as we have seen, submit, but kept his place by favour as Student of Christchurch. His son, Matthew Henry, the famous Commentator, whom we may thoroughly trust, reports that his father

thought, long after, that milder methods might have done better, and would have been a firmer establishment of the new interest; but considering that many of those who were put out—being in expectation of a sudden change which came not of many years after—were exasperating in their carriage towards the Visitors; and that the Parliament, who at this time rode masters, had many of their own friends ready for University preferment, which, Oxford having been from the beginning a garrison for the King, they had long been kept out of, and those they were concerned to oblige, it was not strange if they took such strict methods. And yet nothing being required but a bare submission, which might be interpreted but as crying “quarter,” he thought withal that it could not be said the terms were hard, especially if compared with those of another nature imposed since.<sup>a</sup>

This, of course, refers to the terms enforced on St. Bartholomew’s Day. Henry’s opinion as to the comparative merits of the ejected and intruded scholars has been already given; and other evidence of a very different character from Fell’s will be observed in different parts of the Register and in this Introduction.

We may now address ourselves to the still larger questions raised by the general Orders contained in the Register. For the most part the Orders of both the London Committee and the Visitors tell their own tale, and require little notice beyond what can be best

<sup>a</sup> *Life*, &c. as above.





conveyed in Notes. On the general questions of discipline, religious exercises, and education, there seem to have been no differences whatever between the two bodies. The quarrel begins upon the interference of the London Committee with Colleges and individuals in cases which the Visitors very naturally claim as their own province; when the Committee, in fact, forget that they had by their own act deliberately placed themselves in the position of a mere Court of Appeal from a body residing on the spot, to which they had given the fullest powers.<sup>a</sup> It will be seen that the Visitors, though their armour is by no means proof, do, on the whole, make out their own case with considerable force, but are fain to discover compromises by which the stronger body may be propitiated.

There is an interesting point on which both of the ruling Powers seem to have cordially agreed, and which deserves special notice. Some person or persons, whose names do not appear, had, in 1649, proposed to the London Committee a "Model," or, as we should now say, a scheme, of reform, which was communicated to the Visitors, and a letter of inquiry about it from the Committee is in the Register (p. 261). It should be premised that neither of these bodies had practically interfered to any great extent as yet with the Statutes and Benefactions of Colleges. They certainly began with the intention of working their own reforms into the existing framework. The exceptions, besides those implied in the expulsion and substitution of individuals, had been in the case of Sir William Paddy's benefaction at St. John's, and in filling up at Corpus and elsewhere, without reference to birth, certain close Fellowships and Scholarships for which proper candidates could not be obtained—an idea familiar enough to modern times. On March 8th, 1649-50, the Visitors had issued an Order which foreshadowed more general changes (p. 223). On August 8th, dissatisfied with the slow progress they were making, they go much further. After enjoining the strict observance of the "auncient Statutes" of Colleges, except "in such special cases where the law of God or of man doth require

<sup>a</sup> See Note to p. 317.





the contrary"—not much of a compliment to "pious founders," they order that all such cases should be referred to them "until the Statutes of every House can be received, reformed, and settled" (p. 259). On September 18th, they promulgate the "Model" above-mentioned, from which we may make the following extracts for our present purpose:

That because Statutes as well as persons are a grand subject of reformation, the Fellows of all Colleges who came in by a Parliamentary power be appointed to consult with their Head for removing such Statutes and Constitutions as are either impious, superstitious, or inconvenient, and substitute such as may promote piety and good learning.

Then follows:—

And it is likewise enacted that no man enjoy his Fellowship beyond Doctor's standing, or one year after his Commencement,<sup>a</sup> unless they be such as are Professors, or Public Lecturers, and may do more eminent service in the University than elsewhere (p. 264).

Another portion of this "Model," referring to the appointment of Reynolds, Carill,<sup>b</sup> and Goodwin as General Lecturers or Preachers for the University, in accordance with "the Lord-General's motion to the Parliament," indicates the quarter from whence the "Model" proceeded. Fairfax and Cromwell had lately visited Oxford, and we may well believe that this document was drawn up by persons who embodied the result of their observations. The proposals as a whole may be thought what would have commended themselves to men of a practical turn of mind, unfettered by strictly academical ideas.

Wood believes that this movement in favour of Terminable Fellowships had no effect, at any rate, "for the present"; and

<sup>a</sup> The word "Commencement" has long been superseded at Oxford by its synonym "Inception," and that word itself requires explanation in the present day. It was the actual grant of the capacity of teaching, which took place at the first "Act" following upon the conferring of the Degree, or rather what is commonly supposed to be the conferring of the Degree, but which, strictly speaking, is only a licence for subsequent Inception. Hence the importance of the "Act" in past times, little recognized in the associations connected with the modern Encænion or Commemoration.

<sup>b</sup> Or Caryl, the celebrated Independent minister. He attended Cromwell on his expedition to Scotland in 1650, along with Owen.





certainly we hear no more of it. The Visitation was not strong enough to carry such an innovation, once indeed attempted on a small scale in the reign of Edward the Sixth,<sup>a</sup> but never heard of again to any purpose till it formed the main object of the appointment of the present Royal Commissions now sitting for the reform of both Universities.

The alterations of Statutes contemplated in the "Model" were on the contrary, as Wood tells us, though he gives no details, "for the most part put in execution;" but neither does the Register contain any further hint on the subject, nor does any trace of such a proceeding seem to have been left in the Colleges. We cannot gather much from such negative proof. Of course all such marks would have been obliterated at the Restoration. It would have been thought highly undesirable to leave on record any notice of a "Model" containing such an inconveniently-suggestive clause as that on Terminable Fellowships.

The need and propriety of altering the Statutes must of course be judged from the stand-point of the Visitation; but it is interesting to notice that the Visitors, in handing over the task to the Head and Fellows of each College under their own supervision, very nearly forestalled the method adopted in 1878 at Oxford and Cambridge by a Conservative Parliament. And precisely as the present Royal Commission has required the Hebdomadal Council and Convocation to report on the changes required by the University, so the University, in June 1651, acting in concert with the Visitors, appointed Delegates to review and report upon its own Statutes (*Reg. Conv. T.*)

These evidences of the visit of the "Lord-General" and the "Lieutenant-General" to Oxford suggest a word upon that event. It was highly characteristic. We are told that their object was "to see what reformation or alteration had been made" in the University. It was in fact a quasi-royal visit. Instead of the great annual

<sup>a</sup> *W. of All Souls*, p. 72.





ceremony of the "Public Act," which was "put off upon consideration that great meetings and extraordinary expenses in these times were not convenient,"—a wise precaution after the King's recent "execution,"—the two virtual Sovereigns, the first of whom was so soon to succumb to the second, resolved to make a stately visit to Oxford. Fairfax had not been there since the place surrendered to him. Cromwell had been concerned with the Earl of Manchester in the reduction of Cambridge to obedience after a more than military fashion. Would they be satisfied with what had been done? Was it their intention that the University of Oxford should be at liberty to proceed on its way if it were once purged of disaffection to the new Government? All sorts of levelling theories were afloat. The King was dead. The University awaited the arrival of the Generals with no little trepidation.

The two great men on whom so much depended made their entry with all state on May 17th, 1649. They were lodged at All Souls, and entertained there by Jerome Zanchy, the new Fellow, Subwarden, and Proctor, who was also a Colonel in the Parliamentary forces, and, like Palmer, the Warden of All Souls, now absent on his duties in the House of Commons, a friend of Cromwell's.<sup>a</sup> On May 18th the Generals received the University authorities, and Cromwell made an oration. He told them that the General and himself knew no Commonwealth could flourish without learning, and that they, whatsoever the world said to the contrary, meant to encourage it, and were so far from subtracting any of their means that they proposed to add more. On May 19th they dined at Magdalen, played bowls on the College green, and then proceeded to Convocation, where they received the degree of D.C.L., Zanchy presenting them as Proctor. Then seated in their scarlet gowns, Fairfax on the right and Cromwell on the left of the Vice-Chancellor, sundry officers, Sir Hardress Waller, Harrison, Ingoldsby, and others, were brought up by Zanchy, and received

<sup>a</sup> See Note on Zanchy, p. 277.





the degree of M.A.; Button, the Public Orator, concluded with an oration, and the day was wound up with a "sumptuous banquet at the Public Library." On Sunday, May 20th, Henry Wilkinson, senior, and Maudit, the Senior Proctor, preached before them at St. Mary's, and the next day they took a solemn farewell of the chief members of the University. Thus soon after the setting of the sun of Royalty had Mars appeared above the horizon. It will be observed that Cromwell, the inferior officer, is the speaker, not Fairfax. His subsequent conduct proved that he meant what he now said. The Barebones Parliament clamoured loudly for a reduction of all establishments, the Universities included; Milton and his friends never let an opportunity slip of pressing their point. Cromwell turned a deaf ear to them all.<sup>a</sup> Perhaps we should also attribute something to the impulse given by Fairfax, though he soon lost all influence. That great man was a lover of learning, an antiquarian, and book-collector. He evinced those characteristics in many ways, but especially by his exertions to save and augment the Bodleian Library, which had suffered during the war.<sup>b</sup>

We may notice a second point on which the London Committee and the Visitors were in entire accord, the compulsory use of Latin in familiar discourse by members of Colleges when within their own walls. It was ordered that no other language whatever was to be spoken; and the reason given is that "a complaint is made by divers learned men of the defect that English scholars labour under, both in their private and home exercises and in their public discourses with foreigners, by their speaking English in their several Colleges and Halls." The Order was so constantly repeated that it suggests a persistent and insuperable opposition. The reformers were here acting on the basis of old and well-known rules. Most Colleges contained a statutable provision to this effect, but there was generally a saving clause, which no doubt was found convenient. At Queen's, New College, All Souls, and Magdalen, it ran thus: "*nisi*

<sup>a</sup> See Note, p. 377.

<sup>b</sup> Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian*.





*ad aliud idioma extraneorum vel laicorum præsentia seu ex alia causa rationabili urgeantur."*

It is not easy to discover when the practice had become obsolete; but it was not yet so in 1590, if we may take the word of Dr. Bond, Vice-Chancellor and President of Magdalen: "I know myne owne House," says he, "and divers other Colleges whose schollars dare not presume to speake any other language then Latine." This reply was given to Bancroft by way of answer to reprimands from two successive Chancellors, Leicester and Hatton, who had complained (perhaps at the demand of the Queen) of the disuse of Latin. At the same time Dr. Bond claims to have entirely restored the use of Latin in Convocation and Congregation, "whereby," as he says with a touch of humour, "hath ensued great quietness in our public assemblies." But in 1609, Bancroft, now Chancellor, insists with vehemence on the neglect of speaking in Latin (*Annals*); and, in 1622, Abbot, in a letter to All Souls College, finds fault with the general deterioration of Latin style in Oxford. "The style of your letter is somewhat abrupt and harsh, and doth rather express an affected brevity than the old Ciceronian oratory. And I am sorry to hear that this new way of writing is not only become the fault of the College, but of the University itself."<sup>a</sup> If the practice had not altogether dropped out before the Great Rebellion it was certainly not likely to survive such a revolution. Wood says that "by virtue of this Order every member did then speak Latin, in times of refection especially; but the order being soon after neglected was re-enforced by another" (*Annals*, 1649). He might have said by another after that, which was in all probability equally neglected.

The habit of speaking in Latin was, however, kept up to some extent by its retention as the only language in which Convocation could be addressed, and it was not till the last reform of the University constitution by the Royal Commission of 16 and 17 Vict. and the formation of a "Congregation" of residents, which was to

<sup>a</sup> *Archives of All Souls.*





be addressed in English, that the custom altogether decayed. Convocation itself is now addressed in English, when "Decrees," the more usual form of reference to that body, are discussed; and, since custom renders it no longer necessary even to frame a sentence in Latin asking leave to be excused from speaking it, the last vestige of colloquial Latin has been swept away. Statutes indeed can still only be discussed in Latin at their final stage in Convocation; but, as they have already been fully discussed during their progress through Congregation, no one takes advantage of this privilege, the occasion being now by common consent merely used for voting "Placet" or "Non-placet." It is still, however, open to any learned and adventurous resident or non-resident Member of Convocation to revive the ancient method on these occasions, if he imagines that he is likely to influence votes by the use of the persuasive but disused language of Cicero.

The other point in which we can trace unity of action between the London Committee and the Visitors—indeed, with all three Boards of Visitors in succession—viz., the determination to have the religious education of the Undergraduates cared for in every College and in every University lecture, after the fashion of the Nonconformists, has been already noticed in a previous chapter. The second set of Visitors, under Owen's influence, bring the matter forward in the most thorough and practical form, but only on the same lines as their predecessors. The third set of Visitors supplement what had been done by the others. In connection with this characteristic enforcement of religion went hand in hand an equally careful watchfulness over the morals of the University. The Visitors deal stringently with such abuses as resort to taverns, Sunday sports, degradation of the annual "Act," corrupt elections, carelessness in the matter of tutorial discipline. The Heads of Houses are forced to reside and do special duties, Tutors to look after their men, Professors to lecture; Degrees are to be conferred only after proper exercises and certificates; Boards of Examiners are appointed for Fellowships and Scholarships: the very servants are





to be looked after quite as much as their masters. College after College is set to rights, not always with eventual success; but the attempts are well meant, and generally judicious.

There is no doubt an air of what we should now call over-legislation and "fussiness" about this class of Orders when we contemplate them as a whole; but a candid critic will observe how much was due to the difficulties of the Visitors, to the collapse of so many Colleges from debt, to the anomalous relations between the old and new members of Colleges, and to the inexperience or unsuitness of newly-appointed Heads of Houses. There must also have been a constant tendency in many Colleges towards a return to the Church services and ecclesiastical order, which the Visitors could not *ex hypothesi* openly permit, and reiteration of Orders became necessary under the circumstances. There was also the perpetual cropping-up of old abuses, such as the sale of Fellowships, in the very attempt to exterminate which at one particular College, where it was most inveterate, the Visitors suddenly came to an end. In that respect their end was an euthanasia. They could hardly have been more honourably engaged at their supreme moment.

Of course the difficulty in such a Visitation, differing from ordinary Visitations in its necessary continuance for a considerable time, was to know when their "reductions to a fit state to make elections," their "godly reformations," their suppression of abuses, were sufficiently secured to admit of a return to self-government. As it was impossible to weed out all opposing elements, the goal never seemed to be quite attained. Opposition, hushed for a time, was sure to break out again. The moderate party, in whose hands, when the more violent reformers had done their work and lost their influence, the decision rested, did not take the same view of this subject as the Standing Committee of Parliament sitting in London; and it is highly probable that what looked like weakness and vacillation on their part, calling for reprehension and vigilance from London, was only the conviction entertained by those in contact with the actual persons concerned that the time for conciliation and liberty





had arrived. The University, as soon as it was "reformed," was continually putting a pressure upon them which the London Committee did not so keenly feel. For example, as early as March 16th, 1649-50, the Convocation of the University presented a petition for a general return to free elections in Colleges;<sup>a</sup> while the Visitors and the London Committee were resolutely bent on permitting the privilege in certain cases only, according to their judgment of fitness.

But, besides this, the intestine quarrels between Presbyterians and Independents, which had already affected the Visitation in its incipient stage, developed rapidly after the King's "execution," and were not only signalized by the enforcement of the "Engagement" and the displacement of Reynolds, but distinctly manifested in the quarrels of the two bodies in London and Oxford. The Register affords such ample evidence of these quarrels that they need not be noticed any further in this place. But it may be remarked that the *Register of Convocation* throws additional light upon them as early as September 18th, 1649, when there appears a letter of the Visitors begging the Committee to pay no attention to the complaints of their proceedings which are made to them by young men;—thus betraying the difficulty under which they already labour.

But, whatever else was going on, the independence of the University, even under the first set of Visitors, was gradually recovering itself in spite of all checks. The quarrels between the governors gave breathing-time to the governed. Some Colleges at any rate received an early permission to make their own elections. Sir Nathaniel Brent, pursued by Nemesis, passes out of sight complaining of his colleagues for not giving more liberty to his own Merton. It is even thought safe in 1651 to revive the annual "Act," though under the protection of a guard of soldiers. When Owen comes to the front in a position almost despotic, in 1652, the liberty of College elections receives a great impulse by the establishment of a

<sup>a</sup> *Reg. Conv.* T.





Board to examine all candidates, and the permission granted to Colleges to elect among them. At the same time Owen and his colleagues leave no loop-hole for evasion of the Orders laid down for the government of Colleges; and under him the University made, it would seem, a considerable growth in order and efficiency.

Again, the differences between Owen and Goodwin do in reality further the independence of the University. The former takes part with the corporate body against one for whom he could hardly but feel some contempt; and the demand for a return to Local Visitors, and for limitation of the power exercised by virtue of the Parliamentary Commission, finds support from the very man who, a little earlier, would have been extremely disinclined to grant it. The moderation and good sense of the form in which the demand was made exhibited the best proof that the time was ripe for it. When the University (in 1657) plaintively suggested that nine years were enough to "purge and correct all humours and malignities;" for, said they, "of above five hundred Fellowes which there were at the end of the war there be not many now remaining;" when they alleged the very patent abuse that the Heads of Houses were so often both parties and judges in their own cause, and that "Visitors residing upon the place do rather nourish and foment than appease differences"; and when they begged the appointment of certain leading men of the Commonwealth as Visitors of the respective Colleges, by way of a return to the ancient system of employing in that office "great persons, in single capacities," it was evident that, where so much could be said, a very little would be enough to bring the government by a body of Visitors to an end. The storms gathering on the political horizon in 1658 were quite sufficient for this purpose. Oxford itself had some experience of them in that year (*Annals*).

The growing strength of University independence was finally proved by its victory over Owen himself, who, in his disgust at being unable to force his reforms on Convocation, attempted to carry them with a high hand, but found it best to desist: the Presbyterians were regaining power, and the Independents losing





it. We hear little more of him at Oxford. Neither he nor the Visitors were any longer necessary, and the man had been formed, under so many varied experiences, who was exactly in his place as a substitute for Parliamentary Visitors.\* For three years from the commencement of his Vice-Chancellorship, in 1657, Dr. Conant exercised the most beneficial influence, and passed on his charge unharmed till the Restoration once more set it on the old track from which the storms of twenty years had diverted it.

Besides the incessant vigilance which, as we have seen, Dr. Conant exercised in the actual management of affairs, he evinced his right to represent his beloved University by his conduct on two special occasions. The University, or a very large proportion of its members, was, in 1658, by no means as yet prepared to accept the idea of an absolute return to the system of obedience to the Visitors of Colleges specified in the old Statutes, most of whom were great ecclesiastics. They had gained their object; they were free from the dictation of a Board of Parliamentary Visitors; but they petitioned Richard Cromwell and his Parliament "that they would please to name local Visitors to those Societies whose Statutes had lodged the Visitation power in Archbishops and Bishops." Conant, already looking forward to a revival of the old Statutes in their entirety, stoutly resisted the most pressing importunities to concur in this Petition, chiefly on the ground of the private rights of Colleges which the University had no claim to override. Nor would he consent to any collusion in the matter, though freely suggested

\* Owen's parting address to the University contained the following record of honest work:—"Professors' salaries, lost for many years, have been recovered and paid; some offices of respectability have been maintained; the rights and privileges of the University have been defended against all the efforts of its enemies; the treasury is tenfold increased . . . . new exercises have been introduced and established, old ones have been duly performed; reformation of manners has been diligently studied in spite of the grumbling of certain brawlers . . . I congratulate you on a successor who is able completely to repair any injury which your affairs may have suffered through our inattention." It should be mentioned that Owen sat for a short time in Parliament as Burgess for the University.





to him. His firmness, sorely tested on this point, was rewarded by the final collapse of the Petition, and the University was saved in spite of itself. The change would indeed have soon been overruled, but a bad precedent was avoided.

The other occasion was his resistance to the movement, in which Cromwell had been deeply interested, for establishing a University at Durham; there had previously been a similar movement in favour of York. The arguments against allowing a rival to Oxford and Cambridge may be found well put in the *Register of Convocation*, and also by Wood; but we learn from Conant's *Life* how largely the Vice-Chancellor was personally concerned in the affair. Whatever may be thought of the policy of adding to the number of English Universities in the present day, there can be little doubt that the "multiplication of small and petty academies"—to use the phrase of Conant's biographer—would have been at that time, and for long afterwards, a serious evil. The old Universities have often exhibited great defects, but they have pretty accurately reflected those of the nation at large, and have at least secured a national confidence such as will be looked for in vain in other countries. It may be doubted whether this would have been the case had additional Universities been created in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. It was by Conant's unwearied efforts that "the grant was stifled, and both Universities suffered to continue in the quiet possession of their ancient rights and privileges."

That his biographer<sup>a</sup> should claim for Conant a title to our highest respect for his defence of the time-honoured academical costume, in opposition to Owen, who had shown his contempt for it, may not appear a matter of much importance; but, if it be granted that it was a desirable object to restore and preserve the great traditional landmarks of the University, there can be no doubt that the strict retention of the old dress was not a small matter. Some other instances of the Vice-Chancellor's fitness for his post at this time might be gathered from his *Life*, but enough

<sup>a</sup> *Life*, p. 27.





has been said to show that he well justified the "expectations of something extraordinary from his government," shown upon his receiving the insignia laid down by Owen in 1657, when "there was such a universal shout of a very full Convocation as has hardly ever been known on a like occasion." Perhaps, however, we might suspect that the shout was a little swelled by exultation at the conclusion of Owen's government, by that time sufficiently unpopular.

Under this view of the condition of the University during the later period of the Commonwealth, and bearing in mind the general anarchy into which the whole country was plunged soon after the great Protector's death, it is of little consequence that we can assign no exact reason for the abrupt termination of the Register. Wood does not attempt to account for it. It is evident that the Visitation, if not formally dissolved, practically collapsed and disappeared. There was no fixed Government in London to keep it on foot, and the general feeling of the country was in favour of a recurrence to the old institutions and the old ways of working them. The University was in good order; it satisfied the country; it was well represented by its chief officer, and by Reynolds, who, early in 1659, became again Dean of Christchurch; its secretly and quietly growing tendency towards the restoration of the Sovereign was in accordance with the political feelings of the people; and the alarms to which it was exposed during the brief period of transition sufficiently schooled it into sympathy with the proceedings taken outside its precincts. What happened when the day came at last may well be told in the words of Conant's biographer:—

On the 29th May, 1660, was the happy Restoration of King Charles the Second. The whole body of the nation was then at strife who should soonest, with all duty and respect, throw himself at his Majesty's feet; and the University of Oxford waited on him with their humble Address to recognise his sovereign power and right, and congratulate his happy return from exile, by a volume of poetry (as is usual on extraordinary occasions) under the title of *Britannia Rediviva*. These were presented in June by Dr. Conant, the Vice-Chancellor, at London, attended by the Proctors and a select number of Doctors and Masters, by Decree of Convocation. His Latin speech to His Majesty on this occasion was much commended by good judges, but is lost.





Not so the copy of verses composed and presented by the Vice-Chancellor himself at the same time; but it is unnecessary to quote them, as our present business is simply to bring the history of the Commonwealth, as it affected Oxford, to a close.

After a struggle of twenty years, which may be said to have centred round Oxford, the old order of Church and State was once more established. Oxford had been in every sense the stronghold of Charles the First and his advisers, the basis from which his aggressive ecclesiastical system had been worked, the intellectual representative of his policy, the visible specimen of the grandeur and beauty which were the glory of English Church and State. It was against Oxford that the not unprovoked anathemas of the violent Puritans had been most continuously directed. It was upon Oxford that the more patient reforming efforts of the Long Parliament had been most systematically tried. It was the restoration of Oxford which exercised the affection, the reverence, and the self-sacrifice of the men whose thoughts and hopes had never been absent from it during the period of their exclusion. But we must not allow the outraged feelings of these men, and the tone which they so successfully infused into the history of the times, their solemn reassertions of Divine Right, and their cruel treatment—the product more of fear and suspicion than revenge—of Dissenters, to blind us to the true history of the Visitation of Oxford.

We may indeed sum up the preceding chapters by the remark, that if we candidly survey the sketch which has just been presented, if we acknowledge the steady consistency with which the chief reforms, necessary after the tumults of Civil War, had been effected, the good sense and public spirit evinced by most of the leading persons concerned, and the wisdom of the gradual process by which the venerable forms and customs of the ancient University were allowed to reassert their predominance,—if, further, we can bring ourselves to make allowance for the defects of a religious system which the faults of the Church had exercised a great influence in producing, and for the fanaticism which was only gradually separated from





that system, as well as for the phraseology which perhaps still more affronts our taste, we shall gain some insight into the paradox presented by the following well-known passage from Lord Clarendon's great Work, and be less troubled to find a solution than the noble historian himself. After expressing his unbounded astonishment that "this wild and barbarous depopulation," this reign of "stupidity, negligence, malice, and perverseness," had not "extirpated all the learning, religion, and loyalty which had so eminently flourished there," he goes on to say that the University at this period "yielded a harvest of extraordinary good and sound knowledge in all parts of learning; and many who were wickedly introduced applied themselves to the study of good learning and the practice of virtue, and had inclination to that duty and obedience they had never been taught; so that, when it pleased God to bring King Charles the Second back to his throne, he found that University abounding in excellent learning, and devoted to duty and obedience little inferior to what it was before its desolation."<sup>a</sup>

This miraculous result he attributes to the "goodness and richness of that soil" which "choked the weeds, and would not suffer the poisonous seeds, which were sown with industry enough, to spring up;"—an explanation which is, to say the least, insufficient. The number of great men bred at Oxford during this time, and who formed the glory of the succeeding period, has been often quoted in support of Clarendon's candid admission; and of course the testimony of many writers friendly to the Parliamentary side might easily be added; but it may be enough to quote here the impartial words of the well-known antiquary, Dr. Bloxam, the author of the Magdalen College Register, breathing, as his narrative does in every line, the spirit of the enthusiastic churchman and royalist. He appends to the remarks of the fanatical Heylin the following sentence:—"Notwithstanding Heylin's accusation it must fairly be allowed that during the Presidentships of Wilkinson and Goodwin some very able and good men of their party were introduced into

<sup>a</sup> *Hist. of the Great Rebellion*, book x. vol. v. p. 482, Oxf. ed.





the College in every department. A majority of the Demies so introduced became Conformists." <sup>a</sup>

The same may be said of nearly every College. Whatever necessary, or even unnecessary, violence had accompanied the Parliamentary reform, whatever the loss sustained by the temporary depression of the Church, we cannot fail to observe that the University at least kept up its high character as a place of religion and seat of learning; and that it did so all along in close connection with by far the larger portion of its ancient Statutes, customs, and traditions. The more vehement reformers, having ousted their equally vehement opponents, soon themselves passed away. Extreme had met extreme. "Root and Branch" had succeeded to "Thorough." Both had gone. Surviving the tumultuous conflicts of the two turbulent eddies, if we may apply a metaphor formerly used in a different sense, but equally true, the vessel floats on the great tranquil body of the stream much as before; a stream, like its own Isis in its devious course, somewhat coloured indeed by the last flood-water and about to be somewhat coloured once more by the next flood-water of the Restoration; but, in spite of all, substantially the same. This is why in the former chapter it seemed well to study the careers of such men as Reynolds, Owen, and Conant. They were the real pilots of the ship, and in comprehending their work at Oxford, and its connection with the past history of the University, we learn to master the problem which Lord Clarendon resigned to the domain of miracle, and which less candid historians have not condescended to notice as a problem at all.





## CHAPTER V.

## THE STATE OF OXFORD COLLEGES.

It would be very desirable to present the reader with an account of the state of each of the Oxford Colleges during the period under review. The Editor was sanguine enough at first to hope that enough might have been found in the different College archives to have eked out such slight suggestive notices as appear in the Visitors' Register; but in this he has been disappointed; nor do the volumes of the Historical Manuscript Commission add anything worth mention to the information afforded by the documents now published for the first time. All characteristic traces of the Visitation seem to have disappeared from the records of the institutions which felt its hand. No such journal of any Head or Fellow of a College as could be useful seems to have survived. We have seen that Conant's *Life* affords an exceptional glance at the state of Exeter College. Crosfield's MS. *Diary*, which might have done still more for Queen's, is silent during the whole of our period, owing to the absence of the author from Oxford. The previous part has been skilfully used for the edition of Laud's *History of his Chancellorship*, already quoted. Wood used what meagre materials of this sort could be found in the collection of Archbishop Sheldon; but, with the exception of the general colouring which his own *Life* supplies, we search his books in vain for anything like real light which might illustrate the inner life of the Colleges or of individuals at this time, or which might unfold before us the actual working of the system which produced the general results noticed in the last chapter. In some respects this is the best testimony to its success. Happy is the College which has no history; but it is so much the worse for the historian.



It may, however, be of some use to collect the scattered notices which come to hand, and at least to group together those Colleges which admit of such treatment.

Out of the eighteen Colleges then existing, only two went heartily from the very beginning with the Visitors and the Parliament, viz. Merton and Lincoln, and both of these gave them at different times nearly as much trouble as any;—Merton, through the influence of some few Royalist Fellows who had been suffered to remain,<sup>a</sup> and also through the connection of the Warden, Sir Nathaniel Brent, with the quarrel between the London Committee and the Visitors; Lincoln also, in spite of its compliant Rector, Paul Hood, through the latter cause.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of Merton to the Visitors at the outset of their difficult task; for they had little support elsewhere. Their President was its Warden; the high offices which he had held in the State had given him influence in the College; the ablest men of the new government were drawn from the ranks of its Fellows; and a large proportion of those members of the College who were cited, very naturally gave in their submission. Merton was thus one of the few Colleges which obtained self-government at an early date. Besides this it was the only one of the six ancient Foundations, preceding New College, which, by the ample income of its Warden and the magnitude of the original benefaction, had for a long period taken rank as a great College, the other five having in early times been comparatively feeble; and it already had a great mediæval history, surrounding the College with the halo of world-renowned names. Even at this time there were few more distinguished men of science than Greaves and Turner. But it was not the leading institution of the University at this period, nor did it become so. The Visitors were fortunate in very soon securing for themselves a College which certainly held one of the highest places among its fellows, Exeter.

<sup>a</sup> This was evinced not only by the acts of certain persons; but by the election of men as "Postmasters" who had refused to submit to the Visitation.





Enough has been said in a former Chapter, and will be found in the Notes, to justify the position here assigned to the Devonshire College. It was not a wealthy foundation; the income of its Rector was one of the lowest of all;<sup>a</sup> its early history had not been so distinguished as that of some others. But Sir William Petre, its "second founder," gave the College a great impetus, and in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and under James and Charles, it had achieved an extraordinary reputation. The success thus attained, which was chiefly owing to Holland and Prideaux, but especially the last, was great enough to tide it over the period of the Civil war, and to enable it, under Conant, speedily to resume its old position. It had indeed suffered grievously; and was, like the majority of its neighbours, in debt; but its good management and discipline brought reputation and numbers, under which the incumbrance soon disappeared. When the Visitation commenced in earnest it was found that the College was pretty evenly divided. The famous West-country loyalty was however strongly represented among the Fellows, and Henry Tozer, the Sub-rector, made, as we have

<sup>a</sup> Exeter is one of ten Colleges, the Heads of which petitioned Cromwell (Feb. 28, 1654) for payment of "arrears of augmentations to their places and constant payment in future," on the ground that "our places are so poor as not to afford a competent maintenance, and on account of our augmentations we are debarred the enjoyment of such places of emolument as were formerly allowed." The Petition was granted, and the arrears paid. The names of the Heads of these Colleges stand in the following order, which appears to be that of seniority: Lincoln, Queen's, University, Brasenose, Wadham, Trinity, St. John's, Exeter, Jesus, and Balliol. Pembroke is mentioned at an earlier date (July 27, 1653) in this connection—"the augmentation of Pembroke College"—but not in special reference to the Headship. Oriol is the only College which, being reported by the Visitors "to stand in neede of augmentation" (July 26, 1649), is not named in any document registered in the latest volumes of the Calendar of State Papers, 1653, 1654, from which the above extracts are taken. The "augmentations" had been granted, in consequence of the Report of the Visitors (Register, pp. 246, 251, 252), out of the public Treasury, probably out of the fund produced by the Firstfruits and Tenths, which had previously belonged to the Crown, but were now set aside for purposes of this kind. It was these which, at a later date, formed "Queen Anne's Bounty." (The above Petition of the Heads should have been mentioned in the note to pp. 251-2; but it had not attracted the attention of the Editor in time to insert it in its proper place.)





seen, a gallant attempt to rally his brethren round the Cavalier flag. His patronage of a "scandalous person and man of blood," and of one who "drank confusion to the reformers," while he discouraged grievously "an ingenious youth of tender conscience," is fiercely resented by the Visitors; but few people gave them more trouble to eject; and, when this was at last secured, so necessary was he to his College that several Orders were required to smooth the way for his return.<sup>a</sup> However when the cause became absolutely hopeless, and several new Fellows had been appointed in the place of those expelled, the leaning of the College in the direction of the theological views of the Visitation, acquired during a long period of almost unbroken tradition, soon asserted itself, and resistance altogether ceased. In the very month of the King's "execution" the College is pronounced to be "so reformed and constituted in the members thereof as that the Fellows are in a fit capacity to do all such acts as concern the good of that House" (p. 219), and are accordingly allowed to elect their own Rector. The circumstances of that Rectorship have been described, as also the evidence, afforded by the continuance of such tutors as Acland and pupils as Bull in the College, of the moderation which distinguished the tone of the Society at the most critical period of its existence. To sum up and interpret its career;—the College had exhibited that combination of loyalty to the sovereign with disapproval of the errors of his civil and ecclesiastical advisers, which marked the course of a few pre-eminent men at the opening period of the Great Rebellion; had fought and suffered in the royal cause; had then gathered itself together with steady resolution and without loss of time, to fulfil its one main vocation—the promotion of religion, learning, and education; had borne such changes with resignation as

<sup>a</sup> Tozer had been a decided anti-Arminian, probably of Prideaux' school, one of the Assembly of Divines (though he did not attend), a good preacher, and the author of popular devotional Works. He died at Rotterdam in 1650. Archbishop Ussher's influence on the College should not be forgotten. He resided for some time during the war in a part of the buildings now destroyed, but the woodwork from which was transferred to "Prideaux Buildings," erected of late years between the College and Mr. Parker's house, facing the Turl. (*Boase's Reg. Exon.* p. 197.)





could not be avoided; and by honestly doing its duty it conquered at last. It deserved the reputation which it obtained. Much the same thing might indeed be said of the career of some other Colleges, but we happen to have the most distinct evidence in the case of Exeter.

Christchurch next claims our attention. In spite of a preponderance of Non-submitters there was a very large body of persons who either at once, or eventually, submitted; which, remembering the great influence possessed in the House by the Dean and Chapter, as well as who they had been, we should hardly have expected. Samuel Fell, the Dean, and John Fell, his son, who, when he afterwards succeeded as Dean at the Restoration, became Bishop of Oxford, and was the leading man of his time in the University, were both of them vehement and uncompromising Royalists. They were assisted by Dolben and Allestree. Hammond we have seen devoting his extraordinary powers to the training of the young men of the House as soon as the war was over; Morley and Sanderson, leaders of their generation, Iles and Gardiner, men of the highest character, were Canons; and all of them agreed in the most absolute refusal to acknowledge the Visitation.

The cause of the phenomenon is probably to be found in the connection with Westminster School, from whence the Nonconformist element, dominant in London, made its way into the Studentships; and this influence, when the changes had once taken place in the great offices, being no longer impeded by opposition, soon leavened the whole Society. Though the Royalists made their presence felt, Reynolds, Button, Wilkinson, and Cornish used their opportunity with effect; and the learned Dr. Wall, who speedily recanted his non-submission, supplied an important link between the past and present work of the institution. Christchurch is the next College after Exeter which appears by the Register to have been entrusted with self-government; and yet very few new appointments, considering the magnitude of its Foundation, had





been made by the Visitors, and very few further expulsions took place when the Independents became supreme.<sup>a</sup> Owen in his turn was also a good disciplinarian. Thus, in spite of its mixed character we hear very little of Christchurch, a sure sign that it had betaken itself to its work, and it shared with Wadham, Queen's, Brasenose, and Pembroke the distinction of making the largest increase in the number of its undergraduates at the opening of the period of the Visitation. It speaks well for the ejected Students who remained in Oxford that they were content to remain quiet, and to exercise such influence as they could for the Church without fostering division. Philip Henry's gratitude for the assistance he gained at Christchurch during the interval before the Visitation commenced in earnest, has been already noticed. We also read that, looking back at his whole career at Oxford, "he would often mention it with thankfulness to God what great helps and advantages he had then in the University, not only for learning, but also for religion and piety."<sup>b</sup> This must reflect back in the first place on his own College. Christchurch boasts the great name of Locke during this period; and South, the wittiest of preachers, came up from Westminster in 1651. Locke followed him in 1652.

Magdalen also, from a cause not altogether dissimilar and more clearly visible, came, though at a later date, completely under the Visitors' influence. There was, when the war broke out, no more decidedly Royalist College. None had taken up the Laudian movement with more energy. There were no keener controversialists in England than Hammond, Heylin, and Pierce,—all Magdalen men. Scarcely was any College more largely filled up with new

<sup>a</sup> In the Journal of the House of Commons, June 21, 1650, will be found an Order to the Committee for the Universities to examine what officers, &c., neglect or refuse to take the Engagement, "with power to displace such officers, &c.," and to replace them by others. It has been already noticed how this order affected Reynolds, Mills, Cheynell, and Pocock; and the Register shows how it led to the quarrel between the Committee and the Visitors; but its immediate effects were chiefly confined to Christchurch.

<sup>b</sup> *Life*, as above, p. 146.





members by the Visitors. Yet the change from its old character had not taken place so very long. In James's reign we have seen that it had been "a very nest of Puritans," and there had still remained in the College an active, if small, minority, with whom the Wilkinsons had been allied; their turn had now come. Magdalen Hall, then standing under the shadow of its great companion, or rather parent, had retained its "Puritan" complexion when the College threw it off; and the connection which existed between them made it a natural refuge for those of the College who disliked the change which was taking place. The relations between the two institutions were thus not always harmonious; and it is probably through the channel of the Hall that the Puritan influences made their way back to the College when the Visitation turned the scale. Dr. Wilkinson, the new President, had been a very successful Principal of the Hall before he became President of the College, and every member of the Hall without exception gave in his submission, to the number of forty-nine in all. Dr. Harris, one of the seven Presbyterian preachers sent to prepare the way for the Visitation, and afterwards appointed President of Trinity, had been a prominent member of the Hall, as also the fiery Henry Wilkinson, senior, who, with Cheynell, the lead in the earlier and harsher part of the Visitation. The Hall was thus not only a numerous but a very powerful body, which must have exercised great influence upon the College at such a crisis.

Goodwin, again, who succeeded Dr. Wilkinson as President of Magdalen, one of the leaders of the new government, was not the man to let the College slip back into its old courses. As Head of an Oxford House he bears a reputation of a somewhat ridiculous character, chiefly on the strength of his numerous head-coverings, which procured him the name of "Nine-Caps," and, since that date, through the anecdote which Addison has handed down in the *Spectator* concerning young Anthony Henley's examination for a Demyship. With his usual humour the essayist describes the youth ushered into a darkened room, lighted by a single taper, and





an awful personage demanding answers to searching questions, not as to his learning but his spiritual condition, concluding with the sepulchral sentence:—"Are you prepared for death?" Once escaped, the frightened lad could never again be brought to face the terrors of an Oxford examination. So good a story was worth passing down, but good stories do not decide historical questions; and Goodwin's position as a leader of his generation is well ascertained. Perhaps, however, it was the knowledge of the fact that the old man did lay himself open to ridicule which prevented Cromwell from placing him in Owen's office as Vice-Chancellor, when that able functionary was superseded by Goodwin in Cromwell's good graces as a religious reformer of the University.

It has been already remarked that the hints which we find in authors as to the avaricious conduct of these intruded Heads of Houses are not deserving of entire attention. The Register supplies ample evidence of the extreme difficulty experienced in obtaining command of the funds of the Colleges, and the Magdalen Bursar (who was also Steward) was not one of the most easy to "bring to book." With regard to the sort of men with whom the College was supplied during the Visitation, Dr. Bloxam's testimony has been already quoted.

On the whole we may regard Magdalen as a College which was efficiently worked at this period, and, from its wealth and importance, one of those on which the Visitors most relied in their arduous task. Thus we find it electing its own Fellows as early as January 1649-50.<sup>a</sup> Wood does indeed tell us that it shared with New College and All Souls the discredit of being notorious for corrupt elections to Fellowships; but it does not receive, like those two Colleges, special Orders on the subject. Its Royalist character had disappeared, but it is possible that the new men had, like some of their neighbours, learnt the old lesson. The accusation is repeated in 1674.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Magdalen ought to be added to the list of Colleges (p. 365) receiving freedom to elect at an early date. "Magdalen-tyde" (p. 277) means the period from July 22 (Fest. S. M. Magd.) to the octave.

<sup>b</sup> Letters of Humphrey Prideaux, p. 2 (Camden Soc.)





In contrast to these last three Colleges stand out three others in which the spirit of opposition to the Visitors was only partially subdued, and repeatedly broke out again in a way which gave much trouble, viz., New College, All Souls, and Jesus. The first two were large and wealthy Foundations of an exceptional character, both from the number of lawyers they contained and the total exclusion of Commoners. The third was the gallant, not to say stubborn, little Welsh College, which nothing could effectually tame till the King, for whose family many brave Welshmen had died, came to his own again.

To take it first,—Jesus College had good reason to be proud of the condition in which it had only recently been placed by the self-sacrificing efforts of its Principal, Dr. Mansell; and there was a remarkable circumstance in the history of this Principal which distinguishes Jesus from all other Colleges. We have seen him, along with his relatives in Carmarthenshire, taking a more than ordinary part in the war in Wales, and then, when the Visitation commenced, holding out to the last for his College. At length expelled, he retired to Wales for some years, living in poverty and enduring serious persecution, but all the while providing for the careful training of several young men of Cavalier families under his own eye. These he placed under the immediate superintendence of Leoline Jenkins, a youth whom he had himself most thoroughly trained, and who afterwards became celebrated as Sir Leoline Jenkins, Principal of Jesus, Secretary of State, and Ambassador in the reign of Charles the Second. He proved well worthy of his education, and exhibited a noble contrast to the debased courtiers of that reign, his capacity for great offices being only equalled by his blameless life and devout churchmanship. It is from his short Memoir of his revered master that we obtain some slight acquaintance with the affairs of the College, in addition to what we learn from the Register.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The following notice of Oxford studies may be extracted from the *Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins*, by Wynne (1724). When the future statesman was residing in Oxford with his pupils in 1652, he writes thus “to the vertuous and noble Lady A”





When the nation had settled down for a time under Cromwell, and a more liberal treatment of the Cavaliers at Oxford had become possible, Dr. Mansell removed there along with Jenkins and his pupils, forming a portion of that congregation of Churchmen to whom the Christchurch Students ministered. Not long afterwards he accepted rooms in his old College (p. 413), and remained there for the eight years preceding the Restoration. This is a very curious fact. When we reflect upon the unique and sustained struggle of the College all through the period, the large expulsion of Fellows and Scholars which took place, and yet the obstinate refusal of those that remained to admit the nominees of the Visitors, a refusal only overcome by physical force; when we observe how absolutely these new members were absorbed by the old, and how they never ceased from opposition to the intruded Principal, Roberts; when we read their appeals against Roberts (contrary to all existing order), to their proper Visitor, the Earl of Pembroke, and then to the Protector in Council, the account of their audacious deposition of Roberts, and the declaration by the Visitors amongst their latest Orders that the College is in an "unsettled" condition,—it is impossible to avoid the reflection that some part of this might have been connected with the counsels of Dr. Mansell at first, his presence afterwards; yet we never hear a word about him in reference to it. If he had received even a hint to depart we should have heard of it from Sir Leoline Jenkins. No doubt, being a man of Spartan virtue, he maintained, when once inside the College, a Spartan silence. Perhaps the mere presence of such a man within a few yards of so unpopular a Principal as Roberts was of itself a motive power. The

about her son: "I hope in time to bring him acquainted with Logick and Philosophy (the chief learning of this place), which, if understood, will be an excellent help to manage his reason and discourse, so as to speak concludent to any purpose." It may be worth noting that the character of Sir L. Jenkins stood so high that it was commonly reported he was to take Orders, and succeed Sheldon as Archbishop of Canterbury. (Letters of Humphrey Prideaux, p. 54.) For an acquaintance with his *Life of Mansell* the writer is indebted to the Rev. W. Dyke, of Jesus, who printed the book in 1854.





Visitors should, at any rate, receive some credit for generosity in suffering him to remain.

If it is not going too much out of our way, the remark may here be made that it would be difficult to find two cases in which learning, ability, character, conscientiousness, earnestness, self-sacrifice, led men into two more distinctly opposite careers than those of Mansell and Conant. The work of the latter has been sufficiently described to enable the reader to make the contrast for himself; and the consideration may warn us against the tempting habit of forming too positive judgments on the men of those times.

With regard to the other two recalcitrant Colleges, the Register affords us almost the only light we can obtain, except on the one point of Corrupt Elections, and for this the reader is referred to the Notes in pp. 363, 420, 421, 423, 427, 428, and to the references there given. It is impossible not to connect this special fault of New College and All Souls with the other special distinctions which they possessed in common. For the same original reason (though others tended to strengthen it), viz. the inadequacy of their buildings for more residents than their large Foundations provided, they were almost the only exceptions to the practice of taking Commoners. There was not therefore the same body of men as at nearly all the other Colleges, present or on the books, uninterested in the sale of Fellowships, and so forming a natural self-acting check on such a practice. But this of itself would not be enough to account for the facts. We must look to the large number of lawyers which both Colleges, and they alone, possessed. The study and practice of law almost necessarily carried with it a system of non-residence, and therefore exposed men to the temptation to make the best bargain possible on resigning a position to which non-residents of course felt themselves less tied than others; and, further, legal ingenuity was largely called into play for the invention of methods of evasion, as may be seen in the history of All Souls. Finally, when these causes once began to operate, the very magnitude of the Foundations, bringing with it frequent elections, hardened the practice





all the more readily into a system, which came to convey no more idea of immorality than that of the recent Purchase in the Army. The practice of "recommending" for vacant Fellowships, which was so common at the hands of kings, Visitors, and nobles, ought to share some part of the blame. Men argued that, if freedom of elections was to be overborne in one direction, why not evaded in another?

The bearing of this practice upon other difficulties experienced by the Visitors in relation to the two Colleges is obvious. Though numerous ejections had taken place, several of the Royalist Fellows contrived to remain in spite of previous refusals to submit; and, as at Jesus College, they soon infused their spirit into the new members. As time went on, and freedom of election was granted among persons already furnished with testimonials by the Committee of Visitors, the Fellows were still able, as we see by the Register, to select those who were willing to pay the proper price; and such persons became, *ipso facto*, sworn adherents of the party of opposition.

At New College the Visitors laboured under the further difficulty of having two roots to pluck up—one at Winchester and one at Oxford; and here the feeder was probably of the same Cavalier character as the trunk. The College had also begun ill for the Visitors. The former Warden, Dr. Pink, had been a man of some distinction, and had died during the feeble period of the Visitation. The Visitors had been obliged to look on while the Fellows elected, in spite of their prohibition, Dr. Stringer, the Greek Reader, as Warden. He had kept his place in defiance of them for more than a year; and, on his declining to submit, great difficulty had been found in ejecting him. Marshall, the new Warden, does not appear to exercise much influence; and the College, like All Souls under its non-resident Warden, Palmer, goes very much its own way.

Thus the Visitors always seem to be personally governing both Colleges, rearranging their constitution, appointing College officers, and freely administering rebuke and advice. They pass off the stage in internecine conflict with All Souls, on which College they





pour the fullest vials of their wrath. By their own account they signally failed to make any impression on it; and it may be doubted whether they were much more successful at New College or Jesus. All Souls, however, can never forget that under the rule of the Visitors it obtained at least five distinguished Fellows, viz. Sydenham, the father of modern English medical science, Wren, the greatest architect of his age, Millington, Pett, and Trumbull;<sup>a</sup> and these were not the only men of mark so appointed. It was a very long time before the College, when left to its own devices and freed from the yoke under which it had groaned and kicked, could match these appointments. New College was rendered illustrious at this time by having nursed the early genius of the saintly Ken under its roof. Notices of his devotion to music will be found in the *Annals*. Holloway, the Royalist steward of the College, who had fought for the king, and held out against the Visitors till the cause was hopeless, lived to be a judge of the Court of King's Bench; and, as such, to exhibit, after an interval of forty years, the same loyalty to the Stuart House, and yet the same independent character, in the Acquittal of the Seven Bishops. He was of a remarkable Oxford family, of which some notices will be found in Wood.

The remaining Colleges offer less subject for remark.

Two other considerable Foundations, besides those already noticed, Corpus and St. John's, were as strongly devoted to the cause of the King as any, and experienced wholesale ejections; but, though troublesome at first to the Visitors from this cause, we hear but little of them afterwards. Both Colleges were subjected to invasions of their Statutes or endowments, but, as will be seen in the Notes, not without justification. There are indeed some traces in the Register of a recalcitrant spirit at Corpus;<sup>b</sup> but Cheynell, an old controversial opponent of Laud, who found himself, at St. John's, in the office made illustrious by two successive Primates, no doubt took efficient precautions against retrogressive movements in

<sup>a</sup> See *W. of All Souls*, p. 241.

<sup>b</sup> See Note, p. 244.





that College; yet even he could not swallow the Engagement, and found himself in his turn superseded by Thankful Owen, another leading Visitor.

Queen's, Brasenose, Trinity, and Wadham, may be classed together as Colleges at that time of somewhat inferior importance to the foregoing, but all exhibiting like them a majority of persons who at first refused to submit. They also speedily recovered their working order, and gave but little trouble to the Visitors. Wadham and Trinity must be singled out as Colleges which received early permission to elect Fellows. But at Wadham (which became a very popular College) difficulties arose at a later date in consequence of disagreements between Warden Wilkins and the Fellows, arising probably from the prolonged absences of the Warden, when attending on the "Prince Elector" (p. 222). The Visitors decided in his favour. This distinguished and very able man, after his marriage with Cromwell's sister, was preferred to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. That Christopher Wren owed his education to Wadham before he became a Fellow of All Souls, and notably to the care of Warden Wilkins, must always be one of the glories of the College, which had already produced the naval hero of the Commonwealth, Admiral Blake. Sprat, the future Bishop of Rochester, and historian of the Royal Society, was also educated under Wilkins at this time; and Seth Ward, the Professor of Astronomy, and future Bishop of Salisbury, was a member of the College. He had migrated from Cambridge.

At Trinity the parties were more evenly divided than at most Colleges; but it affords a remarkable instance of a College in which the larger part of the Non-submitters, at least amongst the Fellows, were allowed to remain on, and yet where they gave no disturbance. No doubt Ralph Bathurst, a leading Fellow, and the future President, should be credited with using his influence for good (p. 121), but the result must also be due in great part to Dr. Harris, the President appointed by the Visitors with almost absolute power (p. 111), whose character has been unjustly depreciated by Wood.





Though already an old man, he was still vigorous, and he certainly was an "accomplished Greek and Latin scholar." Warton calls him "a man of candour"; and his orthodox Sermons, like those of Reynolds and Conant, may still be appealed to for proof of the practical, high-toned, and sensible character of the preacher. The praises bestowed upon him by Dr. Bathurst may well cover Wood's charges;<sup>a</sup> and if he is concerned in taking improperly large fines for a College lease, for which the circumstances might, if we knew them, account, he at least made liberal grants to the posterity of Sir Thomas Pope, the Founder of his adopted College, an act of rare generosity at such a time.<sup>b</sup> It may also be noticed that the learned Daniel Whitby was educated at Trinity during this period.

Queen's College may be classed with Exeter in some respects. It possessed not only, like Trinity, a large body of Graduates who refused at first to submit, and yet several of whom were suffered to remain on quietly doing their work, but two at least of them were amongst the chief leaders of the University; and it attracted large numbers of undergraduates. The Provost, Dr. Langbaine, did indeed submit, but he was an undisguised Royalist. Being a man of considerable reputation as a scholar, tutor, and author, he set the tone of practical submission for his College, which seems, as far as we can judge by the Register, to have set to work with a good will. The best proof of this is, that it appears to have received permission to elect its own officers as early as any College, though nothing to this effect is found in the Visitors' Register. In the College Register this permission is virtually granted on Jan. 16, 1648-9; yet we find the Visitors appointing a Taberdar in 1650 and a Fellow in 1651; and in the latter year (May 29) the College is declared to be "not in a capacity to elect in a statutable way." In April 1652, on the other hand, the London Committee grant the College full freedom of election. There is no clue to these discrepancies and fluctuations,

<sup>a</sup> See Note, p. 80.

<sup>b</sup> See Durham's *Life of Harris* (1660), Warton's *Life of Bathurst*, Chalmers's *Biog. Dict.*, Wood's *Ath. Ox.* and *Annals*.





except in connection with the quarrels between the two Committees already noticed, to which may be added the unusually mild interpretation which had been put upon the terms of Non-submission used at first by several of the Fellows, due no doubt to the influence with the Visitors possessed by the Provost.

Thomas Barlow, a man of still more importance, substantially took the same line.<sup>a</sup> He was a Non-submitter, and consequently ordered for expulsion, but made his peace, according to Wood, by bribing the wife of the Governor of Oxford.<sup>b</sup> He was in the habit of writing clever letters, describing the state of affairs in the University, to Sheldon and others, as well as printed fly-sheets, bitter and one-sided enough, but, as we have seen in a previous chapter, incorporated wholesale into Wood's *Annals*. That author describes Barlow's subsequent tergiversations, but gives him credit for being "a great scholar, and profoundly learned both in Divinity and in the Civil and Canon Law." After becoming Bodley's Librarian, Provost of Queen's, and Margaret Professor of Divinity, he ended his days as a non-resident Bishop of Lincoln—a "thorough-paced Calvinist" all the while, says Wood, who may indeed have had some grudge against him, for Barlow is often quoted with the greatest respect by his contemporaries, and was a friend of Lord Falkland's.<sup>c</sup> As far as his line of conduct during the Visitation is concerned, we may be sure that it was by no means singular, but on the contrary distinctly typical.

Perhaps Brasenose also owed its comparative good order and

\* Langbaine and Barlow began life, and went on afterwards, together. They were admitted to Queen's in 1625 as *servientes ad mensam*, and in 1630 in *pauperes pueros*; and they became Scholars together in 1633. On the death of Langbaine in 1667, Barlow succeeded him as Provost. When preferred to the bishopric of Lincoln, he takes leave of the College (in 1677) in an eloquent letter, referring to the "52 years compleat" which had passed "since I had the happiness to be admitted into our House, and ever since have had encouragement and subsistence from my dear mother the College."—Queen's College Register, to which access was afforded by the kindness of the Provost, Dr. Magrath.

<sup>b</sup> *Ath. Ox.* vol. iv. p. 334.

<sup>c</sup> See Barlow's *Remains*, by Sir Peter Pett.





popularity to the Principal, Daniel Greenwood, appointed by the Visitors. Its complexion had been as thoroughly Royalist as any. Non-submitters were in a large majority; and even when the Visitors had been in full power for some time, and expulsions proceeding with vigour, we have seen that the six senior Fellows, taking no notice of Greenwood's appointment, met and elected as Principal, Thomas Yate, one of their own number, in the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Radcliffe. We hear, however, of no further opposition to Greenwood when he had taken his place. Yate was at once ejected.<sup>a</sup> Greenwood has come before us as Vice-Chancellor at a critical period; and, as no worse fault can be found with him by the captious Wood than one which is an evident virtue under the circumstances, we may be sure he was a man of merit, if not of any conspicuous mark. An unfortunate squint afforded a butt for the lampooners of the day.

A distinguished man is found among the Parliamentary Fellows of Brasenose, the well-known Sir William Petty, of whom some mention is made in a Note to p. 335. In reference to him and to another Fellow appointed by the Visitors, Samuel Bruen, an interesting fact appears in the Register. In the spirit of so many of the old Statutes they are both granted leave to travel, keeping their Fellowships for two years; Petty to pursue the work which led to the great Irish Survey; Bruen, perhaps, to assist him. This sort of permission is only found in the Register at Brasenose, Trinity, New College, and Oriel; but that Fellows of Colleges were largely employed during the Commonwealth in the Royal Navy, in Ireland, and elsewhere, retaining their stipends, may be seen from the College Registers, as, for example, that of New College.<sup>b</sup> It was from the diary of a sturdy Royalist of this College, John Newton,

<sup>a</sup> See Note, p. 139.

<sup>b</sup> For these facts and some others connected with New College the writer has to thank the Warden, Dr. Sewell. The state of the old Register in that College affords a pleasing contrast to the state of the Register in some others, but even here the identification of several names has been found impossible.





one of the six "Yate Fellows," that Wood obtained much of the information concerning the earlier period of the Visitation, which he inserts for the most part just as it stands.

Oriel and University are distinguished by occupying more space in the Register than most Colleges, but rather from difficulties which are more or less accidental, or connected with debt, than in the way of continuous opposition. Oriel had been, at the opening of the Visitation, strongly on the side of the Cavaliers, and in the absence of Provost Saunders we have seen Robert Say, the Dean and future Provost, both during the Visitation and after the Restoration (when he is one of those who sign the solemn condemnation of all the Visitors' proceedings), heading the opposition; but Saunders set an example which was followed by several other members of his College. He distinctly refused to submit, yet contrived to keep his place for years. So also we find Say and several of the Fellows refusing to submit, and yet "they kept their places by the same means that others did" (p. 65); and we find these same men electing Say to the office of Provost in 1653. Thus, though a few expulsions took place, the College seems not to have been very strongly marked on either side of the great questions at issue. But at quite a late date the Visitors will not admit that it is sufficiently "reduced" to entitle it to the enjoyment of any independence.

Some of these extremely ancient Colleges, as University, Balliol, and Oriel, were much hampered by the inadequacy of their endowments, which had been sufficient for early and simple days, but had not as yet received the needful additions. They had long ago been surpassed and thrown into the shade by later Foundations. Such a crisis as the Great Rebellion tried them severely.

As to Balliol, we have seen that it scarcely attempted to restore its dilapidations before the end of the century. Like the large majority of its neighbours, it had been at first strongly Royalist, but several men submitted afterwards. Lawrence, its distinguished Master, had been appointed Margaret Professor of Divinity under





the influence of Laud, who speaks of him as an "able and careful" but "sickly" man.<sup>a</sup> The infirm state of his health may perhaps account for the vacillations or delays which are referred to in connection with his submission and resignation in the Notes to pp. 167 and 188. Bradshaw, his successor, had gone with the Visitors from the first. Like Greenwood at Brasenose, and Harris at Trinity, he, with the help of the newly-appointed Fellows, at least contrived to keep his College quiet. The same may be said of Savage, who succeeded as Master in 1650, but who had been under sentence of Expulsion in 1648.

The poverty of the ancient Colleges accounts for the debts which they contracted in such unquiet times, and of which we find constant mention in the Register. Out of the original six founded before New College, and surviving the Reformation, Merton alone was rich enough to escape this disastrous fate.<sup>b</sup> Some later Foundations which were also not rich were in the same predicament. The debts of Brasenose, Jesus, and Wadham, exercised the Visitors. But University College, the oldest of all, seems to have felt the pressure most of all; the Master and Fellows were actually at one time non-resident (p. 289); and, what made the matter worse, the Visitors committed the error of appointing more Fellows and Scholars than the indebted College could support. The same mistake, not an unnatural one under the circumstances, was made in a less degree elsewhere; but at University it was necessary to settle afresh, and then to resettle, the Foundation on various schemes, and, in the process, to do considerable injustice to some who were suffering from no fault of their own. The Register, however, bears evidence of the progress which, in spite of the debt, was made at this period in rebuilding the College. The work had been commenced, like many other architectural improvements,<sup>c</sup> under Laud's Chancellorship, but suspended during the troubles.

<sup>a</sup> Laud's *Works* as above, vol. v. p. 244.

<sup>b</sup> It should be mentioned that one of these, Queen's, had made an exceptionally large contribution to Charles the First, in reply to his letters of request in 1642.

<sup>c</sup> The present Convocation House was built under Laud's auspices, and first used





University College was also curiously distinguished by being placed under the reforming hands of two former members of Trinity College, Dublin. Washington had been Provost of Trinity, and Hoyle Professor of Divinity there, before the Irish Rebellion. The Register shows how implicitly the former of these was trusted by the Visitors; the latter, a person of some distinction, attempted to eke out a narrow stipend as Master of the College, by accepting the Regius Professorship of Divinity, but, unfortunately for him, the Christchurch Canonry which was appropriated for that office had already been assigned to another, and Hoyle seems to have gained nothing further from Christchurch than to be "entered into the Buttery Book," perhaps as Student (p. 215). The notorious Obadiah Walker, of whom we know so much, forty years later, as James the Second's intruded Roman Catholic Master of the College, is now first heard of as one of the Fellows expelled from thence for Non-submission; and Tonge, who filled one of the vacant places, became equally notorious in connection with Titus Oates.

Lincoln and Pembroke, two of the smaller Foundations, alone remain. As to the first, it will be seen by the Register that it was most unfortunate in being made the battle-ground between the Visitors and the London Committee, and that the conduct of the latter in putting some worthless men into the College, and insisting on their being retained, almost broke up the Society, which was already unfortunate, as far as we can judge from the notices in Wood, in having a Rector who carried but little respect. Thus, although Paul Hood and most of his Fellows had gone with the Visitors from the first, and though the College numbered men of such distinction as the two Crosses and Thankful Owen amongst its past or present Fellows, nothing seems, if we may make any inference from the diminished number of matriculations, to have been gained by these advantages.

Pembroke suddenly subsides into obedience after its original on Oct. 10, 1638. Thus he first, and Sheldon afterwards (by building the Theatre), put a stop to the habitual desecration of St. Mary's Church.





explosion, at the time when it elected Whitewicke in the teeth of the Visitors. The large majority of its members submit; and its new Master, Langley, one of the seven Presbyterian preachers, forerunners of the Visitation, appears to keep his House in order. But Pembroke does not seem at this time to take any prominent position. No doubt it had greatly suffered in the war, in which its members had engaged with more than usual ardour on the King's side. It had furnished fifty officers to the King's forces, and only two fresh members had been enrolled between the years 1644 and 1650. Perhaps it was a military sentiment, begotten of warlike experience, which prompted the College to surrender, and to keep faithfully to terms, when it felt there was not much left for it to hazard by hopeless resistance to overpowering force. It would hold on till better times. Peter Pett, afterwards Fellow of All Souls, one of the founders of the Royal Society, and a highly-distinguished public servant both before and after the Restoration, should be mentioned as having received his education at Pembroke during the early part of the period under review.

The Oxford Halls might naturally be expected to find a place in this Introduction. They have a history, and a very important history, of their own; but beyond the fact that their members are all registered as Submitters, and that many of them obtained preferment in Colleges, they do not occupy the attention of the Visitors, and there is scarcely even a reference to them in the Register.

Some brief notices of these Halls will be found in a Note (p. 285); to which it may be added, that, when the City surrendered, they were all empty, or nearly so; no matriculations having taken place during the war at most of them, and very few at any. As there was next to no Foundation they could not exist without students, and several, as we have seen, were let out to "laics" in lodgings. New Inn Hall had been taken possession of for the Royal Mint. But as soon as ever the war was over the latter Hall and Magdalen Hall seem to have experienced a rush of Undergraduates, and these consisted, as might have been expected from the previous theological com-





plexion of the institutions, exclusively of the now dominant party. Hence the absolute unanimity of the submissions to the Visitation registered at these Halls in 1648, and the large number of appointments to Scholarships in Colleges from amongst the new comers, and to Fellowships from such Graduates as enrolled themselves on the books of the Halls. But this very circumstance was a disadvantage to the Halls as soon as the Colleges were once more settled. Their strength had been drawn off; and they remained at a low ebb during the Commonwealth. After the Restoration they rallied again; but, though the same cause which accounts for their prosperity during the Laudian period, viz., the predominant and exclusive Laudian character of the Colleges, which drove the opposite party into the Halls, had probably begun to operate once more, we do not find their aggregate number of matriculations nearly so great as at the earlier date. It may be worth observing that, as far as we can judge from the records of Matriculation, they seem to have been recruited from exactly the same ranks of society as the Colleges. The smaller ones were often used as semi-private places of education by those who desired, and could afford to pay for, special care and training for their sons.

The following conspectus of the matriculations at Colleges and Halls will throw some light on the general history of all these institutions at the three critical periods of the seventeenth century, viz.: the Laudian, before the events of 1640 had occurred to diminish the flow of matriculations; the Commonwealth, when the Parliamentary Visitation had completely triumphed; and the subsequent period, when the Restoration of Church and State had in its turn had time to operate.

It would be beyond the scope of the present work to attempt to form an accurate calculation of the numbers resident at the University during these periods, or analysis of the different classes of society from whence they were derived; but a good deal of information may be obtained on the latter point from the Tables at the end of this book, which are arranged in connection with the several Colleges partly for this very purpose.



# THE NUMBER OF PERSONS MATRICULATED AT COLLEGES AND HALLS; TAKEN FROM THE UNIVERSITY REGISTERS.

[The years are reckoned from January 1 to December 31, and the order in which the Colleges and Halls are entered in the earliest book is retained. The numbers in 1849 are appended by way of comparison.]

College or Hall.	Average number of Matriculations for the years			
	1638 and 1639.	1650 and 1651.	1663 and 1664.	1849.
Christchurch . . . . .	27	43	45	46
Magdalen . . . . .	17	19	13	2
New . . . . .	4	12	7	5
All Souls . . . . .	4	6	3	1
Merton . . . . .	7	13	10	12
Corpus . . . . .	10	14	5	6
Queen's . . . . .	23	33	26	28
St. John's . . . . .	17	19	16	15
Trinity . . . . .	16	11	19	27
Brasenose . . . . .	22	30	24	26
Oriel . . . . .	15	14	14	18
Wadham . . . . .	11	35	31	26
Lincoln . . . . .	26	14	20	16
University . . . . .	10	8	10	21
Exeter . . . . .	41	36	43	43
Balliol . . . . .	26	22	12	26
Jesus . . . . .	23	15	23	17
Pembroke . . . . .	14	22	6	26
St. Mary Hall . . . . .	6	6	4	11
Hart Hall . . . . .	9	0	7	
New Inn Hall . . . . .	24	8	9	1
Magdalen Hall . . . . .	40	30	21	27
Gloucester Hall (Worcester Coll. in 1714)	12	0	5	33
St. Alban Hall . . . . .	8	0	6	0
St. Edmund Hall . . . . .	5	0	19	7
Total . . . . .	417	410	398	440





It will thus be seen that the average of the matriculations varied but little at the three periods; and it may be remarked that the number then attained<sup>a</sup> was not afterwards exceeded till within the last few years. As to the numerical strength of the University, allowing for a considerably longer period of average residence than at present, and remembering that the resident staff was much stronger in those days than now, we shall be pretty near the mark in assigning 2,500 as about the number of the resident Graduates and Undergraduates of the University during the period of which the Visitors' Register treats. The servants and "privileged persons" would make a considerable addition. M. Sorbières, on his visit<sup>b</sup> to Oxford, soon after the Restoration, was informed that there were three or four thousand "students." The real number must have been below the first of these figures.

<sup>a</sup> Still less the number attained under Conant's Vice-chancellorship in 1658, when there were 460 matriculations. In the early part of the present century the average number of matriculations was considerably below 300. In 1835 the number had reached 369; in 1849, 440; in 1858 it fell to 399. In 1869 it had reached 583, and in 1877, 769. In 1879 it was 798. The numbers at each College and Hall in 1849 have been selected for the Tabular Statement as showing their normal condition in modern times before the changes effected by the Royal Commission of 17 and 18 Vict. came into operation, and before any general enlargement of Colleges had taken place.

<sup>b</sup> A few notes of this visit may be interesting. M. Sorbières was a distinguished man of science, and brought the best introductions from Paris. He visited all the professors, but found them, like the English generally, taciturn. Nor were even Drs. Wallis and Willis, whom he reckoned as the most celebrated, any exception. He obtained more information from the courteous Mr. Lockey, Bodley's Librarian, who lived in Christchurch. This, he was told, "is one of the greatest and richest Colleges, for it has an income of 70,000 livres. There are seventeen or eighteen Colleges which are nearly all on a similar scale. The quadrangle of Christchurch is scarcely less than that enclosed within the barriers of the Place Royale. There is one College where I saw a great bronze nose over the gate, as if it were a Polchinello's mask. They told me it was also called the College of the Nose, and that the nose over the gate was a likeness of that of John Duns Scotus, who had taught there. The last I visited was St. John's, which is the most regularly built, though not the richest." He then describes the quadrangle of St. John's, which, he says, is as large as that of the Louvre, the library, the gallery, and the picture of Charles the First upon ivory, made of lines of minute writing, comprising the whole of the





In concluding the above slight and rapid survey of the different Colleges and Halls it is interesting to observe at this distance of time the changes and chances which have befallen them. If it cannot by any means be said that the last are now first, and the first last, it is certainly true that they have attained in the course of ages a more equable relative position than of old. Modern benefactors have arisen whose noble pride it has been to raise a College or Hall out of obscurity, or some more than ordinary Head of a House has conferred a reputation which has attracted, as at Exeter during the seventeenth century, numbers, affection, and a public spirit far more effective in elevating an institution than mere wealth. But, making all allowance for the necessary changes produced by the lapse of ages, and by the development of the national character reacting on its central places of "religion, learning, and education,"<sup>a</sup> the real wonder is that so much should have remained unchanged, and that Oxford in the seventeenth century should after all be so exceedingly like Oxford in the nineteenth. Happily for the Royal Commissioners, who now-a-days from time to time take the place of the Parliamentary Visitors, they have no longer to use military force in obtaining obedience to their Ordinances; but, if some critical observers are to be believed, it may be a question whether experience has not proved that there is much the same variety as ever in the way in which different Colleges have carried out the reforms imposed upon them.

Finally, in judging of the success of the Visitors in dealing with these separate institutions, as distinguished from the general effects

Psalms in Latin. He then visited the Bodleian, which he greatly admired, and where he saw the sword presented by the Pope to Henry the Eighth. He concludes that "Oxford would not be what it is except for the Colleges; for there are no more inhabitants than are required to supply the wants of three or four thousand students, and to cultivate a very pleasant plain in which the city is situated, upon a little river, extremely full of fish, which falls near this into the Thames." (*Relation d'un voyage en Angleterre, par M. Sorbières, Cologne, 1666.*) The attention of the writer was directed to this curious book by T. H. Ward, M.A., Tutor of Brasenose.

<sup>a</sup> The phrase used in the "Abolition of Tests Act."



of the Visitation upon the whole University, it is true that we find some conspicuous instances of failure which tell against it; but certainly not more than might have been expected, nor indeed nearly so many. We must at least admit that no other Visitation or Commission during the whole long and eventful history of Oxford University ever had such a task to accomplish. Perhaps it is not too much to say that none, if we consider the circumstances of the times, ever did the work entrusted to them better.

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# THE REGISTER

## OF THE

### VISITORS OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

#### A Warrant for Bookes and Writings.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie authorized thereunto by the severall ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Comission under the great Seal of England to reforme and regulate the aforesaid Universitie doe require you to send unto us the said Visitors, sitting in Merton College, all the Statutes, Registers, Journalls, Bookes of Entries, Accompts, Orders, and other writings which concerne the government or affayres of your Colledge.

To the severall  
Heads of  
Houses in the  
University of  
Oxon: sent  
30. Sept. 1647.

As you will answere the contrary.

To Dr. Fell <sup>a</sup> for his personall Appearance.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, &c. doe require you to make your personall appearance before us the said Visitors, sitting in the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge, to undergoe this present visitation, and to answere what shall be propounded. As you will answere the contrary.

A Warrant.

To Dr. Fell for the imediate delivery of the Universitie bookes taken out of the proper custody of the Register of the aforesaid Universitie.

Wee the Visitors &c. doe require you to send unto us the sayd Visitors all the Bookes, Acts of Convocation, with other writings

A Warrant.

<sup>a</sup> Samuel Fell, D.D., aged 63 in 1647. Margaret Professor of Divinity in 1626, "he being then a Calvinist. At length, leaving his opinion, became, after great seekings and cringings, a creature of Dr. Laud, Abp. of Cant<sup>y</sup>, by whose means he was made . . . Dean of Ch. Ch. in 1638." (Ath. Ox. iii. 243.) See Introduction for Fell's determined resistance to the Visitors. Few men were more respected by the Royalists.



Sept. 30, 1647. belonging the Universitie (and which were in the keeping and custody of the Universitie Register till such time you required them of him after he was commanded to bring them unto us the aforesaid Visitors) immediately by this our Mandatorie Jo. Langley. As you will answear the contrary.

A letter to Mr. Button,<sup>a</sup> Sept. the 30<sup>th</sup>, 1647.

S<sup>r</sup>.—Wee are by a speciall Comission under the great Seal of England authorized and required to nominate some to enquire into the behaviour of all Governours, Professors, Officers, and Members of this Universitie; And therefore wee reposing great confidence in your prudence, fidelitie, and circumspection have nominated you to be one of that grand inquest, and desire you to repayr to the Colledge as soon as conveniently you can to attend this service, which is of soe great importance, and requires a very speedy dispatch: S<sup>r</sup>., we doubt not but that you will address yourself to the business to the great content and satisfaction of

your Loving Freindes

S<sup>r</sup>. NATH: BRENT.<sup>b</sup>

W<sup>m</sup>. TYPING.

CHRISTOPHER ROGERS.<sup>c</sup>

HEN. WILKINSON.<sup>f</sup>

DR. WILKINSON.<sup>d</sup>

FRANCIS CHEYNELL.<sup>g</sup>

JOHN WILKINSON.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Ralph Button, M.A., of Merton College, "a good scholar, but a rigid Presbyterian." (Ath. Ox. iii. 381.) "A good Tutor." (Ib. iii. 959.) "A noted Tutor." (Fasti, ii. 158.) He was from the first regarded as the most likely man to be useful to the Visitors, and soon became Public Orator, Canon of Christ Church, and Proctor. He had been, when at Exeter College, one of Prideaux's favourite pupils. <sup>2</sup>Ejected at the Restoration, he lived a Nonconformist preacher, and died 1680.

<sup>b</sup> For Sir Nathaniel Brent, see Introduction.

<sup>c</sup> Christopher Rogers, D.D., originally of Magdalen Hall, made Canon of Christ Church, in Gardiner's place, 1647; but not established there till 1649. He had been Principal of New Inn Hall; "a person of most reverend aspect, yet of no parts, . . . an easy man, and apt to be guided by the persuasion of others." (Fasti, ii. 118.)

[For notes <sup>d</sup>, <sup>e</sup>, <sup>f</sup>, <sup>g</sup>, see next page.]





The names of divers worthy Gentlemen who are appoynted Sept. 30, 1648.  
delegates to the Visitors, Sept. 30, 1647, being Members of the  
severall Colleges and Halls in the Universitie of Oxon: viz<sup>t</sup>.

In Merton Colledge: Mr. Copley, Mr. Button, Dr. Whistler, Mr.  
Martyn.

Christ Church: . . Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Fettiplace.

Lincolne Coll: . . Mr. Cross Jun<sup>r</sup>,<sup>h</sup> Mr. Owen, Mr. Perkes.

Exeter Coll: . . Mr. Conant,<sup>i</sup> Mr. Clifford, Mr. Martin, Mr.  
Hancocke.

<sup>d</sup> John Wilkinson, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Tutor to Prince Henry.  
(Fasti, i. 316). Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1613, President of Magdalen College,  
1648. "A person more of beard than learning." (Annals, 1648.)

<sup>e</sup> John Wilkinson, of Magdalen Hall, M.D. brother of Henry Wilkinson, Junior,  
and nephew of Dr. John Wilkinson. This "John, the physician, was no writer."  
(Fasti ii. 156.)

<sup>f</sup> Henry Wilkinson, D.D. Senior, nicknamed "Long Harry." He was a "noted  
Tutor" of Magdalen Hall before the Great Rebellion. An enthusiastic Parliamentary,  
one of the seven Presbyterian preachers of 1646, Visitor 1647, Fellow of Magdalen  
College, Canon of Ch. Ch., and Margaret Professor of Divinity in succession to  
Cheynell. "A good scholar, always a close student, an excellent preacher." (Ath.  
Ox. iii. 438.) "A violent and impetuous Presbyterian." (Fasti, ii. 118.) This  
Henry Wilkinson and Cheynell were punished for preaching against the "Declara-  
tion" of Charles I. prefixed, in 1628, to the Thirty-nine Articles. (Annals, 1648.)

<sup>g</sup> Francis Cheynell, D.D. of Merton College, well known through Dr. Johnson's Bio-  
graphy. (Lives of the Poets and Eminent Men.) During the war he showed so much  
courage and conduct that the colonels obeyed him as if he were a general. His violent  
kindness to Chillingworth is historical. He occupies a most important place in the  
Visitation as one of the seven preachers of 1646, Visitor 1647, Margaret Professor  
of Divinity and President of St. John's 1648. But "he declined the Engagement, and  
was superseded in all his offices." (Calamy.) "A violent, impetuous Presbyterian."  
(Fasti, ii. 118.) "He was accounted by many, especially those of his party (who had  
him always in great veneration), a good disputant and preacher . . . troubled with  
a weakness in his head which some in his time called craziness." (Ath. Ox. iii. 704.)  
Cheynell died 1665.

<sup>h</sup> Robert Cross, or Crosse, M.A. of Lincoln College, "a great tutor and Aristotelian,  
and much noted in the University for a learned man." He refused the Regius Pro-  
fessorship of Divinity in 1648, conformed at the Restoration, and died 1683. Wood  
also says he was "a noted philosopher and divine, an able preacher, and well versed  
in the fathers and schoolmen." (Ath. Ox. iv. 122.)

For Conant, see Introduction. As he resigned his Fellowship at Exeter College





Sept. 30, 1647.

Trinitie Coll:	. . .	Mr. Unet, Mr. Weildey.
Corpus X <sup>th</sup> :	. . .	Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Hillersden.
Pemb. Coll:	. . .	Mr. Langley. <sup>a</sup> Mr. Brewen.
Baliol Coll:	. . .	Mr. Good Sen <sup>r</sup> Mr. Bradshaw, <sup>b</sup> Mr. Balmer.
St. John's Coll:	. . .	Mr. Webb, Mr. Lownes, Mr. King.
New Coll:	. . .	Mr. Townesend, Mr. Allanson.
Magdalene Coll:	. . .	Mr. Stevens, Mr. King.
Queenes Coll:	. . .	Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Haughton.
Whaddam Coll:	. . .	Mr. Sydenham.
Gloucester Hall:	. . .	Mr. Principal Garbrand.
New Inn Hall:	. . .	Mr. Whitehorne, Mr. North, Mr. Huddy.
Magdalene Hall:	. . .	Mr. Lee, Mr. Stringer, Mr. Brace.
Edmond Hall:	. . .	Mr. Gorges.
Jesus Coll:	. . .	Mr. Adams, Vice-Principal.
		Mr. Cornish. <sup>c</sup>
		Mr. Blagrave. <sup>d</sup>

(P. 3.)

At the Meeting of the Visitors, Octob. the 1<sup>st</sup>, 1647.Ord.  
Oct. the 1<sup>st</sup>,  
1647.

Ordered that Mr. Cheynell, one of our company, be desired to attend the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Commissioners appoynted by the Parliament to resolve all doubts which are or shall be made about the meaning of all or any Articles that were agreed on for the Surrender of Oxford;

on September 27, 1647, rather than accept the Visitation, and as his biographer (Life, p. 9) asserts that he never once saw Oxford between 1642 and 1649, it would seem that he was appointed without his consent.

<sup>a</sup> Henry Langley, D.D. formerly Fellow of Pembroke, was soon afterwards appointed by the Visitors Master of Pembroke, *vice* Thomas Clayton deceased; one of the seven preachers of 1646. Ejected at the Restoration, he lived a Nonconformist minister, and died at his native place, Abingdon, in 1679.

<sup>b</sup> George Bradshaw, M.A. appointed July 21, 1648, by the Visitors Master of Balliol, *vice* Lawrence.

<sup>c</sup> Henry Cornish, D.D. of New Inn Hall, one of the seven preachers of 1646. He was placed in Wall's canonry of Christ Church, and, on Wall's submission, in Sanderson's. He was ejected at the Restoration, lived a Nonconformist minister, and died at Oxford in 1698.

<sup>d</sup> John Blagrave was made by Ordinance of Parliament, on April 12, 1648, Squire Bedell for Divinity, and John Langley for Arts and Physic.



and propound five Queries allowed by us to the said Commissioners. Oct. 1, 1647.  
That we may proceed in the Reformation and Regulation of this  
Universitie without offence.

An Order granting time to the severall Heades of Houses for  
bringing in all the Statutes, Bookes, and writings of their  
Colledges according to former Warrants.

Ord.  
Octob. 6<sup>th</sup>  
1647.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe require you to convene  
all such Members of your Houses, whose consent is required for the  
delivery of the bookes demanded in our Warrant sent unto you, and  
to returne the sayd bookes within such a time, or upon default to  
appear in person and bring an account in writing why the sayd  
bookes cannot be brought unto us.

Prorogatio Termini Michaelis ex Mandato Visitatorum;

7<sup>o</sup> Oct., 1647.

Nos Visitatores hujus Academiae Oxoniensis auctoritate diversarum Ordinationum Supremæ Curie Parliamenti et Comissionis sub magno Sigillo Angliæ ad visitandum et reformandum Universitatem predictam legetime et sufficienter in hac parte fulciti magnis et gravissimis causis publicam utilitatem hujus loci concernentibus moti terminum proxime sequentem vulgo vocatum terminum Michaelis ordinarie incæpturum crastino Dionysii, scilicet decimo die Octobris differendum duximus usque ad decimum quintum diem mensis Novembris proximæ sequentis, et ad omnem et omnimodum Juris effectum exinde quovismodo sequi valentem sic differimus per presentes.

Oct. 7.

An Order to all the Members of Pembroke College for their  
personall appearance in their Colledge Hall.

(P. 4.)

Wee the Visitors &c. doe require you and every of you to appear  
in your Colledge Hall to morrow morning, between the houres of  
7 and 8, to hear our Order read concerning the Maistership of your  
Colledge. As you will answer the contrary.

Oct: the 8<sup>th</sup>,  
1647.





Oct. 8, 1647.

### An Order for the Establishing Mr. Langley Maister of Pembroke Colledge.<sup>a</sup>

Wee the Visitors authorized by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission under the great Seale of England for regulation and reformation of this Universitie of Oxon, Haveing this day taken into serious consideration the business between Mr. Hen: Langly and Mr. Hen: Whitwicke concerning the Maistership of Pembroke Colledge in the said Universitie, doe find that the sayd Mr. Langly by Ordinance of Parliament dated the 26<sup>th</sup> of August, 1647 was ordained Maister of the sayd Colledge and that the pretended election of the sayd Mr. Whitwicke was made after severall Inhibitions from the Parliament duely executed to the contrary. Wee therefor after a full and serious consideracion had of the premises, doe hereby declare that the pretended election of Mr. Whitwicke being unduely made as aforesayd is voyd, and that the sayd Mr. Whitwicke is no Maister of the sayd Colledge ; And that Mr. Langley is rightly constituted and appoynted Maister of the same Colledge according to the sayd Ordinance. In pursuance whereof Wee doe by these presents require the Fellowes, Schollers, Commoners, and all Officers and Servants belonging to the sayd Colledge to give full obedience and conformitie to the sayd Mr. Langley as

<sup>a</sup> Pembroke was the first of three Colleges in which the Fellows on a vacancy elected a head in the teeth of the Visitors' order to submit to one of their own appointment. The others were New College and Brasenose. Henry Wightwick (or Whitwick) submitted on October 2nd, 1648, and had his dues as Fellow restored to him by the Visitors on February 19, 1649-50. At the Restoration he was "restored" to the Mastership. Several other members of the foundation bearing the same names are mentioned in the Register. They no doubt belonged to the family of Richard Wightwick, B.D. of Balliol, the co-founder of the College in 1624. "The mayor, bailiffs, and burghers of Abendon being appointed the chief persons to execute Mr. Tesdale's will . . . made the Hall of Broadgates into a College; which foundation, that they might the better strengthen it, and make it there immovable, they made the Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University, the godfather of it, and King James the founder, but at the cost and charges of Mr. Tesdale and Wightwick, allowing them only the privilege of foster-fathers." (Wood's Colleges and Halls, iii. 619.)





Maister of the sayd Colledge according to the severall Statutes and Customes. As they will answer the contrary. Oct 8, 1617.

An Order divesting Dr. Fell from being Vice-Chancellor. (P. 5.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, &c., finding that Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, exercising the place and authoritie of Vice-Chancellor of the sayd Universitie, was not lawfully elected thereunto;<sup>a</sup> For that and other just causes doe declare him not to be Vice-Chancellor, and therefore doe hereby discharge him of that office, and inhibite him to doe henceforward any act or acts in execution of the same: And the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Doctors, Proctors, Heades of Houses, and all other officers and members of the sayd Universitie are hereby required to take notice thereof and inhibited to act or doe anything in relation to the sayd office, or in obedience to his commands as Vice-Chancellor. As they will answer the contrary.<sup>b</sup> Oct. the viii.

#### A positive Warrant to Dr. Fell.

Wee, the Visitors, &c., doe hereby require you forthwith, upon sight hereof, to bring or send to us, at the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge, by our mandatorie John Langley, the bookes of Statutes, Keyes, Seales, all the Insignia belonging to the office of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and all other writeings, goodes, and publike instruments of the sayd Universitie remaining in your handes. As you will answer the contrary.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Fell's position as Vice-Chancellor was a very disputable one, even from the point of view of his party; for it was not only that he had not been nominated by the Chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, but he had not been nominated at all the previous year, the Marquis of Hertford, Chancellor, having left Oxford at the Surrender. (Fasti.)

This order was "set up on the school gate." (Annals.)

Publicly stuck up." "But nobody obeyed, or took notice of that order." (Annals.)





Oct. 9, 1647. An Order for seizing upon the Universitie Books in the Register's Chamber.

Oct. the 9<sup>th</sup>. It is ordered by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Visitors that S<sup>r</sup> Nath. Brent, S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>.  
1647. Cobb, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Mills, with their Register and Mandatorie, shall goe and seiz upon all the bookes pertaining the government of this Universitie, now in the handes and custody of Mr. French, register of the sayd Universitie, in his Chamber in Merton Colledge, whereby they may better proceed in their present visitacion.<sup>a</sup>

Oct. the 11<sup>th</sup>. An Order giving power to Report the proceedings of the Visitors, and to attend the Committee of Lords and Commons.

(P. 6.) It is ordered by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Visitors that Sir Nath. Brent and Mr. Hen: Wilkinson should be desired by this Board to attend, at London, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Committee of Lords and Commons (appoynted by Ordinance of Parliament for that purpose), to give them a full account of our proceedings in this Visitacion; and also it is ordered that the Register doe attend the sayd business with our severall acts and papers needfull thereunto. Be it alsoe further desired that the aforesayd visitors doe acquaint the Earle of Pembroke, Chancellor of the Universitie of Oxon with that perticuler business concerning the discharginge Doctor Fell of being Vice-Chancellor (and with all other our proceedings), and to desire his Lordshipp to take into consideration the speedie supply of that office.

<sup>a</sup> Wood gives a graphic account of the proceedings of these four commissioners, and of the efforts made by John French, the "Register," to evade the demand for the register of the University. But having brought the book to his room at Merton, of which college he was a Fellow, and where the Visitors sat, in order to copy, at Dr. Fell's request, the names of the "delegates" recently appointed by the University to "make answer to the Visitors," his room was entered and the book abstracted. As he was one who "submitted" to the Visitation perhaps the resistance was not so obstinate as it might have been. He seems afterwards to have recanted his submission, as he was one of those expelled for "malignancy" and other delinquencies.





[Here the Orders commence afresh, the Visitors having received fresh powers.] March 17,  
1647-8.

\* A Declaration to the Observers of the Articles for  
Surrender of Oxon.

Whereas there is and hath been great care taken for the observation of the Articles agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon, and some whoe were not present at the Surrender expect benefit by them, and divers whoe were present presume to violate them: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, doe hereby declare that we shall use the utmost of our power to procure what favour we kann for all such as observe the sayd Articles, and doe thereby render themselves capable of the rights and priveledges granted to them by the Articles aforesaid. March the 17,  
[1647-8].

A Citacion *omnibus viis et modis* to cite those whoe have  
not appeared upon former Warrants.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission, &c.: haveing personally sought you by our officer, whoe could not find you, doe now cite you *omnibus viis et modis* to make your personall appearance before us in the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge upon Tuesday next, being the 21st of this instant March, between the houres of two and three in the afternoon, to undergoe this present Visitation, and to answeare such questions as shall then and there be propounded to you. As you will answeare the contrarye. March the 17<sup>th</sup>.

\* Some remarks on the interval which had elapsed between the Order of October 11, 1647, and that of March 17, 1647, will be found in the Introduction. A good deal is said by Wood and Walker on the illegality of the Visitors' proceedings in resuming the Visitation after so long an intermission, as if it had not altogether come to an end in point of law by their failure to adjourn *de die in diem*; but a fair review of all the circumstances will deprive this objection of any considerable weight.





March the 17,  
[1647-8].

An Order to Dr. Fell, or such as have the possession of the Deane's Lodgings of X<sup>t</sup> Church, for his and their immediate removing out of the sayd lodgings.

(P. 7.) Whereas Dr. Fell was by order of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon upon the 28th of December, 1647, adjudged guilty of high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament for visiting the sayd Universitie, and required to remove from his place of Deanary and Lodgings of Christ Church, which sentence of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Committee hath been since confirmed by both Houses of Parliament: These are to require all such as have the possession of the Deane's Lodgings of X<sup>t</sup> Church forthwith to remove from the same. As they will Answer the contrary.

An Order to Dr. Gardiner<sup>a</sup> and Dr. Iles<sup>b</sup> (for their removall out of their Lodgings) as Prebendarys of X<sup>t</sup> Church.

March the 17<sup>th</sup>. Whereas , Prebendary of X<sup>t</sup> Church, was by order of, &c., adjudged guilty of high contempt, &c., and required forthwith to remove from the lodgings which he holds at X<sup>t</sup> Church: These are to require you, upon sight hereof, to remove forthwith from those Lodgings which you have and doe enjoy as Prebendary of the sayd Colledge, and this we injoyne you. As you will Answer the contrary.

The same to Dr. Oliver,<sup>c</sup> Dr. Potter,<sup>d</sup> and Dr. Bayley.<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Richard Gardiner, D.D. "a quaint preacher and orator," author of many sermons. He lived obscurely in Oxford after his expulsion in 1648, was restored 1660, and died 1670. He was a benefactor to Christ Church, and amongst other things gave the fountain or "aqueduct" in the large quadrangle.

<sup>b</sup> Thomas Iles, D.D. 1619.

<sup>c</sup> John Oliver, D.D.; restored 1660; died 1661. He had been chaplain to Laud. For some account of this "learned, meek, and pious person," see Kennet's Register, p. 552, and Dr. Bloxam's Register of Magdalen.

<sup>d</sup> Hannibal Potter, D.D. 1630; President of Trinity, 1643; ejected, 1648; restored, 1660; died, 1664.

<sup>e</sup> Richard Baylie, D.D., Chaplain to Charles I. and to Laud; President, 1632; D.D. 1663; Dean of Sarum, 1635; Vice-Chancellor, 1630 and 1637; ejected from St. John's 1648; restored, 1660; died, 1667. "A great sufferer for the King's cause."—Ath. Ox. iv. 822.





Whereas, [by order] &c., for visiteing the said Universitie, and required forthwith to remove from the Lodgings belonging to the President of the Colledge aforesayd: These are to require you, upon sight hereof, to give your obedience, and to remove forthwith according to the sayd order. As you will Answere the contrary.

March 17,  
1647-8.

Dr. Ratcliff<sup>a</sup> desireing that he might have longer time granted him because he is not well—

Resolved upon question:

That we have no power to dispense with Dr. Ratcliffe, because he was required in January last to give up his Principality and Lodgings forthwith upon the sight of the order; and if Dr. Ratcliff shall, in obedience to the order of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford, give up his place and renounce all right in his Lodgings as Principall, wee shall move Mr. Greenwood<sup>b</sup> to shew what favour he may to the sayd doctor without prejudice to himself.

March the  
21<sup>st</sup>.

(P. 8.)

Four Questions propounded by Order to Doctor Pitt,<sup>c</sup>  
Warden of Wadham Coll:

1. Whether he did approve the Universitie Reasons,<sup>d</sup> passed in Convocation June the first, 1647?

March the  
21<sup>st</sup>.

2. Whether he approve the Answear of the Universitie Delegates,<sup>d</sup> presented to the Visitors in the name of the Universitie, October the 8th, 1647?

3. Whether he be willing to undergoe this Visitacion by the Commissioners, authorized thereunto by the immediate power of Parliament?

<sup>a</sup> Samuel Ratcliffe, D.D., originally a "Puritanical" tutor of B.N.C. (Fasti, i. 347). Principal, 1614; DD. 1615; ejected, 1647; died, 1648.

<sup>b</sup> For Daniel Greenwood, D.D., the new Principal, see Introduction.

<sup>c</sup> John Pitt, D.D., Warden, 1644; D.D. 1645; ejected, 1648; died, 1648.

<sup>d</sup> See Introduction.





March 21,  
1647-8.

4. What Orders have been made by the Delegates aforesaid at any of their meetings since the first of June, 1647.

A Copy of a Letter from my Lord of Pembroke, Chancellor of this Universitie of Oxford, to the Visitors of the sayd Universitie.

GENTLEMEN,

I returne my unfeigned respects to you the Visitors, the Senior Doctor, the Heades of Houses and Prebendaryes of X<sup>t</sup> Church, elected by Authority of Parliament, and to all the Delegates that are assistant to you in the great worke recomended to your care. I am ready to performe the office of a Chancellor, and being further intrusted by a Speciall Order of the House of Peers, am resolved by Gods blessing to be present upon the place that I may serve the Universitie and Kingdome by promoteing that Reformation which the Parliament intends to make in Oxford. I believe that the Doctors whoe did lately exercise the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's office, their Proctors and their Delegates, chosen in Convocation, June the first, can give you an account of all matters that have been late transacted. I doe therefore desire you convent them all, and to require them in my name to deliver up the Great Seal of my office, the Seale Manuall, all the Insignia of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctours, together with all the keyes, bookes, writings, and all other things whatsoever that are comitted to the care and trust, or are for the ornament and honor of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctours, especially the Beadles' staves into your hands. And in case they refuse that their names be returned to

(P. 9.)

Your loveinge freind and Chancellor,

PEMBROKE.

Ramsbury, 20th March, 1647.





[By the Visitors.]

March 21,  
1647-8.

Articles put by way of Question to Mr. Tozer,<sup>a</sup> Sub-rector  
of Exeter Coll.

You are required to declare,

1. What Leases have been let by you the Sub-Rector and other  
Fellows of Exeter Colledge since the Surrender of Oxon.

March the  
21<sup>th</sup> 1647.

2. Whoe and how many have been admitted Scholars or Fellows  
of Exeter Coll. since the begining of this Visitation.

3. Whether you have not set up the Common Prayer-Booke in  
Exeter Coll. since the use of it was prohibited, and you yourselfe  
had for a while layd it aside.

4. Whether you did not check and revile Mr. Jo. Mathewes of  
Exeter Coll. for not comeing to Common Prayr.

5. Why you permit Mr. Polewheelee, a schandalous person and  
a man of blood, to enjoy the profitts of his place at Exeter Coll.

6. Why doe you connive at the notorious miscarriages of Teige,  
your Servitor.

7. Why Tho. Voisey, Commoner, was expelled your House.

8. Why you did not censure Mr. Bury, Fellow of your House,  
for a scandalous and daingerous Libell delivered by way of oracion  
in your hearing.

9. Why you discouraged Braine, an ingenious youth of a tender  
conscience, when he expressed his zeale against supersticion.

10. Why you did not punish Bridgood and others for drinkeing  
of healths to the confusion of Reformers.

11. Why you contemned the Order of the Visitors for prorouging  
of the terme, and permitted ingenious youthes to be sconced for  
observeing the Order aforesayd. (P. 10.)

12. What summ of monies, for what, and by whome, there hath

<sup>a</sup> For Henry Tozer see Introduction.





March 21,  
1647-8.

been at any time expended by order of the delegates since June, 1647.<sup>a</sup>

March the  
30<sup>th</sup> 1648.

A further Order for Dr. Fell's Removeall from his Deanry and Lodgings of X<sup>t</sup> Church.

Whereas the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament have declared and adjudged the Deanry of X<sup>t</sup> Church Colledge in Oxon to be void of Dr. Samuell Fell, late Deane of X<sup>t</sup> Church aforesayd, and have by an Ordinance bearing date the second of March, 1647, amoved the sayd Dr. Samuel Fell from the Deanry aforesayd, the Lodgings and the profitts thereof: Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, authorized by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Commission under the greate Seale of England for regulateng and reforming the Universitie aforesaid, considering that the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have ordained Mr. Edward Reynolds<sup>b</sup> to be Deane of X<sup>t</sup> Church and Vice-Chancellor of the sayd Universitie, and that the Ordinances aforesayd cannot be put in execution nor any Government settled in the Universitie untill the family and goods of Dr. Fell aforesayd be removed; doe by these presents require all that have the oversight or possession of the Lodgings or custody of the Goods of Dr. Fell in X<sup>t</sup> Church forthwith upon sight hereof to remove, that Mr.

<sup>a</sup> To these questions Tozer replied, on March 27, by what the Visitors voted a "frivolous answer," and for which they condemned him as "guilty of high contempt." (Annals.) On that same day Dr. Sheldon, Warden of All Souls, and Dr. Hammond, Canon of Christ Church and Public Orator, being required to acknowledge the authority of the Visitors, gave similar answers; for which, on March 30, they were voted out of their offices, Palmer and Corbet being substituted at All Souls and Christ Church respectively. Corbet was one of the Visitors. John Mills, another of the Visitors, was placed in Dr. John Payne's Prebend (or Canonry) of Christ Church, and Henry Cornish in that of Dr. Wall. The celebrated Dr. Edward Pocock was, by Selden's interest, now made Canon of Christchurch, and Professor of Hebrew, a vacancy having occurred. He did not hold his chair long, as in 1649 he declined to take the "Engagement." (*Ib.*)

<sup>b</sup> For Reynolds, see Introduction. In the Order of the Lords and Commons, dated Feb. 18, 1647, and published in Convocation on April 12, 1648, Reynolds is only appointed Vice-Chancellor till August, 1649. Reg. Convoc. T.





Reynolds may presently take possession of the Lodgings aforesaid, and execute the place and office both of Deane of X<sup>t</sup> Church and Vice-Chancellor of the Universitie aforesayd. And according to our Commission wee require all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Ministers whatsoever under the command of the Parliament to ayd and assist our Officers in takeing possession of the Lodgings aforesaid to the ends and purposes aforesaid. As they will Answere the contrary.

March 30,  
1648.

(P. 11.)

A Suspension of Mr. Webberley from the Sub-rectorship of Lincolne Coll. and profitts of his fellowship for his contempt of the authoritie of Parliament and Visitors in his misdemeanour.

March the  
30<sup>th</sup> 1648.

Whereas Mr. John Webberley, Sub-rector of Lincolne Colledge, in Oxon being convented before us, did out of an insolent contempt of the Immediate Authoritie of Parliament (whereby we are authorized to visit, regulate and reforme this Universitie of Oxon and all the Colledges and Halls therein) presume to affront and abuse us at two severall Sessions, and pleaded that he was to be excused for his boldness because he did conceive himself to be a leading example to all the rest of the Graduates and Fellowes of Houses in the Universitie aforesaid: We the Visitors of the said Universitie being compelled by the insolent and uncivill carriage of John Webberley aforesayd to make him (what he desired to be) a leading example unto others, doe by this present Order suspend the said John Webberley from the execucion of his office of Sub-rector, and from all the profitts of his Fellowship untill the said Mr. Webberley shall give some convincing testimony of his submission and reformation.

A Declaration or Resentment of the Visitors of the abuses offered to the Souldiers of the Garrison of Oxon by the Students and Members of the Universitie.

March the  
30<sup>th</sup> 1648.

We the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, observeinge that





March 30,  
1648.

diverse Graduates and other Members of this Universitie are guilty of Noctivagation, Intemperance, Perturbations of the Peace, and breach of the Articles in severall respects, especially in offering intollerable affronts and abuses to the Souldiers of this garrison, doe hereby declare our high resentment of these notorious and inexcusable Crimes, and doe assure all the members of this Universitie and all priveleged persons whatsoever, that wee are resolved to proceed according to the trust reposed in us against all that are or shall be guilty of the foremencioned, or the like abuses, according to the quality and degree of their demerits.

March the  
30<sup>th</sup> 1648.  
(P. 12.)

A Declaration to incite all such whoe may claime benefit by the Articles of Oxon, to come in and bring their severall Pleas and pretentions to the Visitors against the 6th of Aprill, 1648.

Whereas diverse Members of this Universitie by studied delays doe seek advantages, and endeavoure to retard the great worke of reformation intended by the Parliament to be made and perfected here in Oxon: We the Visitors of the said Universitie (observeing that diverse doe plead that they did noe way contribute or assist toward the rayseing of an Armie against the Parliament, and that they gave noe manner of ayd or assistance to any Armie after it was raysed against the Parliament, but by constraint and against their will; And considering that others affirme that they tooke up Armes noe where else but in Oxford, and here alsoe by express command dureing the time that it was a garrison for the defence thereof, and doe therefore desire the benefitt of the 16th of those Articles agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon:) have thought fitt to give all manner of persons (whoe have not refused to submit to this present visitacion) time till the 8th of Aprill next ensueing, to bring in their severall pleas and pretentions of this or the like nature, subscribed with their owne hands, whereby they hope to render themselves capable of favour. And we allow or appoint





any one Visitor here upon the place to receive those pleas which are to be considered by five or more of us. But if this fayr offer be sleighted by such as are now present in the Universitie, or may be reasonably conceived to have sufficient notice of it, we know not what Apologie to make for them when we shall be called upon (how soon we know not) to give in a punctuall account of this present Visitation. And we desire all to take notice, That vaine pretences will not be admitted by such as are intrusted to examine a business of such consequence and weight.<sup>a</sup>

March 30,  
1648.

An Order sent to X<sup>t</sup> Church Coll. for citeing all Prebendaries, Students, and Members of the sayd Coll. to appear on Monday next in the Deane's lodgings.

Aprill the  
first, 1648.

We the Visitors of this Universitie, authorized thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a speciall Comission under the great Seale of England, to reforme and regulate the aforesayd Universitie, Doe require all Governours, Prebendaries, Students, and Members of the Colledge of X<sup>t</sup> Church to meet in the Deane's lodgings of the said Colledge on Monday morning between the houres of nine and eleven, and make their personall appearance before us. As they will answeere the contrary.<sup>b</sup>

(P. 13.)

(P. 14.)

A Warrant givinge power to Jo. Langley, Mandatory, Andrew Burrough, Provost Marshall to the Garison of Oxon, and

Aprill 4<sup>th</sup>,  
1648.

<sup>a</sup> On March 31, Sir Thomas Fairfax ordered Lt.-Colonel Kelsey, commanding in Oxford, to "send for some companies of his regiment to Oxon to be aiding and assisting the Visitors ..... upon which more soldiers came to Oxford, which made the Visitors more bold and peremptory." (Annals.)

<sup>b</sup> On the day appointed the Visitors, finding the Dean's lodgings closed against them, "sent for Andrew Burrough, Provost Marshal of the Garrison of Oxford, and a guard of musqueteers and others, who being come with hammers and sledges, break open the said doors, wherein finding Mrs. Fell and her children, said that they came in a fair way to her, and desired her to quit her house." But she refusing, "the Visitors sat in the lodgings till eleven o'clock expecting that the members would appear according to order, but they refusing, except two or three (which were informers), they departed to Merton College." (Annals.)





April 4, 1648.

such as they shall thinke fitt to take with them to breake open and serche the lodgings of Do<sup>r</sup>. Newlin,<sup>a</sup> President of Corpus Christi, for the Bedle Staves, and other Insignia of the Universitie of Oxon.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe appoynt and authorize Mr. Andrew Burrow, Provost Marshall, John Langley, Mandatory, and such other as they shall thinke fitt to take with them, to breake open the doores of Do<sup>r</sup> Newlin, President of Corpus X<sup>ti</sup>, and to search his Chambers, Study, Trunks, and Boxes, for the Bookes, Keyes, Scales, Writings, and all other Insignia belonging to the office of Vice-Chancellor, together with the Bedles Staves, and whatever els they can finde belonging to the Universitie of Oxon. And the Vice-President of the said Colledge and such Fellowes of the same as can be readily found, are hereby required to see that nothinge be taken from the said lodgings which doth belonge to the President of Corpus X<sup>ti</sup>, unlesse it be a Copy of the Statutes or Register of the said Colledge, or such other Bookes which have beene formerly sent for by our Orders. And hereof faile you not.<sup>b</sup>

(P. 13, l. 8.)  
Aprill 6<sup>th</sup>, 1648.  
The Convo-  
cation.

A Generall Citation to all such who clayme a Vote in Convo-  
cation, as also to the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and  
Delegates to appeare before the Visitors in the Convo-  
cation House the 7th of Aprill, 1648.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, authorized by severall Ordinances of Parliament, and a speciall Commission under the great Seale of England, to visite, reforme, and regulate the afore-said Universitie, Doe require and Cite all Governours, Masters, Professors, Fellowes, Graduates that are Members of the Convo-

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Robert Newlin, restored 1660, died 1687, aged 90. (*Fasti*, i. 516.)

<sup>b</sup> The lodgings of Dr. Newlin were broken open on this day, and diligently searched, but nothing was found. On the same day Dr. Saunders, Provost of Oriel, being required to make his submission, absconded.





cation, or challenge a power to vote in Convocation, to make their personall appearance upon Fryday next in the afternoone betweene the houres of two and three, beinge the seaventh of this instant April, in the Convocation House, before us the Commissioners of Parliament. And in perticuler Wee cite Doctor Potter, late President of Trinity Colledge, and Doctor Newlin, President of Corpus X<sup>th</sup> Colledge, who did lately exercise the authority of Pro-Vice-Chancellors of this Universitie; And also Mr. Waringe, Student of X<sup>t</sup>: Church, Mr. Hunte, Fellow of Magdalene Colledge, late Proctors, and all the Delegates chosen in the pretended Convocation upon the first of June last past: to present some reasons or scruples, in the name of the Universitie, and to give a punctuall accompt of the publique affaires of the University: to appeare in their owne persons, and deliver up to us all the Insignia of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and likewise the Bedles' staves into our hands. And hereof faile you not, as you and every of you will Answer the contrary at your perills.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> This citation was on April 6th "stuck up on the school doors and other public places." On the day and time appointed, April 7th, "the bell rung out for Convocation, which done, all the Visitors that were then in the town entered into the Convocation House, expecting all members before-mentioned to meet them there, but finding none but Dr. Hood, Rector of Lincoln College (one that loved to serve the times purposely to save himself and his), who had a just vote, and about ten masters ..... read several votes and orders for the ejection of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, and for the delivery up of the Insignia, &c." (Annals.)

The Visitors having now tried in vain all peaceable methods of obtaining obedience, wait for the arrival of the Chancellor, who, on April 11th, made a solemn entrance into the University, graphically and sarcastically described by Wood. He also quotes from the Register of Convocation T an account of the proceedings which followed (see Introduction), and the oath which Reynolds the new Vice-Chancellor, took in Convocation to "observe the Statutes, Liberties, Privileges, and Customs rightly established of this University, in a way subordinate to the authority and power of Parliament, as far as you are thereunto called by the place and office whereunto you are now admitted." Some honorary degrees were then conferred, several of the Visitors and new Heads of Houses admitted to degrees, and the new Bedells, who had been created by ordinance of Parliament, nominated. The Vice-Chancellor is presented by the Chancellor with





Wednesday,  
April 12,  
1648.

An Order directed to the Souldiarie of the Garison of Oxon,  
to remove Dr. Fell and other Heades of Houses, &c.

By order of the right Honourable Philipp Earle of Pembroke, Lord Chancellor, and the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford. The souldiers of this Garison are desired by strength to remove the family of Dr. Fell, and all other Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Xt<sup>e</sup> Church, together with all their Families that are ordered by authoritie of Parliament to remove from their respective places, in case that they doe not forthwith upon sight hereof remove accordinge to the Ordinance of Parliament, or Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 15.)

April 12,  
1648.

An Order for Committment of Dr. Shelden for refusing to submit to the authority of the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon.

Whereas Dr. Gilbert Shelden, late Warden of All-Soules Colledge in the University of Oxford, beinge severall tymes summoned to appeare before us appoynted Visitors of the said Universitie by severall Ordinances of Parliament, and a Commission under the great Seale of England, hath contemptuously refused to submit to the Authority conferred upon us by the said Ordinances and Commission, and obstinately denied to deliver up the Statutes and Register Booke, as also the Warden's Lodgings of the said Colledge according to the contents of an Order of the Committee of Lords

a seal of office, but the "goods belonging to the Vice-Chancellor," as well as the Bedells' staves of office, were not found for two years. In Sept. 1649, the Colleges are ordered to subscribe for new staves in order to remedy this "great dishonour of the University." (Annals.)

<sup>a</sup> Mrs. Fell, refusing to accept even the orders of the Chancellor, was carried out into the quadrangle by soldiers on a chair, and there left with her children. Morley, Payne, Hammond, and others conducted her out of the great gates to Carfax. Her husband, when released from prison, retired with her to Sunningwell, near Abingdon, for the short remainder of his life. He died of the shock produced by hearing of the King's "execution."





and Commons for Regulatinge the said Universitie beinge dated April 12, 1648. the 30 of March last, for the establishinge of Mr. Jo. Palmer, Bat. of Physicke, Warden of the said Colledge, to enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings by any Statute, Custome, or right belonginge to the Warden thereof: These are therefore to will and require you, by vertue of the said Ordinances and Commission, to take into your custodie the bodie of the said Dr. Gilbert Shelden for his said contempt, and him safely to keepe till hee shall be delivered by order of law. Whereof you are not to faile as you will answere the contrary: And for your soe doinge this shall be your Warrant.<sup>a</sup>

An Order concerninge the severall Members of Magdaline  
College in Oxon:

April 13,  
1648.

Ordered by the Lord Chancellor and Visitors of this University, that noe Fellow, Demy, Scholler, Chaplaine, Clerke, Chorister, Officer, Servant, or Member of Magdalane College shall enjoy any benefitt of their respective places, or any of them, untill they give satisfaction to the Visitors of this University.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> For an account of Sheldon and the proceedings at All Souls see Wood's Annals, and "Worthies of All Souls" by the Editor of this Register.

<sup>b</sup> The Visitation of Magdalen preceded that of All Souls on the same day, April 13th; and a similar process had taken place there, Dr. John Wilkinson having been installed in Dr. Oliver's lodgings. As none of the members of the college, except "one Mr. John Dale, Jun." attended the summons, the above Order was made out the same evening. Wadham College was visited after All Souls, and John Wilkins' name entered in the buttery book as Warden instead of Dr. Pitt's. Trinity was taken next in order, and "old Mr. Harris, of Hanwell," one of the Visitors, put in possession of Dr. Potter's lodgings. St. John's came next, Dr. Baylie being superseded by another Visitor, Francis Cheynell. This gives Wood an opportunity for relating an amusing colloquy between Dr. Baylie and Sir William Cobb, one of the Visitors, very much to the discomfiture of the latter. Lastly took place the Visitation of Brasenose, when Dr. Radcliffe was superseded by Daniel Greenwood.

On April 14, as the "Scholars of Christchurch" had torn out of the buttery-book the recent entry of the names of the new Dean and Canons, the Visitors proceeded thither once more and reentered them. The Chancellor, satisfied with the vigorous proceedings of the three days he had spent at Oxford, now left for London.

and Commons for Regulating the said University being dated April 12, 1815, the 30 of March last, for the establishment of Mr. Jos. Fawcett, B.A. of Physick, Warden of the said College, to enjoy and have all the power, rights, endowments, tenures, and holdings by any Statute, Customs, or right belonging to the Warden thereof: These are therefore to will and require you, by virtue of the said Ordinances and Commission, to take into your custody the bodies of the said Dr. Gilbert Sheldon for his said contempt, and him safely to keep till hee shall be delivered by order of law. Whereof you are not to fail as you will answer the contrary: And for your soe doinge this shall be your Warrant.

An Order concerning the several Members of Magdalene College in Oxon:

Ordered by the Lord Chancellor and Visitors of this University, that noe Fellow, Bursar, Scholar, Chaplain, Clerk, Chorister, Officer, Servant, or Member of Magdalene College shall enjoy any benefit of their respective places, or any of them, until they give satisfaction to the Visitors of this University.

\* For an account of Sheldon and the proceedings at All Souls see Wood's Annals and "Worthies of All Souls," by the Editor of this Register.

\* The Visitation of Magdalene provided that of All Souls on the same day, April 15th, and a similar provision had taken place there, Dr. John Wilkins having been installed in Dr. Gilbert's College. As none of the members of the college, except "our Mr. John Isaac Lee," attended the ceremony, the above Order was made on the same evening. William College was visited after All Souls, and John Wilkins' name entered in the history book as Warden instead of the Earl's. Trinity was taken next in order, and "old Mr. Harris of Newwell," one of the Visitors, put in possession of Dr. Parker's College. St. John's came next, Dr. Bayle being superseded by another Trinity, Francis Egerton. This gives Wood an opportunity for relating an amusing episode between Dr. Bayle and the William College one of the Visitors, very much to the discomfiture of the latter. Lastly took place the Visitation of Newwell, when Dr. Sheldon was represented by Daniel Greenwood.

On April 14, as the "Society of Christendom," had torn out of the history-book the recent entry of the names of the new Bursar and Common, the Visitors presented their own more and renewed them. The Chancellor, satisfied with the vigorous proceedings of the three days he had spent at Oxford, now left for London.



April 15, 1648.

An Inhibition concerning the use of Common Prayer in the severall Colledges and Halls within the University of Oxon:

(P. 16.)

Wee the Visitors of the University of Oxon: authorised by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a spetiale Commission under the great Seale of England, to reforme and regulate the aforesaid University, Takinge into seriouse consideratione the great abuse and disobedience of authority of Parliament by the publique use of common Prayer, in the Chappells of the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie, notwithstanding an ordinance of Parliament to the contrary: As also the great slacknesse in settinge up, and puttinge in execution the Directory accordinge to the said Ordinance, in their severall Chappells aforesaid: These are therefore to will and require all Governours, Masters, Heads of Colledges and Halls in this University to cause to be sett upp and put in execution, the Directory for publique worshippe in their said severall Chappelles, according to Ordinance of Parliament: And wee allso require that the said Governours, Masters, Heads of Colledges, and Halls, shall suffer noe more, or give way to the publique use of the Common Prayer, in theyre severall Chappells as aforesaid: As they will Answer the Contrary at their Perills.<sup>a</sup>

Dr. John Wilkins, the new Warden of Wadham, became Master of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, 1659, and Bishop of Chester, 1668. He receives the highest praise as a philosopher, divine, and courtier from Wood, Burnet, Kennet, and others. Wood "cannot say that there was anything deficient in him but a constant mind and settled principles." (Ath. Ox. iii. 968). He was the son of an Oxford goldsmith, and married Cromwell's sister. For Dr. Harris, the new president of Trinity, see Introduction.

<sup>a</sup> "This Order," says Wood, "was not at present regarded." Conyocations were held by the new Vice-Chancellor on April 14th and 15th, at which numerous degrees were conferred. Thirty-seven men were made Masters of Arts. It shows the predominance of "Puritanism" at Magdalen and New Inn Halls that out of the above number 17 members of those Societies received the degree of Master. Several Cambridge men were made Bachelors of Arts. Thus the Visitors had begun at last to surround themselves with men of their own side, and now proceed to the reorganization of each College under its new Head.





An Order for bringinge in the Rents, Rentalls, Seales and Books of Accompt of the severall Colledges in the University of Oxon: April 17, 1618.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe order and command all Treasurers, Bursers, and all others whom it may concerne, belonginge, or appertayning to the severall Colledges in the said Universitie, that within 3 daies after notice hereof they bring in to the Heads of their said Colledges established by Order, or Ordinance of Parliament, all the Rents, Rentalls, Seales, Bookes of Accompt, belonginge or appertayninge to their severall Colledges aforesaid: As they will answere the contrary at their perills.

A retourne of a Refference by the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon: to the honourable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the said Universitie, concerninge the Salary of the Register and Mandatory, Officers to the said Visitors.

April 17,  
1618.

Whereas your Lordships have beene pleased to referre unto us the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon: the consideration of what Salary is fitt to be allowed to our Register and Mandatory, for their attendance and service donne unto us: Wee have accordingly seriously considered thereof, and findinge that the said Register hath expended much money in Journeyes, and lyvinge of Clerkes to assist him in this our service, and that both of them are very faithfull and have taken great paines in their severall places: wee doe therefore humbly conceive that a Salary of Tenne shillings per Diem is fitt to be allowed the Register, and Five shillings the Mandatory, for their past, present, and future service, which wee humbly submitt to your Lordships consideration.

(P. 17.)





April 27, 1648.

An Order to the Bursers and other Officers of Severall Colledges to bringe in the Rentalls, Bookes of Accompt, Seales, and Keyes of the Severall Offices in the said Colledges.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe Order and require all Treasurers, Bursers, and all others whom it shall or may concerne, in the severall Colledges, that to morrow morninge betweene the houres of eight and nyne of the Clocke, They appeare before us (at the Wardens Lodginge in Merton Colledge) and bringe in all Registers, Rentalls, Bookes of Accompt, Corne Bookes, Seales, and Keyes, belonginge to the severall Offices, in the severall Colledges. As they will Answer the contrary at their perills.<sup>a</sup>

A Petition of the Yeoman Bedles to the Visitors.

To the honourable the Visitors for Reformation of the  
University of Oxon:

Sheweth

That your Petitioners havinge beene to the utmost of their abilities furtherers of a Nationall Reformation, with detriment to their Estates; And beinge now called to serve in the places of disaffected persons for the honor of this Universitie; And findinge soe little allowances to your Petitioners to subsist with upon the dividend of Fees that are paid by any manner of person that takes a Degree, and therein soe disproportioned in great allowances to some of the Superior Bedles when wee doe the greatest and most constant services: Your Petitioners doe therefore most humbly pray

(P. 18.)

<sup>a</sup> This fresh Order was the effect of a Report made in person by Cheynell and Wilkinson to the London Committee. "They make a horrible clamour against the University," says Wood. On receiving that Report the London Committee made an Order, which, on April 25th, "was stuck up in severall public places in Oxford," that the Visitors should "send a new summons to the Fellows and Officers of Colleges, and if they do not appear, or appearing shall not submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation," the Visitors should suspend them, and the Committee may "on certificate thereof," remove or deprive them. This is the foundation of the further proceedings which occupy the larger portion of the Register.





your Honours, that there may be a more equall and even dividend in every fee amongst us all: Or if you shall please to settle any other allowances by way of addition, yeilding a constant and comfortable subsistence unto your Petitioners, wee shall rest thankfully satisfied. Only wee beseech your Honours, that it be ordered, there be an equall and even dividend of the money already paid in amongst us all, by reason of the many necessary expenses wee have hitherunto beene att, and in regard of the longe tyme ere any thinge will arise to us for the future: And the rather this, beinge a tyme of creation, and not a way of usuall proceedinge to any degree.

Mr. Webberley (Subrector of Lincolne Colledge, who was formerly suspended from the subrectorshipp and restrayned) was this day released from restraint, but not from suspension.

Mr. Palmer (an undergraduate in Christ Church, who was formerly committed for contemptuouse speeches against the Lord Chancellor and Visitors) was this day released, upon his acknowledgement that the words hee spake were rash words. And that hee is sorry hee spake anythinge to give offence.<sup>a</sup>

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wray, Butlers of St. John's College, beinge this day called before the Visitors, made their humble submission, bringinge testimony to free themselues of contempt in not appearinge upon former summons, and thereupon were discharged.

An Order of the Visitors for Mr. Chibnall, Burser of  
Magdalen College:

(P. 19.)

Ordered by the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon that Mr. Chibnall, Burser of Magdalen Coll: appeare before us the Visitors

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Palmer, son of the lawyer, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, so well known in Charles II.'s reign, was committed to prison on April 14th for insulting the Visitors when they reinserted the names of the new Dean and Canon in the Christchurch Buttery-book. He attempted to press in past the Guard of Musqueteers, and being prevented, shouted out: "Why? are you ashamed that any should see what you do?" He was probably one of the "Scholars" who had previously torn out the leaf.





April 27, 1648. of this Universitie, at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, betweene the houres of Foure and Six in the afternoone of this April 27: 1648 :

April 28  
1648.

The like to Mr. Harris, Burser of Magdalen Coll:

A *viis et modis* to Mr. Harris, Burser of Magdalen College:

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: authorised thereunto by severall Ordinances of Parliament and a spetiall Commission &c. havinge personally sought you by our Officers who could not finde you, doe now Cite you *Omnibus viis et modis* to make your personall appearance in the Warden's Lodgings of Merton Colledge, upon this present 28: of Aprill betweene the houres of one and two of the Clocke in the afternoone, to undergoe this present Visitation and to Answer such Questions as shall then and there be propounded to you. As you will Answer the contrary:

The like to Mr. Chibnall, one of the Bursers of Magdalen College:

This day Mr. Ward, Burser of St. John's College, appeared accordinge to summons, and Answered that hee had not the Bookes, Keyes, and other things mentioned in the Order: hee desired tyme further, which was graunted till afternoone of the same day. And about two of the Clocke the said Mr. Ward and Mr. Wallwyn, the other Burser of St. John's College, and Mr. Gisby, Senior Deane, appeared, who desired some tyme to give in their answeres, which was graunted till Tuesday next, beinge the second day of May, at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings in Merton Colledge:

(P. 20.)

Also this day Mr. Kinge, one of the Bursers of Brasnose Colledge, appeared and made Answer that hee was Under Burser, and had not the Bookes nor Keyes in his custodie, and that hee could not as yet meete with the other officers of the house of whom hee might procure the Bookes, Rentalls, Seales, and Keyes, accordinge to the Order, and was dismissed for that tyme:





Likewise this day the Visitors agreed upon an Order, and course April 28, 1648. for preaching in the University, and that Letters should be sent to severall Divines out of towne, to acquaint them with the tyme when they were to preache, accordinge to the course agreed upon.

The Letter that was sent to severall Divines from the  
Vice-Chauncellor.

SIR,

I am desired to signifie to you from the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon (who have upon seriouse consideration taken care for the supply of Sermons in the Universitie), that you are desired to be present here upon the                      day of                      next, to preach in the                      , accordinge to the Order agreed on by the Visitors.

An Order to the Butler of Christ Church for bringinge in the                      May 2<sup>d</sup>, 1648.  
names of all the Members of Christ Church.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, require you, upon sight hereof, forthwith to appeare personally before us, and to bringe with you a Roll or Note of the names of all the Members of the Foundation of Christ Church, and whosoever thereto belonge: and hereof faile you not, as you will Answer the contrary.

An Order for severall Members of Magdalen Colledge to                      May 2<sup>d</sup>, 1648.  
appeare before us:                      (P. 21.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie one of you, who are here undernamed, upon sight or notice hereof, to make your personall appearance before us in the President's Lodgings at Magdalen Colledge, to Answer such Questions as shall be propounded to you, as you will





May 2, 1648. Answered the contrary at your perills: <sup>a</sup>

Mr. Parkhurst, Vice-President.

Dr. Pellam.

Mr. Hobs.

Mr. Forman.

Mr. Dale, Junior.

Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Clerke.

Mr. Law.

Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Drope.

Mr. Childs.

Mr. Holden.

Mr. Clutterbooke.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Cockes.

May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1648.

The Answeres of severall Members of Magdalen College  
to this Question propounded to them:

The Quest: Doe you submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in  
this Visitation? <sup>b</sup>

1. The Answer of Dr. Pellam: I doe submitt to the authoritie of  
Parliament in this Visitation.

2. The Answer of Mr. Drope: The question is very high in its  
owne nature, and I am not lawyer enough nor wise enough to give  
an Answer to it.

3. The Answer of Mr. Rogers: I intreate farther advisement and  
information in this matter, and tyme to consider of it.

4. The Answer of Mr. Forman: I have taken an oath not to  
give an Answer to any but my owne Visitor in my owne Colledge.

5. The Answer of Mr. Law: I conceive not my selfe able on the  
sudden to make Answer to the question proposed, without prejudice  
to my selfe or offence to the proposers.

<sup>c</sup> Daniel Caple: <sup>c</sup> I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in  
this Visitation. Oct. 18: M. Coll.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The names of all members of Colleges and Halls which follow are printed as they  
appear in the Register. In the Table at the end of this book the spelling is corrected,  
and the names identified, wherever information has been obtainable from the College  
Registers.

<sup>b</sup> The significance of each of the following answers is afterwards determined by  
joint agreement between the London Committee and the Visitors.

<sup>c</sup> Daniel Caple's submission was interpolated on Oct. 18. His first answer was  
given on May 5 (p. 45), and was a Non-submission.



6. The Answer of Mr. Hobs: I acknowledge the power of Parliament, and have beene obedient to that power alway to the utmost of my power; but concerninge this poynt in question, I am not fully informed whether I can submitt with a saffe conscience. May 3, 1648.  
(P. 22.)

7. The Answer of Mr. Williamson: That hee doth submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

8. The Answer of Mr. Cockes: I am not able as yet to answer to this question, and therefore must desire tyme to consider of it.

9. The Answer of Mr. Clerke: I am very sorry that I have not as yet soe well studied the question proposed to me at this tyme, and have not beene soe fully informed about the nature thereof as to be able upon a sudden to retourne an absolute Answer thereunto with confidence and resolution.

10. The Answer of Mr. Dale, junior: That he doth submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

11. The Answer of Mr. Pierce: My Answer is that I dare not Answer positively without further deliberation.

12. The Answer of Mr. Clutterbooke: I want both tyme and abilitie to give any Answer to this proposall.

13. The Answer of Mr. Childs: I dare not be soe presumptuous as to give a positive Answer, without some deliberation, to the Question proposed to me.

The second Answer of William Hobs, July 26, 1648: I submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.<sup>a</sup>

It was at the same tyme further ordered by the Visitors that, since the matter and substance of this Question hath beene formerly propounded to the Doctors, and is grounded upon the Answer of the Delegates, and hath beene argued by Councell before the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, and also since the late Ordinance of the Lords and Commons dated the 21st of Aprill, 1648, and hath beene printed and

<sup>a</sup> Hobbs' second answer was interpolated on July 26. His change of mind gave him and the Visitors some trouble. (See below.)





May 3, 1648. publicly affixed at the Gate of everie Colledge and Hall, and at other usuall publique places a full weeke before any summons were sent forth with relation to the said Question: That therefore noe further tyme be given for Answer to this Question.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.	Dr. Wilkinson.
Dr. Rogers.	Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.
Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.	

May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1648.  
(P. 23.)

An Order for severall Members of Christ Church to  
appeare before us :

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie of you who are here undernamed to make your personall appearance before us at two of the Clocke this present third of May, at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answer such Questions as shalbe propounded to you, as you will Answer the contrary at your perills:

Dr. Mayne.	Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Hill.	Mr. Reade.
Mr. Benwell.	Mr. Lowe.
Mr. Berkley.	Mr. Allestrey.
Mr. Aubery.	Mr. Godfrey.
Mr. Terrent.	Mr. Hilman.
Mr. Dayrell.	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Tyas.	Mr. Teale.
Mr. Howe.	Mr. Seaverne.
Mr. Edwards.	Mr. Richardson.
Mr. Towneson.	Mr. Hill.
Mr. Smith.	Mr. Dolbine.





An Order for 4 Members of Magdalen College to appeare  
before us, May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1648:

May 3, 1648.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and everie of you, who are here undernamed, to make your personall appearance before us, this present 3<sup>d</sup> of May, at 2 of the Clocke in the afternoone, at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answer such Questions as shalbe propounded to you, as you will Answer the contrary at your perills:

Mr. Parkhurst, Vice-President.

Mr. Holden, Mr. Chibnall, Mr. Harris: Bursers.

An Order to the butlers of Alsoules Colledge :

(P. 24.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, require you, immediately upon sight hereof, to appeare before us at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, and to bringe with you the Buttery Bookes belonging to the said Colledge. And hereof faile you not, as you will Answer the contrary at your perills.

An Order to Dr. Mayne:

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, authorised hereunto by the power of Parliament for orderinge and regulatinge the said Universitie, doe require you, immediately upon sight hereof, to appeare before us at the Deane's Lodginge in Christ Church, to Answer to such Questions as shalbe propounded to you. As you will Answer the contrary at your perill.

It was also ordered this day, that the followinge Question should be put unto those who did then appeare, in these words:

In obedience to an Ordinance of Parliament, wee are to put this Question unto you, and to require your Answer thereunto, which Answer wee are also to returne to the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.





May 3, 1648. The Question is this :

Whether doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?

Members of  
Ch. Church.

1. Mr. Fell, his Answer: I understand not what is meant by the terme Submitt, and therefore cannot Answer in judgement to the Question propounded unto mee.<sup>a</sup>

This was given  
in May 5, 1648.

2. Mr. Reade, his Answer: I doe acknowledge the Parliament—that is, the King and his two Houses—to have the undoubted supream power in this kingdome, and will demeane myselfe allwayes peaceably and inoffensively to those sent downe by the 2 Houses to visit this Universitie.

3. Mr. Allestrie, his Answer: I am not satisfied in the meaninge of the Question.<sup>b</sup>

(P. 25.)

4. Mr. Hill, junior, his Answer: I doe acknowledge the Parliament—that is, the Kinge and his two Houses of Parliament—to be the supream power of this kingedome; and as farre as that power does send Visitors to visite this Universitie, soe farre I doe submitt to that Visitation.

5. Mr. Dalbine, his Answer: Forasmuch as to my apprehention, theire is some ambiguity in the words of this Question, untill the same be further explained then as yet it is, I cannot make any direct or Catagoritall Answer thereunto.

<sup>a</sup> John Fell, D.D. son of Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch. (For his earlier work at Ch. Ch. see Introduction.) Dean of Ch. Ch., 1660; Bishop of Oxford, 1676. As Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, in 1666-1669, he contributed greatly to the restoration of the University from disorder; he was a great benefactor to Ch. Ch. Wood describes him as "the most zealous man of his time for the Church of England, a great encourager and promoter of learning in the University, and of all public works belonging thereunto; of great resolution and exemplary charity; of strict integrity; a learned divine; and excellently skilled in the Latin and Greek languages." He was the author of several considerable works. He died in 1686.

<sup>b</sup> Richard Allestree, D.D.: Canon of Ch. Ch., 1660; Reg. Prof. of Div., 1663; Provost of Eton, 1665; died 1680. He is chiefly known for his extraordinary zeal and courage in the Royal cause during the Civil War, and for his success as Provost of Eton, to which institution he was a benefactor. Dr. John Fell wrote his Life.





6. Mr. Richardson, his Answer: If by the authority of Parli- May 3, 1648.  
ment is ment the authority of the Kinge and the two Howses, I  
acknowledge it to be the unlimited power of this kingedome, and  
shall submitt to it.

7. Mr. Gale, his Answer: Forasmuch as I conceave myselfe noe  
fitt judge of the power of Parliament, I will acknowledge it as farre  
as I may accordinge to the lawes, and submitt.

8. Mr. Tho: Wood, his Answer: I submitt unto the Visitors of  
the Universitie of Oxford, as from the Parliament.

9. The Answer of Thomas Severne: I shalbe ready to give an  
account of my actions to those that are sent downe by both Houses  
as Visitors to the Universitie of Oxford.

Upon this day wee sent the Mandatory with an Order to summon  
the persons undernamed, beinge Members of Christ Church, the  
butler of the House goinge alonge with him, who, when they heard  
of the summons, rose up from the table where they sate at dinner  
and contemptuously departed, after some scornfull words spoken,  
and refused to appeare accordinge to the summons then declared;  
but others, whose names and Answeres are above registred, appeared  
upon the same summons.

Mr. Hill, senior.

Mr. Benwell.

Mr. Berkley.

Mr. Aubrey.

Mr. Terrent.

Mr. Howe.

Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Hilman.

Present of the Visitors

this day:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Rogers.

Mr. Hen: Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo: Wilkinson.

This day Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Danby, Masters of Art and  
Members of Christ Church, appeared, who, upon the Question pro- (P. 26.)  
posed whether they submitted to the Authoritie of Parliament in May 4, 1648.  
this Visitation, Answered that they did willingly submitt thereunto.





May 4, 1648.

An Order to the Members of Alsoules to appeare before us :

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon, authorised hereunto by the power of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require all and everie one of you who are here undernamed, to make your personall appearances before us, at the Warden's Lodginge in Merton Colledge, betweene two and three of the Clocke in the afternoone, to Answer to such Questions as shall be propounded to you: and hereof faile you not, as you will Answer the contrary at your perills :

Mr. Barker.

Mr. Smith.

Dr. Aylworth.

Mr. Stradlinge.

Mr. Greaves.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. Dayrell.

Mr. Boham.

Mr. Prestwich.

Mr. Middleton.

Mr. Berkhead.

An Order to the Printers and Stationers prohibitinge Sale  
of abusive Pamphletts.

Wee, the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, appoynted by authority of Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe hereby require you, and everie one of you hereunder mentioned, that you doe not receave (nor by your selves nor any other belonginge unto you or imployed by you), print, publish, sell, give, lend, or any other way deliver or disperse any unlycenced, lybellous, infamouse, scurrilouse, or abusive Pamphletts, which doe defame the names or persons of any, as you will Answer the contrary at your perills.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 27.)

An Order to the Members of Trinity College to appeare  
before us.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie, authorised by power of

<sup>a</sup> Wood gives the titles and beginnings of several of these pamphlets and fly-sheets.



Parliament to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, Doe require May 4, 1648.  
 you, and everie of you, whose names are underwritten to appeare  
 before us, at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge to morrow  
 morninge betweene eight and tenne of the Clocke in the fourenoone,  
 to Answer to such Questions as shalbe demaunded of you, as you  
 will Answer the contrary:

*Fellows.*

Mr. Feighmore.	Mr. Lydall.
Mr. Radford.	

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*Schollars.*

Mr. French.	D <sup>s</sup> Pownell.
Mr. Box.	Mr. Wirge.
<sup>a</sup> D <sup>s</sup> Banger.	Mr. Pate.
D <sup>s</sup> Wood.	Mr. Meese.
D <sup>s</sup> Douch.	

*Commoners.*

Mr. Willey.	Mr. Sweete.
Mr. Ettrike.	Mr. Yonge.
Mr. Squibb.	Mr. Stevens.
Mr. Maryatt.	Mr. Bruer.
D <sup>s</sup> Salmon.	Mr. Harrington.
Mr. Dalender.	Mr. Hatley.
Mr. Russell.	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Jackson, sen.	Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Jackson, me.	Mr. Dunvers.
Mr. Jackson, junior.	Mr. Hodges.
Mr. Bryan.	Mr. Addams.
Mr. Waddon.	Mr. Silvester.
Mr. Way.	Mr. Jackson.

<sup>a</sup> It is scarcely necessary to remark that "D<sup>s</sup>" (Dominus) is equivalent to "S<sup>r</sup>" (Senior), or "Sir," as it is often written in this Register, and denotes the Bachelor's Degree. "Mr." not only denotes the Master's Degree, but is also the title by courtesy of those who are neither Bachelors nor Masters.





May 4, 1648. Likewise this day the Members of Magdalen Hall gave in their Answers:

*Maisters of Arts :*

1. Mr. Stringer: his Answer: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

2. Mr Homes: his Answer: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

3. Mr. Bowden: I submitt, &c.

4. Mr. Farrall: I submitt, &c.

5. Mr. Kinge: I submitt, &c.

6. Mr. Tredcroft: I submitt, &c.

7. Edward Weele: I submitt, &c.

8. Richard Gardner: I submitt, &c.

(P. 28.) 9. Mr. Sidnam: <sup>a</sup> I submitt.

10. Mr. Brase: I submitt.

*Batchlors of Art.*

11. Mr. Mourton: I submitt.

12. Thomas Nest: I submitt.

13. Lanclett Bromouth: I submitt.

14. Thomas Masters: I submitt.

15. Lawrence Jones: I submitt.

16. Edward Eyre: I submitt.

17. Geo Gale: I submitt.

18. Tho: Trayte: I submitt.

*Undergraduates :*

19. Jo. Ward: I submitt.

20. Hen. Hurst: I submitt.

21. Thomas Browne: I submitt.

22. Jo. Geary: I submitt.

23. Thomas Puller: I submitt.

24. Jeremy Goldy: I submitt.

25. Richard Pen: I submitt.

<sup>a</sup> This is the famous physician, Sydenham. He was soon afterwards appointed a Fellow of All Souls. See Worthies of All Souls.





May 4, 1648.

26. Edward Hillary : I submitt.
27. Benjamyne Coopers : I submitt.
28. Theophilus Gale<sup>a</sup> : I submitt.
29. Ezekill Webb : I submitt.
30. William Board : I submitt.
31. Geo. Cooke : I submitt.
32. Robert Mansell : I submitt.
33. Thomas Davis : I submitt.
34. Henry Leigh : I submitt.
35. John Kinman : I submitt.
36. Tho. Yardley : I submitt.
37. Phillip Potter : I submitt.
38. George Weldon : I submitt.
39. Thomas Conant : I submitt.
40. John Greenesmith : I submitt.
41. Edward Short : I submitt.
42. Daniell Hinkes : I submitt.
43. Edward Bury : I submitt.
44. Samuells Nicholas : I submitt.
45. Francis Hathway : I submitt.
46. Steven Richman : I submitt.
47. Jo. Spilsbery : I submitt.
48. Luke Sympson : I submitt.
49. William Milner : I submitt.

(P. 29.)

## The Members of New-Inn-Hall :

*Masters of Art :*

Thomas Whitehorne : I submitt.

Thomas Stevens : I submitt.

<sup>a</sup> Theophilus Gale, of Magdalen Hall; Fellow of Magdalen Coll. 1650: chiefly known by his "Court of the Gentiles:" "a person of great reading, an exact philologist and philosopher;" "a good metaphysician and school divine;" "wholly addicted to Nonconformity." "He left all his real and personal estate for the education and benefit of poor Presbyterian and Independent scholars." Ath. Ox. iii. 1149.



May 4, 1648. Richard Hodge : I submitt.  
 Joshua North : I submitt.  
 John Prouse : I submitt.  
 Jo. Ford : I submitt.  
 Ambrose Upton : I submitt.

*Undergraduates :*

Geo. Tippings : I submitt.  
 Walter Skidmore : I submitt.  
 Thomas Poyntingedow : I submitt.  
 Miles Cooke : I submitt.  
 Robert Scudamore : I submitt.  
 Thomas Franke : I submitt.  
 John Sawyer : I submitt.  
 Thomas Cooper : I submitt.  
 Charles Mourton : I submitt.  
 Bridgman Calloway : I submitt.  
 Peter Fiatt : I submitt.  
 William Crab : I submitt.  
 Jo. Gildard : I submitt.  
 John Wilson : I submitt.  
 Nathaniel Mott : I submitt.  
 Richard Panier : I submitt.  
 Robert Lovell : I submitt.  
 Richard Duckworth : I submitt.  
 Francis Melson : I submitt.  
 Jonas Halmes : I submitt.  
 Timothy Hart : I submitt.  
 Abraham Batten : I submitt.  
 Nathaniel Anderson : I submitt.  
 Robert Hulley : I submitt.  
 John Chamberlaine : I submitt.  
 Steven Geree : I submitt.  
 John Boyes : I submitt.  
 Edward Warren : I submitt.





Tho. Ettwall: I submitt.

May 4, 1648.

Jo. Moore: I submitt.

Present of the Visitors:—

The Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. John Wilkinson.

Dr. Rogers.

The Answeres of the Members of Trinity Colledge.

May 5,  
1648.

*Undergraduates.*

Jo. Dallender

Richard Russell

William Waddon

Benjamyne Way

John Sweete

William Hatley

Thomas Phillips

Thomas Moores

Daniell Danvers

These all gave an Answer that they did  
submitt to the Authority of the Parliament  
in the Visitation:

John Lydall: My Answer is that I am not satisfied how farre I  
may submitt.

Richard Wirge: I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament,  
in this Visitation.

Bernard Banger: My Answer is that I am not satisfied how  
farre I may submitt. See his Answer  
further p. 101

John Bownoll: I am not satisfied how farre I may submitt.

[paging of  
MS.]

John Pate: I doe submitt to the Visitation of the Parliament, if  
they have a Commission from the Kinge to Visite.

Phyneas Jackson: I am not as yet satisfied, nor can I perswade  
my conscience to Answer positively to it. (P. 31.)

Joseph Jackson: I am not fully satisfied how farre I may  
submitt.





May 5, 1648. Theophilus Jackson: I submitt to the authoritie of the Visitors, if they have Immediate Commission from the Kinge.

Thomas Bryan: I never studied State Policie, and therefore cannot give any Answeres to soe hard Questions.

Edmund Yonge: I am not satisfied sufficiently to Answeres soe weighty a Question.

Richard Stevens: I cannot submitt to this Visitation without a Commission from the Kinge.

William Bruer: I am not fully satisfied of soe great a Question.

Henry Jackson: I submitt to these Visitors provided they haue an Immediate Commission from the Kinge.

William Hodges: I am not satisfied how farre to submitt to this Visitation.

John Adams: I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Edmund Silvester: I doe submitt.

Edward Wood: I submitt to this Visitation.

May 5, 1648. The names and Answeres of severall Members of Pembroke Colledge.

Samuell Bruen:<sup>a</sup> I humbly submitt to the power of Parliament restinge in the Visitors, wittnesse my hand.

Geo. Wightwicke: I doe submitt.

Peter Jersey: I doe submitt.

William Brage: I doe submitt.

Paul Darand: I doe submitt.

Batchlors of Art.

Josua Tompkins: I doe submitt.

Peter Pett:<sup>a</sup> I doe submitt.

Robert Drake: I doe really submitt.

Daniell Harford: I submitt.

I doe submitt to this Parliament and Visitation:

Trin: Coll:

From Dod; Mansciple of Trin. Coll.

<sup>a</sup> See below, and Introduction.



*Undergraduates.*

May 5, 1648.

(P. 32.)

William Collins: I humbly submitt.

William Tole: I humbly submitt.

John Hall: I doe submitt.

Roger Kimberley: I doe submitt.

Thomas Rosewell: I doe submitt.

Nathaniell Brownesword: I doe submitt.

John Risley: I submitt.

Francis Enewas: I doe submitt.

Robert Parr: I doe submitt.

Francis Brickenden, Batchlor of Art: I desire tyme to give in my Answer to the Question proposed.

This day Sr Brickenden, of Pembroke Colledge, Batchlor of Art, was suspended from the profits of his place (for behavinge himselfe contemptuously towards the Vicegerent of the said Colledge) untill he gave satisfaction for his offence.

An Order to Committ Mr. Dale and Mr. Duncombe to the  
Marshall.

May 5.

Mr. Dale and  
Mr. Duncombe.

Whereas Mr. Dale, senior, and Mr. Duncombe, have contrary to severall Orders made by authority of Parliament, collected divers Rents due to Magdalene Colledge in Oxon, in an unstatutable way, and have not as yet paid in the moneyes which they have collected to Dr. Wilkinson, President of the said Colledge, accordinge to the Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, bearinge date the 21 of Aprill, 1648: These are to authorise you and all such as you call to your assistance to apprehend the bodies of the said Mr. Dale, senior, and Mr. Duncombe, and keepe them and each of them in safe custodie untill they give satisfaction to the Visitors of this Universitie.

To the Provost-  
Marshall of  
the Garison  
of Oxon.

The Answeres of the Members of All Soules College,  
May 5th, 1648.

(P. 33.)

De<sup>or</sup> Aylworth, Fellow of Allsoules Colledge, cannot upon the sudden give soe certaine an Answer as happily may be expected;





May 5, 1648. and as I could wish, to the Question at this tyme proposed unto mee, but shall doe my best endeavor by advisinge with learned freinds to give such satisfaction as that I will by noe meanes appeare guilty of denyinge obedience, where I shall learne it may be performed *salva conscientia*.

Henry Barker: I Answer: If by this noe more be ment but whether I submitt to this Visitation I referre you as a Master of Arts to the Answer of the Universitie, given in by the Delegates: as Fellow of Alsoules, to the Answer of the Colledge delivered before Christmas: If any thinge more be in the Question, I conceive I am not bound to Answer to it till I have submitted to this Visitation.

John Middleton: My Answer to this Question is, that for what concernes the Universitie I referre to the Answer of the Universitie, and for what concernes the House to the Answer of the House.

Thomas Dayrell: To this Question whether I will submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I give this Answer: That I am not satisfied concerninge the meaninge of the Question. But if the meaninge be to submitt to this Visitation, I doe referre to the Answeres given in the name of the Universitie and the Colledge.

Geo. Stradlinge: To this Question whether I will submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, my Answer is: That as a Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Answer of the Universitie, and as a Member of my Colledge to that formerly put in by the Colledge.

(P. 34.) Hugh Boham: To this Question whether or noe will you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I cannot in common prudence give an Answer to a Question before I understand the termes wherein it is proposed, as of this I professe I doe not.

John Prestwich: To this Question whether doe you submitt to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation, My Answer is I doe: But with this lymitation, noe further then I may with a saffe conscience: my hart shall not reproch mee soe longe as I live.





Thomas Smith: My Answer to this Question is the same with May 5, 1648. those severall Answeres formerly given in, in the names of the Universitie and the Colledge.

L. Smith: I ever thought the high Court of Parliament the supream Power of England, and shall alwayes submitt to that Power and authoritie soe farre as lawfully I may.

Henry Birkhead: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation.

Wee whose names are under written, beinge desirouse not to be misunderstood in a matter wee understand not, shall submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, soe farre forth as our former oathes will permitt.

William Hardinge.

Davis: sub-Promus.

William Griffin: Coquus.

Tho. Griffin: Pagetta.

Rich. Gibbs: sub-Coquus.

The Answeres of the Members of Magdalen College,  
May 5 1648.

(P. 35.)

Josias Banger:<sup>a</sup> I desire a little tyme to consider of this soe weighty a Question.

John Carpenter, Undergraduate, Demy: Whereas better judgments have desired tyme to consider of it, I suppose it would be presumption in mee to retourne an extempore Answer.

Richard Zouch, Undergraduate, Demy: It is beyond my capacity to Answer such a difficult Question.

<sup>a</sup> Josias Banger's case differs from most. He "desired a little time" on May 5th, 1648, which was held equivalent to a refusal to submit. On May 15th his expulsion is ordered. On June 1st he is heard again, and gives another refusal, with a quotation "*hoc tantum scio, me nihil scire.*" On June 14th he is to be expelled by order of the London Committee. On Nov. 9th he is heard again, submitting without reservation; and a special order declares that having been "put out for undue election, he was this day chosen again into Magdalen College." Indeed if the day of his appointment is correctly entered he was already reappointed on Oct. 10th. He must have had some powerful interest. His subsequent career was that of a zealous Nonconformist Minister, as we learn from Bloxham's Register of Magdalen.





May 5, 1648.

Mr. Copinger, Demy: I cannot submitt to this Visitation with a saffe conscience.

Batchler of  
Art: Clerke:

Ed. Phillips: I am not as yet fully resolved whether I may without violation of my conscience submitt to this Visitation, and can give noe positive Answer till I am by some learned Divines and lawyers fully resolved.

Lodovicus Mason, Undergraduate, Demy: I am not of the understanding (my yeares beinge soe tender) to hold your Thesis which you propose, either affirmative or negative.

Tho. Wybox, Under: Demy: To resolve you in this businesse, I have not as yet that understandinge in jure, therefore I desire to be excused.

Jo. Drake: To this Question whether I will submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answer: that if the word Submitt signifie that the 2 Houses of Parliament without and against his most excellent Majestie, have a lawfull power to visite this Universitie, either by themselves or others: That then I cannot in conscience and in regard of my oathes made to my Sovereigne and Leige Lord the Kinge, and of the Oathes made to this Universitie, without perjury submitt and acknowledge such a power.

(P. 36.) William Sydenshaw, Commoner and Undergraduate: The Question beinge soe sublime, it passeth my weake apprehension to give any positive Answer to it.

Robert Johnson, Commoner, and Undergraduate: I beinge under age and in the Governmente of a Tutor, have not the abilitie of my selfe to give in a positive Answer.

Edward Exton, Bacc. Art: I conceive I cannot acknowledge it, havinge taken an oath in the Colledge to the contrary.

William Collis, Bacc. Art: Demy: I cannot be resolved in conscience that I should submitt to this Visitation.

Hugh Holden: The matter required of mee concerninge my livelyhood, I doe desire tyme to consider with my selfe, and to give in a full Answer in a matter soe much concerninge mee.

H. Yerbury, Probationer: Whereas very learned and juditious





men have desired tyme, I shall thinke it presumption in mee to May 5, 1648.  
Answered it extempore.

Tho. Hanbury, Commoner, Undergraduate: I cannot with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Da: Caple, Clerke: Undergraduate: This Visitation beinge a thinge exceedinge my weake understandinge I can give noe satisfactory Answer for the present, but upon further deliberation I shall goe as farre as my conscience will give mee leave and permitt mee to yeild obedience to the aforesaid Visitation.

Andrew Searle, Master of Art, Demy: I am not fully resolved in the Question put to me at present, and therefore desire a longer tyme. (P. 37.)

William Bayley, Batchlor of Art, Demy: I with a saffe conscience cannot conforme myselfe to this Visitation.

Walter Stonehouse, Bacc: Art: Demy: I cannot acknowledge the Visitors' power, beinge I should contradict that I had formerly sworne unto.

John Nourse, Bacc: Art:, Demy: Untill the Universitie doubts concerninge this Visitation are either cleared or solved, I beinge a Member hereof cannot without injury to my conscience submitt to it.

Francis Drope, Bacc: Art:, Demy: I cannot submitt for fear of perjury.

Hugh Wilbraham, Commoner, Undergraduate: To these the Visitors of the Parliament, I Answered that my conscience doth see farre dictate to mee, that I dare not submitt to any Visitors which I am not certaine have the Kinges Commission.

Doddingeton Clerke, Demy, Undergraduate: My conscience will not give me leave to submitt to the said Visitation.

Charles Brune, Commoner: It is beyond my weake apprehention to give you any positive Answer.

Tho: Hussey, Commoner: I desire you would not enforce see hard a Question on me, beinge not of yeares sufficient to resolve you.

William Browne, Bacc: Art:, Demy: I cannot without violation of my oath submitt to this Visitation.

Miles Parrey, Commoner, Undergraduate: My weake capacity cannot resolve you of this see hard a question. (P. 38.)





May 5, 1648. John Kendall, Commoner, Undergraduate: The Question is too high for my capacity that I am not able to Answer it.

Richard Bartlett, Clerke: I will submit to this Visitation as farre as possibly I can in conscience, and will doe all things belonging to my place.

Present of the Visitors this day:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

Dr. Rogers.

This present sixt of May<sup>a</sup> Orders were sent to the butlers of St. John's Colledge and New Colledge to bringe in to the Visitors a Note of the names of all the Members of the said Colledges, together with their Buttery Bookes.

Magdalene  
Colledge.

Mr. Duncomb's Answer, Steward of Magdalene Colledge, May, 16, 1648:

In my conscience, and in my opinion, by lawe, I cannot submit to this Visitation.

I willingly submit to the Visitation as conducing to the Reformation of the Universitie.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

May 8,  
1648.

An Order to the Members of St. John's College to appeare &c.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon authorised hereunto by power of Parliament, to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and every of you, whose names are underwritten, to appeare before us, at the Warden's Lodginge in Merton Colledge on Monday, the eight of this Instant May betweene 8: and 10: of the Clocke in the forenoone: To Answer to such questions as shalbe demanded of you, as you will Answer the Contrary:

Mr. Vice President.

Mr. Inkersell.

1. Dr. Edwards.

2. Mr. Gisby.

<sup>a</sup> On this day Wood reports that the soldiers made a strict search for arms in all the Colleges, and seized many.



May 8, 1648.

Mr. Creede.	Mr. Tillesley.
Mr. Goade.	Mr. Osbaston.
Mr. Wallwyne.	Mr. Connyers.
3. Mr. Miller.	Mr. Buckeridge.
Mr. Webb.	Mr. Lownds.
4. Mr. Ward.	6. Mr. Jennyns, Jun.
5. Mr. Jennings, Sen.	Organista.
1. Sr. Levene.	Mr. Smith.
Sr. Hitchins.	6. Mr. Cooke.
Sr. Winward.	7. Mr. Warner.
2. Sr. Bell.	8. Mr. Blagrove.
3. Sr. Speede.	Mr. Handidey.
4. Sr. Blackman.	Mr. Pemble.
5. Mr. Vilett.	
Obsonator.	Coquus.
Promus.	Subcoquus.
Subpromus.	Tonsor.

*Commensales :*

Ballard.	Frewyn.
Davies.	Dighton.
Hirst.	Wright.
Slater.	Randell.
Morse.	

An Order to the Members of New Colledge to appear, &amp;c.

(P. 40.)

May 8, 1648.

Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, authorised thereunto by power of Parliament, to reforme and regulate the said Universitie, doe require you, and everie of you, whose names are under-written, to appeare before us at the President's Lodginge in Magdalen Colledge on Monday the eight of this Instant May, betweene two





May 8, 1648. and foure of the Clocke, in the afternoone: To Answer to such Questions as shall be demanded of you, As you will Answer the Contrary:

Mr. Lucas, Vice Custos. Dr. Vivian.

*Bac : Theol :*

Gardner. Barker.  
Hungerford.

*Art : Mri :*

Grove. Coles, Sen.  
Maylard. Bew.  
Goulstone. Hobbs.  
Beesley. Price.  
Lamphire.

*Leg : Bac :*

Twisse. Geeres.  
Tichburne, Ju. Liddiatt.  
Blencowe. Alworth.

*Art : Bac :*

Rivers. Robinson.  
Rowlandson. Foulkes.  
Comple. Marshall.  
Alexander. Brickenden.  
Baineham. Gillingham.  
Dummer.

*Capellani :*

Grebby. Williamson.  
Warriner. Oakeley.  
Shirlocke.

*Organista :*

Coleman.

*Civilista :*

Hallaway. Withers.  
Colcs, Jun. Grent, Jun.





Soc. Non: Grad:

May 8, 1648.

Turpin.	Barton.
Blake.	Blunt.
Bowman.	Stanley, Jun.
Wither, Jun.	

*Scolares:*

Hutton.	Trimnell.
Higham.	Osgood.
Bould.	Mathew.
Crake.	Rines, Jun.
Beeston.	

*Clerici:*

Coless.	Knowles.
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An Order to the buttlers of Oriell Colledge to bringe in the names <sup>(P. 41.)</sup> May 8, 1648.  
of the Members of the said Colledge.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon require you, or any of you, upon sight hereof to appeare personally before us, and to bringe with you a Roll or Note of the names of all the Members of Oriell Colledge. And hereof faile not as you will Answer the contrary at your perill.

The like unto the butlers of Corpus Christi, Martin [Merton] Colledge, Lincolne Colledge, Jesus Colledge, Exeter Colledge, and Bailly [Balliol] Colledge.

The Answeres of the Vice-President and Fellowes of St. John's <sup>St John's</sup>  
Colledge in Oxon, May 8, 1648. <sup>Colledge.</sup>

Nathaniell Croocher, Vice-President: I shall referre my selfe to the former Answer given in by the Colledge.

John Edwards: I give the same Answer.

Geor. Gisby: I referre my selfe to our Colledge Answer formerly given.



May 8, 1648.

William Creede: I referre my selfe to the Answer given in formerly by the Colledge.

Jo: Goade: If you understand any authority of Parliament excludinge the King's personall assent I cannot in conscience (regulated as I conceive by the undoubted lawes of the land) submitt to the authority of Parliament as concerninge this Visitation.

William Walwyn: I doe referre my selfe to our former Answer given in.

Tho: Warde: I submitt in all Cases not exempted by Oath.

Jo: Jennyns: I referre to our former Answer given in by our President.

(P. 42.) Hen: Osbaston: I have beene urged with divers reasons and Statutes, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, and oathes (which I have [been] enjoyned by Acts of Parliament to take) by the refusinge, or denyinge partie, and for my owne part as yet I have seene nothinge satisfactory in defence of the opposite judgement, and therefore till better satisfaction I referre my selfe for the present to the Answer given in by the Colledge.

William Conyers: As the Colledge have Answered soe doe I.

Francis Lownds: I doe acknowledge the authority whereby you are our Visitors, and therefore doe most willingly submitt. For many good reasons this I propose, as very considerable, and therefore engaging me to my opinion, that otherwise I should rather hinder and obstruct the worke of Restoration, which by solemne Covenant I am bound to maintayne and promote, should I deny the power of the Visitors imployed for this end and purpose.

Robert Jenings: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in all things *salva conscientia*. And for those oathes with which I am bound to observe by Statute you have my Answer included in that of the Colledge.

William Lavenc: I am not at libertie to submitt to the power of Parliament in this perticuler, beinge restrayned by my oath mentioned in the Colledge Answer, to which I referre.





David Hitchins: Havinge desired the expression and meaninge May 8, 1648. of the tearmes of this Question, and not beinge satisfied in the matter, I referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the President, and the Colledge, untill further Answer.

Arthur Buckridge: The Oathes I have formerly taken will not permitt me to submitt to this Visitation, and I referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the Colledge.

Tho: Winnard: I referre my selfe to the Answer delivered in formerly by our President and other Fellowes.

John Speede: Soe farre as the oathes I have taken will give me leave; and how farre that is, the Answer formerly given in by the Colledge doth declare.

Jo: Blackman: Till further satisfaction I referre my selfe to the Colledge Answer. (P. 43.)

Nich: Vilett: I referre my selfe to the Answer formerly delivered in by the Colledge.

Jo: Smith: This question as I conceive is pretended by an Ordinance of Parliament, to which I am bound by an oath not to submitt, and therefore I referre my selfe wholly to the Answer given in by the Colledge.

Ed: Cooke: Beinge demanded whether I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation I Answer as farre as I may without incurringe the sin of perjury, I doe. But for a further Answer I referre my selfe to the Answer formerly given in by the Colledge.

Tho. Warner: I cannot doe it with a saffe conscience, because I am otherwise bound by oath.

Jo: Blagrove: Beinge demaunded whether I submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answer I submitt as farre as my oath giveth me leave, and furthermore referre my selfe to the Colledge former Answer.

Francis Webb: I willingly submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.





May 8, 1648.

John Smith: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Handidey: I submitt to the authority of Parliament.

Stephen Pemble: Whereas you require mee to declare whether I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I cannot submitt without the incurringe of the sin of perjury: And for further Answer referre my selfe to the Answer delivered in by the Colledge.

William Bell: I beinge a Fellow of that House conceave myselfe equally obliged to mentayne the same oathes I have joyntly entred into with them: And shall referre my selfe to their Answer to this Question, to which I assent.

James Davies: I doe referre myselfe to the Answer given in by the President and Fellowes of this Colledge.

(P. 44.) Martin Hirst: I doe conceive myselfe bound by my oath at severall tymes taken for the mayntaining the priviledges and observation of the Statutes of this Universitie, also to observe in my demeanor the Statutes of the said Colledge: And therefore in Answer to the Question proposed, till further satisfaction therein, doe referre my selfe to the Answeres given in, in the name of the President and Fellowes of the said Colledge.

Ed: Slater: To this question proposed I thus Answer, I cannot in conscience submitt, beinge obliged to the contrary by severall oathes taken by mee, both as a member of this Universitie, and also of this Colledge.

William Morse: I submitt to the power of Parliament in those things in which I am not exempted by Oathes.

Tho: Frewen: I Answer: I referre my selfe to the Answer formerly given in by the Colledge.

Hen: Dighton: As the Colledge have Answered soe doe I.

William Wright: To this Question whether I acknowledge the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answer, I referre my selfe to the former Answer given in by the House.





Matthew Randell: To this Question I Answer, that I referre May 8, 1648.  
my selfe to the Answer delivered by the President and Fellowes of  
the House, which I cannot conceive to be any contempt, untill I  
have a reasonable satisfaction therein.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Chennell [Cheynell].

Dr. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Rogers.

The Answeres of the Members of New Colledge, May, 9, 1648.<sup>a</sup> (P. 45.)

Mr Lucas, Sub-Warden: For the Visitation of the Universitie I  
referre to the Answer given in by the Delegates. As for my  
Colledge, I am bound by expresse Statute of my Colledge, to  
which I am sworne, to acknowledge noe man my Visitor that  
is an actuall Member of the Universitie.<sup>b</sup>

Dr. Vivian: I submitt to the Visitation of the Universitie made  
by the authoritie of Parliament.

Mr. Gardiner: It is directly contrary to my Colledge oath to  
submit to your Visitation.

William Barker: Wee are expresly required by the Statute  
of the Colledge (whereunto I am perticularly sworne), not to  
acknowledge any men for our Visitors that are actuall Members of  
the Universitie, and therefore I humbly conceave if this our obli-  
gation were represented to the honorable Houses of Parliament,  
they would not require our submission to your Visitation.

Robert Groves: I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to  
this Visitation, at least untill our Colledge Statutes shalbe repealed,  
which exact the contrary. The same Colledge oath renders me

<sup>a</sup> Wood remarks of the following list, that out of 52 who appeared "but one [Dr. Vivian] did positively submit, yet some that did not continued in their places by friends and cringing to the Committee." (Annals.)

<sup>b</sup> This objection is made by nearly the whole College. The Parliamentary answer was, no doubt, that the prohibition in the Statutes referred to the Commissaries employed by the Statutable Visitor, but could not be said to meet the case of Visitors who were themselves appointed by the Government.





May 8, 1648. incapable of yeilding submission to the same Visitation, as I am a Member of the Universitie.

Jo: Beesley: I doe conceive my selfe bound by my Colledge Statutes, and perticuler oathes to acknowledge noe Visitor that is an actuall member of this Universitie.

John Lamphire: Sirs, I humbly conceive, beinge obliged by my Oathes in my Founder's Statutes not to acknowledge any other Visitation then which is conteyned there, as yet in conscience I cannot conforme to this present Visitation.

Gilbert Coles: I am expresly by the Statutes and oathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to addmitt of any Visitors hereof who are actuall Members of the Universitie, and therefore humbly conceive if this Obligation which lyes upon mee were represented to the honorable Houses of Parliament they would not require my submission to your Visitation.

William Beawe: <sup>a</sup> I have ever (as I shall produce sufficient testimony), reverently acknowledged the power of Parliament. I have neither subscribed nor consented to any publique Acts of this Universitie Derogatory to the Covenant, or power of Parliament, as lawfull Visitors: I shall therefore humbly request a favorable conivance to the most indispensable oathes and solemnest engagements of my private Foundation: To all the rest, and without prejudice to your power in the Universitie in generall, I submitt.

Hen: Hobbs: Whereas I am strictly engaged by the Statutes of New Colledge in Oxon: (which Statutes I am sworne to maintaine) not to submitt to any Visitor or Visitors which is or are actually student, or students, within the Universitie of Oxon: I humbly conceive that I cannot without incurring that foule sin of perjury submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Price: I cannot without perjury submitt to you as Visitors, at least untill our Colledge Statutes be repealed which exact the contrary.

James Tichborne: I doe conceive that I am bound by the

<sup>a</sup> Afterwards Bishop of Llandaff (1679).





Statutes and Oathes of my Colledge, not to acknowledge any men that are Members actually in the University to be Visitors thereof: In relation to the Universitie, to the King's and Parliament's authority, I submitt. May 8, 1648.

Jo: Geeres: Beinge expresly forbidden by the statutes of our Colledge to submitt to or acknowledge any as Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie; I am not as yet satisfied how I can in conscience Answer affirmatively to the Question proposed.

Richard Lydiatt: I am bound by the Statutes of our Colledge not to acknowledge any Visitors who are Members of this Universitie.

Henry Allworth: Whereas the Statutes of my Colledge (whereto I have beene solemne sworne) doe expresly enjoyne me not to acknowledge any persons as Visitors that are actually Members of the Universitie, I dare not soe submitt to you in this Visitation lest I should voluntarily incurre (a sin I will never be guilty of) a gross and palpable perjury. (P. 47.)

Thomas Rivers: I cannot submitt to this present Visitation without perjury.

R. Rowlandson: I am expresly required by the Statutes of New Colledge (whereunto I am perticularly sworne) not to acknowledge any men for our Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie, and therefore conceive I cannot (unlesse I should render my selfe perjured) submitt to this Visitation.

Tho: Alexander: It is directly contrary to my Colledge oaths to submitt to your Visitation.

Ro: Bowman: The Colledge Statutes (whereunto I am perticularly sworne) doe expresly require me not to acknowledge any for Visitors that are actually Members of the Universitie: And therefore I cannot submitt to this Visitation without perjury.

Jo: Barton: I cannot submitt to this Visitation without perjury, because our Colledge Statutes expresly commaund the contrary.

George Crake: By the vertue of my Colledge Statutes, to which





May 8, 1648. I am sworne, I am directly bound not to acknowledge you to be my Visitors, beinge actuall Members of this Universitie.

Henry Beeston: I conceive myselfe guilty of manifest perjury should I obey the power in any thinge dissentaneouse either to the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, or my perticuler Colledge oath, humbly conceivinge that if this were remonstrated to the honorable and just Houses of Parliament they would looke upon it as a conscientious and satisfactory Answer.

Ro: Baynam: I am confirmed in conscience that I may not admitt of you as Visitors without beinge guilty of perjury, it beinge repugnant to my Colledge Statutes, and my oath taken to maintaine the same.

(P. 48.) Jo: Dummer: Sir, I humbly conceive myself obliged by an indispensable oath to my perticuler Collegiate Statutes to acknowledge noe Visitors of the same Colledge who are actuall Members of the same Universitie.

Anthony Robinson: Gentlemen: If the Question be concerninge the power of Parliament in the Visitation of the Universitie in generall I Answer then thus: That I am then of the same opinion with the Delegates, and that their Answer is myne. Next concerninge the power of Parliament in the Visitation of my perticuler Colledge, I answer, That for the authority of Parliament I question it not, but honor it: But I must humbly conceive that I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to it, as authorisinge you to be our Visitors, at least untill that power shall have repealed such Statutes of our Colledge which exact the contrary of mee.

Jo: Marshall: The Colledge Statutes (which I have sworne to observe) expresly forbid mee to acknowledge any as Visitors which are actually Members of this Universitie; you beinge such I conceive I cannot (without perjury) acknowledge your power of Visiting.

Tho: Fowkes: I conceive I may not Submitt to this Visitation without the guilt of perjury by reason of private oathes and engagements taken by me and others admitted into our Society.





Tho: Brickenden : I doe humbly conceive that I am not able to May 8, 1648.  
 determyne the power of Parliament, but desire that you would be  
 pleased to consider that I am bound by oath to the observation of  
 the Statutes of my Colledge wherein I am bound not to submitt to  
 any Visitors who are actually Members of this Universitie, which  
 I conceive you to be, and I desire that you would consider that I  
 give this Answer meerey out of conscience. (P. 49.)

Tho: Gillingham : I humbly conceive myselfe to be bound by  
 those oathes which I have formerly taken concerninge the observa-  
 tion of my Colledge Statutes, that I may not admitt of any as  
 Visitors (unlesse I should render myselfe guilty of that heynouse  
 sin of perjury) that are actuall Members of this Universitie. As for  
 the poynt in Visitation of the Universitie, I cannot as yet give any  
 positive Answer.

Robert Graby : I cannot for the present submitt by reason of  
 my oath taken to the Colledge, and as a Member of the Universitie  
 I referre myselfe to the Delegates' Answer.

Jo: Warriner: As a Member of the Universitie, I, Jo: Warriner,  
 referre myselfe to the Delegates' Answer of the Universitie: As a  
 Member of New-Colledge I conceive I am bound by Statutes and  
 Oathes not to acknowledge any to be my Visitors who are actuall  
 Members or Students in the Universitie.

Richard Halloway : Should I acknowledge your power in this  
 Visitation I cannot but conceive myselfe guilty of perjury: there-  
 fore I cannot give an affirmative Answer to this your Question.

Nicholas Hanley : My Colledge Statutes whereto I am perticu-  
 larly sworne doe expresly forbid mee to acknowledge any Visitors  
 of the same, therefore without perjury and forcing my conscience  
 I cannot yeild my obedience: for which cause I humbly conceive  
 that if this my Answer were presented to the honorable Howses  
 of Parliament they would not require my submission to the Visi-  
 tation. And soe I rest your Servant.

Amb: Blanke: I beinge bound by my oath and Statutes not to  
 CAMD. SOC.





May 8, 1648. acknowledge any Visitor or Visitors who are now actually or have been within this yeare Members of this Universitie, cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation.

(P. 50.)

Robert Whither: The Colledge Statutes, which I have solemnly sworne to observe, doe expresly forbid me to acknowledge any as Visitors which are actually Members of the Universitie, so that I conceive I cannot in conscience (without perjury), till that clause in our Statutes is repealed, acknowledge your power of Visitinge: This I hope you will conceive the humble, modest, and honest Answer of

ROBERT WITHER.

John Coles: I cannot in conscience submitt to this present Visitation, it beinge expresse perjury by the Statutes of our Colledge soe to doe.

Gilbert Wither: The authority of Parliament I doe not question, but I humbly desire them to consider that I cannot submitt unto this Visitation unlesse our Statutes were repealed, which binde mee to the contrary.

Jo: Hutton: Our Colledge Statutes (all which I have perticularly sworne to observe) doe expresly forbid me to acknowledge any as Visitors which are actuall Members or Students of this Universitie: soe that I conceive I cannot (without manifest perjury) acknowledge your power in the Visitinge of mee.

Tho: Grent: Because you are hasty I'll reply breifely: I am absolutly obliged by New Colledge Statutes (to which I am sworne) not to acknowledge any Visitors thereof who are actuall students in the Universitie: Ergo I conceive, if this were represented to the honorable Houses they would not compell mee to violence my conscience.

Sic stat sententia:

THO: GRENT.

Robert Mathew: Upon your summoninge I have perused the Statutes of our Colledge, and thereby I am convicted (as I conceive) of flatt perjury if I should submitt to you or any other which are actually Members of this Universitie as Visitors: and I believe if this

(P. 51.)





burden of our conscience were represented to the honorable Houses May 8, 1648. of Parliament they would not be urgent in such a compliance.

Henry Bould: Beinge sworne to the Statutes of New Colledge, I cannot safely acknowledge, or, guiltlesse of perjury. submitt to any as Visitors which are present Members of the Universitie.

William Coles: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, it beinge against the expresse Statutes of our Colledge soe to doe:

Nicholas Knowles: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, it beinge expressly forbidden by our Statutes soe to doe.

Roger Heigham: I conceive myselfe expressly bound by our Colledge Statutes, and Oathes, not to admitt of any Visitors hereof, who are actuall Members of the Universitie: And therefore cannot, I conceive without perjury submitt to your Visitation.

Charles Blunt: I cannot without manifest perjury submitt to this Visitation, it beinge repugnant to New Colledge Statutes to which I am sworne.

Edmund Rynes: Whereas the Statutes of New Colledge (whereunto I am sworne) doe stricktly require that wee submitt to noe Visitors which are Students in this Universitie, or have Office in it, I conceive that I cannot without perjury submitt unto you as Visitors.

Chris: Turpin: Whereas the Statutes of New Colledge (which I am by an indispensible oath sworne to maintayne) will not admitt of any Visitors actually students in this Universitie, I am clearly of opinion that without the incurringe the sin of perjury I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Charles Tremnell: Whereas I am sworne to mentayne the statutes of New Colledge, I cannot without manifest perjury admitt of any Visitors who are actually students of this Universitie: whereunto I subscribed.

Richard Osgood: I conceive by our Colledge Statutes to which I am sworne, that I cannot acknowledge you my Visitors, nor any besides who are actuall Members of the Universitie, without perjury. (P. 52.)

Henry Complen: I doe not conceive that I can submitt to this Visitation without perjury.





May 8, 1648. Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Chennell [Cheynell].

Dr. Rogers.

[About

August 1648.]

William Finch head Cooke of New Colledge: I William Finch doe submitt unto the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon: this is the Answer of William Finch, given about August last: 1648.

Mr. Flexney: Barbor: submitts.

(P. 53.)

The Answer of the Fellowes and Members of  
Exeter Colledge.

Henry Tozer: Concerninge this Visitation, I referre myselfe to the Answeres of the Universitie, and of Exeter Colledge in October.

John Mertin: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in the present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Francis Howell: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation of this Universitie:

Anthony Clifford: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Hancocke: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Jo: Bidgood: Concerninge this Visitation, I referre to the Answere given in by the Colledge in October last.

Thomas Ince: I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament:

William Standard: I referre my selfe to the Answer delivered in by Exeter Colledge, in October last.

W: Standard:<sup>a</sup> I doe acknowledge the authority of Parliament as much as any man livinge.

Richard Guntion: I doe acknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation.

Jo: Hitchins: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

<sup>a</sup> As there is only one W. Standard on the rolls of Exeter College, this second answer is probably a part of that given above. See Boase's Register of Exeter College, 1879.





May 8, 1648

Jo: Barbon: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Francis Chichester: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Thomas Clifford: <sup>a</sup> I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Richard Langworthie: I havinge noe Interest in this Universitie cannot tell whether I may acknowledge or noe:

Thomas Browne: I cannot submitt in conscience till an Answer be given to the Answeres of the Delegates.

Jo: Cuttcliffe: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Francis: I doe humbly submitt unto the Parliament in this Visitation.

Charles Sambe: I doe willingly submitt to the authority of Parliament concerninge the reformation of the University of Oxon: and doe humbly acknowledge my selfe subject to those whom they have appoynted the Visitors thereof.

Tho: Voysey: I humbly submitt to the authority of Parliament (P. 54.) in the present Visitation of this Universitie.

William Norice: I cannot acknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation.

Jo: Prack: I cannot submitt to the Visitation.

Thomas Caren: I will not submitt to this Visitation.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Wilkinson. Dr. Rogers.

Mr. Hen. Wilkinson.

Mr. Chennell. [Cheynell]

John Maudit: Fellow of Exeter Colledge: I most willingly submitt unto the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

The Answeres of Corpus Christi Colledge, May 9th, 1648. (P. 55.)

George Stratford: To the Question, whether I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, I Answer: I referre my selfe to the Answeres which the Delegates for the Universitie [have] given in Answer to this Quere. May 9, 1648.

<sup>a</sup> Afterwards the famous Lord Clifford of the Cabal Ministry.





May 9, 1648. Tho: Drury: As I am a Member of the Universitie, doe referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the Delegates: As I am a member of Corpus Christi Colledge doe referre my selfe to the Answer given in by our President, as relatinge to this question concerninge Visitation.

Geo. Halsted: As concerninge the Question of the power of Parliament in this Visitation and my submission thereunto, I referre my selfe unto the Answer given by the Delegates of this Universitie, chosen for that purpose.

James Jackson: I doe referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the Delegates concerninge the Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Henry Dutton: I Henry Dutton as a Member of this Universitie (concerninge the Question of Visitinge the Universitie), I referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates. And concerninge the Visitation of our private Colledge, I referre my selfe to the Answer of our President, formerly given in to this Question.

William Chidley: I William Chidley concerninge this Visitation, doe referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the Delegates of the Universitie, and by our Colledge of Corpus Christi.

Edward Eales: As concerninge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, I referre my selfe to the Answer formerly given in by the Delegates of the Universitie.

(P. 56.) Tho: Jennyns: Whereas it clearly appeares by the Priviledges of this Universitie, that the Visitation of it is soly in the Kinges power, or in the power of those who imediately dirive their authority from him soe to do, this beinge considered, I cannot submit to these Visitors appoynted by the Parliament: As I am a Member of C: C: Colledge I cannot without perjury acknowledge any Visitors but the Bishop of Winchester. This is my Answer to which I subscribe. THO: JENNYNGS.

Zachary Bogan: When I shal be satisfied in conscience that I may lawfully doe it, I will readily submit.

William Lydall: I give in the same Answer as our President has already given in to the same Question, and to that I subscribe.

Henry Glover: As I have noe voyce in the Convocation I con-





ceive my selfe not obliged to Answer to this Question: As I am a Member of the Universitie I referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates: As a Member of Corpus Christi Colledge to the Answer of our owne President. May 9, 1648.

Timothy Parker: I doe referre my selfe solely to the Answer which was given in by our President.

Tim: Shute: I referre my selfe to the Answer given in by our President.

William Coldham: I referre my selfe to the Answer formerly given in by our President.

Rich: Ward: As touchinge the Visitation of the Universitie in generall I referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates: As for the perticuler Visitation of our Colledges I referre my selfe to the Answer of our President.

Hen: Stapleton: I Henry Stapleton doe hereby referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates.

James Metford: Havinge Questions propounded to mee I give in this by way of Answer: That forasmuch as I am a Member of this Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates: and as beinge a scholler of Corpus Christi I referre my selfe to the Answer of Dr. Robert Newlin, President thereof. And soe much I Answer. (P. 57.)

Tho: Johnson: In generall for the Visitation of the Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Delegates: In perticuler for the Visitation of our Colledge I referre my selfe to the Answer of our President.

Jo: Betts: My Answer as I am a Universitie man is the same with the Delegates: As I am of Corpus Christi Colledge it's that of the President.

Will Stampe: I William Stampe for submission to your authoritie in Visitinge the Universitie doe referre my selfe to the Answer given by the Delegates: And in perticuler in Visitinge our Colledge doe referre my selfe to the Answer of our President.

Jo: Fountaine: This is my Answer: I cannot submit.

Gamaliell Clarson: I beinge a member of this Universite, and of





May 9, 1648. the aforesaid Colledge, doe referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates and the Answer of Dr. Newlin in behalfe of the Colledge.

Will: Tonstall: I referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the President.

Samuell Ladiman, Ba: Arts: Submitts.

Thomas Sanderson: Concerninge the poynt of Visitation, my Answer is breifely this: First that as I am a publike Member of the Universitie I am not satisfied how I can without manifest perjury submitt to this present Visitation, or any other whatsoever, whereunto the Kinge hath either given a denyall, or at least, not given his consent. And this is the sence of the Delegates Answer formerly presented to you.

(P. 58.)

Secondly, that as I am a private Member of Corpus Christi Colledge, I know not how I shall acquitt my selfe of the same horride cryme of perjury if I submitt to any other person as my lawfull Visitor then whom the Founder hath expresly appoynted in his Statutes, which everie Member of the Foundation is bound by oath to observe and mentayne. And this I take to be the sence of the President's Answer formerly delivered to you in the name of the Colledge. To both which Answeres beinge more full and satisfactory I referre and subscribe.

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Wilkinson. Dr. Rogers.

Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Chennell. [Cheynell.]

May 11. An Order prohibitinge sale of Wood belonginge to St. John's Colledge.

Whereas doctor Bailly, late President of St. John's Colledge, in the Universitie of Oxon. is ejected by authoritie of both Houses of Parliament, and divers senior Fellowes and officers of the Colledge





aforesaid, have refused to submit to the Authoritie of Parliament May 11, 1648. in this present Visitation of the Universitie aforesaid: These are to require you strictly to prohibit and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryinge away of any wood, or underwoods, belonginge to the Colledge aforesaid, upon any pretence of authority from Dr. Baily, or any of the Bursers or Officers of St. John's Colledge aforesaid, and to retourne the Names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods (or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any that is already cutt) unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid, and hereof you are not to faile, as you will Answer the Contrary at your perill.

(P. 59.)

To the Woodward, and such others as are entrusted with the Woods belonginge to St. John's Colledge.

The Answeres of Oriell Colledge, May 9, 1648.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 60.)

May 9, 1648.

Robert Say, Decan: I am not yet satisfied how I can performe what is required of mee without violation of my conscience.

Jo: Rouse: I doe not refuse absolutely to submit to the Ordinance of Lords and Commons; but, beinge not as yet satisfied in some perticulers which I may peradventure hereafter, I humbly crave to deferre it untill I be more fully informed.

Nicholas Brookes: I humbly conceive that as yet I cannot, without violation to such othes as I have taken to and in the Universitie, submit unto your proposalls.

William Wasbourne: Were I sufficiently perswaded that I might submit to this Visitation *salva conscientia*, I should readily obay it; but, not beinge satisfied herein, I cannot at present give any fuller Answer.

Henry Chamberlaine: I referre my selfe to the Answer given in by the Universitie, And to that other given in by Oriell College.

<sup>a</sup> Of the following ten members of Oriell, Wood says: "Though they did not directly submit, yet the greater part of them kept their places by the same means that others did." (Annals.)





May 9, 1648. Sharingeton Sheldon: I cannot submit to the Visitors appointed by the honorable Houses of Parliament, it being contrary to the oaths I have taken, and in that prejudicial to my conscience.

Arthur Acland: I shall humbly submit to this Visitation when it shall be made clear to me that I may do it without violation of my oaths formerly taken.

Philipp Bowch: I cannot in my conscience performe these things required of mee, having taken (as it seemes to mee) contrary oaths both to my Colledge and the Universitie.

(P. 61.) Richard Sanders: I am as yet unsatisfied concerning the meaninge of severall particulars in this Question proposed: And therefore am not able to give a determinate Answer thereunto untill I shall better understand it.

Jo: Duncombe: Sirs, I doe desire a further tyme to Answer the proposed Question, but that being not obtained, I must have recourse to the Answer of the Delegates of the Universitie, who I doubt not have given noe unsatisfyinge Answer, And to that I subscribe; but hopinge withall that if hereafter, upon further examination of the poynt, my judgement shalbe otherwise informed, you will then accept of a more full and satisfyinge Answer.

(P. 62.) The Answeres of the Fellowes, Members, &c. of  
May 10, 1648. Brasenose Colledge, May 10th, 1648.

Tho: Sixsmith: I doe submit to Kinge and Parliament in this Visitation, as farre as lawfully I may.

Jo: Newton: I dare not submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

Byrom Eaton: With all humble reverence I submit to any authority not derogatory to the knowne lawes of the land, the Statutes and priviledges of the Universitie and my Colledge, and my severall legall oaths and obligations.

Randolphus Rawson: I freely submit to any power, and acknowledge any Visitation which the lawes of the land, the Statutes of the





Universitie and of our Colledge, have by severall oathes and sub- May 10, 1648.  
scriptions respectively engaged mee unto.

Robert Jones: I shall readily submitt to the power of the honorable Parliament, with this provisoe that nothinge be pressed upon my yet unsatisfied conscience by them or their Commissioners contrary to the revealed will of God, the knowne lawes of the land, or any oath heretofore lawfully taken by mee.

Richard Furnivall: I will submitt to this Visitation as farre as it stands with the law of the kingedome and to the oath of our Universitie and Colledge.

Ra: Hulton: I am sworne to observe the Statutes of our Colledge: I cannot therefore submitt to any Visitation without violation of my oath, but such as the Statutes doe require.

Richard Adams: I doe most willingly and readily submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Kinge: To the knowne lawes of the land, the Statutes of the Universitie, and my private Colledge, I doe with all humble reverence submitt, and am ready either to cleare my innocency, if accused, or to undergoe the penalty they impose when I am called before the proper and competent judges either of the one or other. (P. 63.)

Richard Cande: I acknowledge any power and submitt to any Visitation which shall not impose any thinge upon mee contrary to the Oathes I have formerly taken.

William Burges: I shall willingly submitt soe farre as the knowne lawes of the land, the Statutes both of the Universitie and Colledge, with the oathes by me legally taken, shall permitt.

Jo: Broster: I doe and will submitt to this present Visitation soe farre as my former oathes to the University and Colledge, which I am bound to obey, will permitt.

James Oateley: Beinge summoned in to retourne my Answer, whether I submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament, I doe not: beinge as I conceive against my oath.

Richard Chamberlaine: It appears by the Charter of this Uni-





May 10, 1648. versitie that it cannot be visited by this Parliament. Therefore I, beinge a Member of it, because of my oathes, cannot submitt.

Bras Nose  
Colledge:

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation:

RICHARD HILL.

(P. 64.)

Tho: Ashton: I am willinge to submitt to any superior authority soe farre as I may lawfully without the violation of God's lawe or breach of any oath which I have made, or breach of any lawfull Statute of the Founder, or without burdeninge my conscience.

Tho: Gourney: I doe willingly submitt to any power of Parliament, and acknowledge any Visitation which may agree with the Statutes of the Universitie, and of our perticuler Colledge, to which I am by severall oathes respectively obliged, and thereto I subscribe.

Walter Whitney: I submitt my self to any lawfull Visitation as farre as it be not any way prejuditiall to my conscience: I have taken an oath to observe and keepe the Statutes of the House as neere as ever I can possibly.

(P. 65.)

The Answeres of the Students of Christ Church College in Oxford, given in the 10th of May, 1648.

William Finmore: I am not yet satisfied how I may with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Stanynghe: I am not able to give a positive Answer, by reason I doe not understand to whom the power of Visitation belongs.

Robt.

Richard [Robert] Whitehall: As I am summoned as a Member of the Universitie I referre myselfe to the Delegates of the Universitie: As I am summoned a Student of Christ-Church my name it selfe speakes for mee that I can acknowledge noe Visitation but K: Charles.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> "Robert Whitehall, a time-serving and pot-poet of that House." He is said to have answered:—

"My name's Whitehall, God bless the poet;  
If I submit the King shall know it."





Tho: Hill: I cannot satisfie your demands without manifest perjury. May 10, 1648.

Richard Washbourne: Without manifest perjury I cannot submit unto the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Terrent, Student of Christ Church: I conceive I cannot satisfie this demaund without incurring the danger of perjury.

Ralph Tounston: I cannot submit without perjury.

Jo: Berkeley: I cannot submit without multiplicite of perjury to Kinge Charles.

Ed: Fettiplace: I submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation. (P. 66.)

Jo: Smith: I cannot satisfie your demands (as farre as I yet understand them) without perjury.

Jo: Edwards: If the Question be proposed to me as Student of Christ Church, I can acknowledge noe Visitors of Christ Church but the Kinge: If as Member of the Universitie my Answer is involved in the Answer of the Delegates.

Samuell Jackson: If the Question be proposed to me as a student of Christ Church, my Answer is I can acknowledge the Kinge only to be Visitor of Christ Church: If, as I am, a Member of the Universitie, my Answer is included in that of the Delegates.

Heylyn: I am not as yet fully resolved whether that yee are right Visitors, soe that I cannot give you a satisfactory Answer.

Blase Caryll: Before the doubtfulness of this terme Submit be explained, I cannot give a positive Answer.

Ge: Hinde: I have already taken oathes enjoined me by the Colledge, by which I am bound to submit, first to the Kinge, and then to those Governors immediately instituted by him, and in this respect I conceive I am not in a capacity of subscribing to any other authority, lest I should make my selfe a perjured man.

"which person was soon after ejected; but by cringing and flatteries made to Richard Ingoldsby, the regicide, the Committee for the Reformation of the University put him into the Society of Merton College, an. 1650, where he yet remains (and so he will to his dying day)." (Annals.)





May 10, 1648.

Francis Dixon : I Francis Dixon shall not submit to any Visitors but the Kinge and doe acknowledge noe Visitor but the Kinge.

Jo. Carricke: I John Carrike will not submit to this Visitation: I will not.

Geo: Annesley: I Geo: Annesley doe not well understand this terme of Submission, and when I shall be satisfied of that poynt, I shall soone give a satisfactory Answer.

(P. 67.) C: Lowther: for the first Question I referre my selfe to the Answer of the Delegates.

Giles Waringe: By reason of the ambiguity of the termes I cannot give any positive answer hereunto.

T: Whiteford: I humbly desire to hold my Student's place at Christ Church, submitte to the Visitation of the Universitie accordinge to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford.

William Master: I am not yet satisfied whether I may submit to this Visitation.

Geo: Master: I cannot submit.

Lewis Palmer: I am not yet satisfied whether these men be lawfull Visitors or noe, and therefore cannot submit.

Robert Loyde: fforasmuch as that relation I have to the house obligeth mee noe further then to be here now and gonne to-morrow I thinke I am not concerned in this Visitation.

Hen: Gregory: I Henry Gregory acknowledge that none but the Kinge, or whom the Kinge shall imediately commaund, can Visite this Universitie: Therefore unlesse you have a warrant from the Kinges owne hand, I cannot acknowledge you to be right Visitors.

Jo: Gardiner: I am bound by conscience to submit to noe Visitation unlesse it be appoynted by the Kinge: I conceive this Visitation is not appoynted by the Kinge, therefore I may not submit.

Robert Hampton: Whereas the power of the Visitation of this Colledge is only in the power of Kinge Charles, by the grace of





God Kinge of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, I dare not May 10, 1648. submitt to any Visitation unlesse by his appoyntment.

Paul Egott: Although my submission to the power of Parliament in this Visitation were denegable without perjury: yet beinge a Member of this Universitie, and havinge therein satisfactory reasons as formerly alledged by the same Universitie for to confirme my denyall, I cannot therefore, as I yet conceive, [acknowledge] any but the Kinge as Visitor.

Henry Hene: I doe not conceive that this Visitation doth at all concerne me. (P. 68.)

Francis Duncombe: I doe not conceive the Parliament's authority in this Visitation.

Francis Farnaby: Gentlemen; If you aske me the Question as a Member of Christ Church I doe acknowledge my selfe to Answer to noe Visitation but in which the Kinge hath power: If you aske me the Question as a Member of the Universitie, I referre my selfe to the Answer of the Universitie. I have noe place to loose.

Mathew Kellett: I am noe Member of the House, nor can I submitt but by the Kinges authoritie.

Jo: Washbourne: I beinge a Commoner havinge noe allowance from this or any other Colledge, but beinge at my owne dispose, thinke myselfe not any way to be concerned in this Visitation.

Richard Godfrey, Student of Christ Church: I judge the authoritie of Parliament to be sufficient to commaund my submission, and the Solemne League and Covenant which I have taken doth oblige mee thereunto: therefore I willingly submitt to this Visitation.

James Whaley: As I am a Member of this House I can acknowledge only the Kinge Visitor: As I am a Member of the Universitie I referre you to the Answer given by our Delegates.

Jo: Hilman: To the Question propounded I Answer: That I cannot without drawinge the guilt of manifold perjurys upon my soule, submitt to this Visitation.

Ed: Westfeild: My conscience tells me that I am not bound





May 10, 1648. either for the house or Universitie to obey any other Visitor then the Kinge, or those which are sent by a power immediately derived from him.

James Heath: I cannot satisfie my conscience concerninge my submission to this Visitation untill I shall know a true and genuine sence of these words.

(P. 69.) Phillipp Henry: I doe willingly submitt to any thinge that I may, with a saffe conscience, and without perjury.<sup>a</sup>

Adam Littleton: Forasmuch as I understand not in what meaninge this Question proposed by you is to be taken, I cannot give a direct Answer to it till it be explained to mee.

R: Bryan: I know not in whom lyes the power of Visitinge, and therefore cannot give any Positive Answer.

Phillipp Gerard: If you that are sent downe as Visitors to the Universitie of Oxon by both Houses, shall propose any Question to mee concerninge myself alone, I shalbe ready to give an Answer.

Christopher Bennell: I doe not conceive that I can submitt to this Visitation without breach of oath.

Jo: Auberey: If I did conceive your Visitation were not disagreeable to the oathes by me formerly taken, I should submitt.

Walter Dayrell: I conceive this question is not demanded to be Answered.

Richard Howe: Master of Arts, and Student of Christ Church: I have desired to know whether I am summoned as Fellow, Scholler, or Member of Christ-Church: knowinge that I am not Fellow, and knowinge that Scholler in the Universitie phrase speakes not Master:

▪ This answer is of the exact form which, by agreement between the Visitors and the London Committee, was to carry expulsion, and Philip Henry's name is accordingly found amongst those of persons ordered to be expelled; but nothing of the sort happened to him. The Earl of Pembroke, the Chancellor, was his god-father, and "by his favour he was continued in his Student's place" (Life by his son, reprinted in Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog. vi. 138). This eminent Nonconformist, whom we have already quoted in the Introduction, was the father of the still more celebrated Matthew Henry, the commentator. Richard Bryan, his intimate friend, also kept his place in spite of his negative answer; and there were, no doubt, many similar cases.





And Member of this House hath beene alwayes used to distinguish the Students from others of that House: And therefore being ready to appeare when I shalbe legally and distinctly called, I shall hope that I am not concerned (consideringe that in all former summons and transactions betweene the Students, and any which have summoned us, wee have beene expressed Students) in givinge any other Answer then that I am Master of Arts and Student of Christ-Church.<sup>a</sup> May 10, 1648.

Edw: Terry: Whereas I have noe engagement to this Foundation, I doe not conceive that this Visitation doth concerne mee.<sup>b</sup>

Lewis Atterbury: I will submit to this Visitation authorised by Ordinance of Parliament.

Humfrey Butler: Whereas I beinge a Commoner here doe receave noe benefitt from the House, but livinge at great expences, and doe expect daily to be taken from hence by my frends, I thinke this Visitation doth not concerne me. (P. 70.)

Gilbert Pigeon: I doe not conceive the Question proposed properly to appertaine unto me, beinge not of the Foundation of this House.

Joseph Bewley: I desire to acknowledge the power of Visitation to be just, and humbly submit.

Robert Lowe: Forasmuch as ambiguity does disguise the sence of the word Submit ; till I doe more plainly understand it, I can give noe satisfactory Answer.

Isaiah Ward : I desire humbly to submit to this Visitation and Visitors appoynted by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

Nathaniell Foster, Poore Scholler of the House: I humbly submit to this Visitation authorised by the Parliament.

<sup>a</sup> Wood tells us something further as to Richard Howe's answer:—"Mr. Cheynell thereupon asked him, 'Are not you a Scholar?' Howe answered, 'Yes, and so are all freshmen,' adding this, 'Would not you Dr. Wilkinson, and you Dr. Rogers, take it ill to be called Scholars?' There was no more said ; only some smiled, and the rather let him so pass, because the University never took those Doctors to be any scholars, only persons of beard and reverence." (Annals.)

<sup>b</sup> (See p. 74.)





May 10, 1648. I Edward Terry upon second thoughts submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, though I was unwilling at first to publish my submission, because I had no engagement to the Foundation of Christ-churche.  
EDWARD TERRY.<sup>a</sup>

[July 17, 1648.] Edward Bere, Student of Christ Church: June 17, 1648: I cannot without manifest breach of severall former oathes submitt to this Visitation.

[July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1650.] Just as the Visitours came downe I fell sicke of an ague about March 20, which held me in a very dangerous condicion above a Quarter of a yeare: So that when I came up againe the Visitours had ended all their Visitacion as farre as concerned the requiring of Answers: But my actions since have showed that I did sub-  
mitte.  
July 31, 1650: EDWARD BAGSHAWE.<sup>b</sup>

May 11, 1648.

The Answers of Queenes Colledge, May 11, 1648.

Robert Strange: Sirs: whereas you desire an Answer whether I intend to submitt to the Visitation, I am not of capacity to understand what it is, but will assure you in noe wise to oppose the power of Parliament.

Geo: Longe: The Authority of Parliament I shall not oppose, but unto this Visitation with a saffe conscience I cannot submitt untill I am better satisfied.

Tho: Barlow: I am not yet satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submitt to this Visitation.<sup>c</sup>

Tho: Smith: What the power of the honorable Houses of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, I professe unfainedly I doe not understand: And I hope my ignorance in a businesse of this nature

<sup>a</sup> Edward Terry's repentance was so acceptable to his superiors that in Jan. 1649-50, he was elected Student "*ex communi consensu*," a rare distinction, Students being appointed by the nomination of the Dean and Canons in rotation. It will be seen that the Visitors insist on his having his full rights.

<sup>b</sup> This seems to have been a sort of unofficial entry, interpolated at a much later date by favour of the "Register."

<sup>c</sup> For Thomas Barlow see Introduction.





willbe excused, it beinge (as I conceive) one of the highest poynts May 11, 1648.  
of the law: As for this Visitation I shall not either oppose or  
declyne it, but shalbe ready when required to render an accompt  
of my actions, and to Answer anything that shalbe laid to my  
charge. (P. 72.)

Thomas Tully: I shall with all readinesse and humility give the  
best accompt of actions I can, or any other satisfaction I lawfully  
may unto the Visitors of this Universitie appoynted by the honor-  
able Houses of Parliament.

Tho: Turne: I doe willingly acknowledge your power of the  
Visitation soe farre as this my acknowledgement may be lawfully  
consistent with those oathes I have formerly taken.

Jo: Fisher: For the power of Parliament in its extent I doe  
conceive it a thinge of higher concernment then my capacity or  
judgement: For the Visitation it selfe I doe not declyne it, but  
shall willingly be accomptable for my actions beinge examined.

James Fayre: The Question as I humbly conceive is very  
abstruse, ambiguous and difficult: for my part therefore I acknow-  
ledge that I am not able at present to satisfie my selfe how farre  
the authority of the honourable Houses of Parliament may extend,  
but as concerninge this Visitation I shall submitt soe farre to the  
same that I shall be ready to give accompt of my actions, or to  
Answer to any objections, or crymes exhibited against mee, when  
soever you shall be pleased to call upon mee.

Mathew Hunter: The Question hath too much law in it for  
mee to understand it: And therefore I doubt not of soe much  
moderate equity from those who propose it, but that they will  
forbeare to urge an Answer there, where I am not wise enough to  
give one.

James Buchanan: I am not convinced that this is a lawfull  
Visitation, and cannot therefore submitt untill I be better informed.

Jo. Dobson: I am not now convinced in my conscience that you  
are lawfull Visitors.

Francis Gibson: I know not how farre the power of Parliament





May 11, 1648. extends, and therefore for the present cannot submit to this Visitation.  
(P. 73.)

Richard Fletcher: Truth it is I have never been active against the Parliament, in all these sad and military tymes, yet I cannot for the present submit to your Visitation, *salva conscientia*.

William Preston: If it please you, Gentlemen, I cannot actively submit to the Visitation *salva conscientia*: unlesse you will convince my slender judgement.

Thomas Collinson: In all humilitie I reverence the authorities of the two Houses of Parliament, and to whomsoever shalbe advancers of religion, and God's glory, I submit.

Jo. Beebey: I shall very willingly submit to this Visitation soe farre as lawfully I may.

Tho. Nanson: I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and submit thereunto.

Henry Walker: I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and submit thereto.

Jo. Pierson: I am not sufficiently informed what your power of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, and hope that my ignorance (in a businesse of soe high a nature) may be my excuse: For this Visitation, I shall willingly submit unto it, when it is made evident to my understandinge that such submission is noe violation of any oathes by mee formerly taken.

Fran. Yonge: I may not safely submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, without further conviction.

John Bell: I will submit to the Order of Parliament as farre as lawfully I may: and when I am informed in my judgment.

John Benne: As soone as I am informed in my judgment I will submit to all Ordinances of Parliament.  
(P. 74.)

Andrew Whelpdall: My judgement at present beinge unconvinced of the lawfulnessse of this Visitation, I hope it wilbe candidly interpreted if I declyne a peremptory submission till cleare and satisfactory convictions, which when I shall once have, none shalbe more ready to submit then Andrew Whelpdall.





Jacob Spencer: Sirs, to acknowledge the authoritie of Parliament May 11, 1648. in this Visitation, were to acknowledge you lawfull Visitors, and to acknowledge you lawfull Visitors were to say more then I know: and also to acknowledge many Visitors, whereas I can but acknowledge one.

Samuell Heskinnes: I Samuell Heskinnes of Queenes Colledge doe acknowledge, and submitt unto the Ordinance of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho. Thornewton: Accordinge to that light which God hath given mee, I can see noe reason why I may not lawfully submitt to the authority of Parliament and this Visitation, And therefore my Prayers shalbe to prosper in your hands this worke:<sup>a</sup>

Avery Thompson: In all humility I reverence the authority of the 2 Houses of Parliament, or whomever shalbe the advancers of the glory of God.

Christo: Harrison: What authority you have from the Parliament, or what authority they can give you for the Visitation of this Universitie, exceeds my capacity: soe that I cannot submitt thereto till I be further informed therein:

Chr. Wakefield: I cannot in conscience submitt unto this power.

Hen. Lowcay: I cannot submitt to this Visitation, untill my judgement be better informed. (P. 75.)

William Archard: Sirs, what authoritie the Parliament hath given you, or what authority they themselves have for the Visitinge of the Universitie, I am ignorant of: And for the present Visitation I cannot submitt, till my judgement is better informed.

C. Higgs: I cannot submitt to the authoritie of this Visitation, because it is not thoroughly entred into my mynde whether it is a lawfull power.

Rich. Lowe: I doe not rightly understand the businesse betweene

<sup>a</sup> This cordial acceptance prepares us for the subsequent recommendation of Mr. Thornton by the Visitors for a Corpus Scholarship.





May 11, 1648. the Universitie and your selves, therefore I humbly desire [you] not to presse mee further, for I cannot give a positive Answer.

Nathaniell Noyse: I willingly submitt, and with great joy acknowledge the power and authority of this Visitation, the vindication of which hath to noe small malignity and opposition of those of the Colledge, whereof I am a member, rendred mee lyable.

Hugh Meredith: Soe farre as I understand, there is a difference betweene you and the Universitie, which I am not capable of; and I doe not intend to engage my selfe in such businesse untill I am better informed.

Christopher Musgreave: Till I am further satisfied I cannot with saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

Jo: Baker: Sirs, I am not of ability to judge whether or noe this be a lawfull visitation; therefore I thinke it not convenient for mee to submitt with a saffe conscience to this Visitation untill I am further informed.

Tho: Coleman: I doe humbly acknowledge the authoritie of the right honorable Houses of Parliament, and of you right Worshipfull as proceedinge from them in poynt of Visitation, and doe submitt unto it unfaynedly, and will further it as God shall enable me.

(P. 76) Geo: Smith: Sirs, I cannot without further satisfaction submitt to the power of the Parliament in this present Visitation.

Henry Huntly: As for the authority of Parliament I doe not understand, but I shall be willinge to give the best satisfaction, as lawfully I may to this Visitation.

Geo: Farmer: I am ignorant both of the authority of Parliament, and the difference betweene the Universitie and your selves; Therefore, as soone as I am otherwise informed in my understanding, as farre as lawfully I may, I will submitt, but before I cannot.

Nicholas Pitt: To the pretended Visitors of this Universitie my Answer is negative, that I will not, neither can without abusinge the Kinge, and therein my owne conscience, submitt to you as Visitors, whom his Majestie doth professe his enemies: Thus stands the conscience of Nicholas Pitt.





John Fisher, his Answere, July 4:

May 11, 1648

This is the Answere of mee, Jo: Fisher (Master of Arts and Chaplaine of Queenes Colledge), and which I shall acknowledge is myne: That I cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation, and therefore I will not submitt.

[July 4.]

Ita est:

JO: FISHER.

Interrogatories to be propounded to Mr. Chibnall, Burser  
of Magdalen Colledge.

May 12, 1648.  
(P. 78.)

1. Whether hee submitt to this Visitation?
2. Whether hee submitt to the present Government of the Universitie?
3. Whether hee submitt to Dr. Wilkinson as President of Magdalen Colledge?
4. Whether hee will deliver those things to Dr. Wilkinson which were required by the warrant of the 17 of Aprill?

To the First hee Answers that he cannot submitt to the present Visitors because they are Clergie men, which is contrary to a Statute of this present Parliament.

To the 2<sup>d</sup> hee desires tyme to Answere.

To the 3<sup>d</sup> hee Answers: That hee cannot submitt to Dr. Wilkinson as President of Magd: Colledge because hee was not elected, admitted, nor sworne according to the Statutes of the said Colledge.

To the 4<sup>th</sup> hee saith hee cannot deliver those things mentioned in the Order, because hee is prohibited by the Statutes of the Colledge.

An Order for restraynt of Mr. Chibnall, Batchlor in Divinity. May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

Whereas Anthony Chibnall, Batchlor in Divinity, beinge suspended from his Fellowship and Bursershipp in Magdalen Colledge by an Order of the Chancellor and Visitors of this Universitie, bearinge date April 13, doth refuse to deliver up the Keyes and Bookes, beinge required by us the Visitors of this Universitie



May 12, 1648. accordinge to our Commission that such as are appoynted to receave the rents due to Magdalen Colledge may effectually receave them, accordinge to the Order of both Houses dated Ap. 21, 1648; and doth further refuse to submitt to the present Government, and Visitation of this Universitie: These are therefore to authorise you to take into your custody the said Mr. Chibnall, and to detayne him in your hands untill hee give satisfaction to the Visitors, or the Visitors give further Order.

(P. 79.)

To the Provost Marshall of the  
Garison of Oxon.<sup>a</sup>

May 12.

An Order for Mr. Unite, of Trinity Colledge.

Whereas there is found in Trinity Colledge a Box of Plate (as is supposed) belonginge to the Colledge: These are from us (the Visitors of this Universitie) to authorise Mr. Unite, Fellow of Trinity Colledge, to take into his custody the said Box of Plate, and safely to keepe it in his hands till further Order given by the Visitors.<sup>b</sup>

(P. 80.)  
May 12, 1648.

The Answeres of the Fellowes, Schollers, &c., of Merton  
Colledge.

Bartholomew Grave: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

William Coxe: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

<sup>a</sup> Chibnall "remained a prisoner till Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> following, and then, upon a bond of £200, he was released conditionally he make his appearance when he should be summoned by the Visitors." (Annals.)

<sup>b</sup> It is curious that Wood (Annals) does not refer to this Order, in connection with the story he tells against Dr. Harris and his seizure of two bags of money found about the same time next year on pulling down some "old boards and shelves" at Trinity. Is it possible that the two accounts relate to the same treasure-trove? There is no greater discrepancy between a "box" and "two bags covered with dust," than usually attends the "improvement" of a scandalous story.





Bassill Brent: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this May 12, 1648. Visitation.

William Rider: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Chaplaines:	{	George Lortt: I submitt to the authoritie of
		Parliament in this Visitation.
		Henry Tonge: I have already (I suppose) sub-
		mitted in beinge obedient to the Commaund of our
		Warden.

Hen: Tonge: I doe acknowledge the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

William Hill: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Andrew Woodley: I doe not understand the businesse, and therefore am not able to give a direct Answer.

Jo: French: I doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, as I conceive I am concluded to doe by the Articles of Oxford.<sup>a</sup>

Ralph Button: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.<sup>b</sup>

William Owen: I doe humbly conceive that I am not bound to submitt to the Visitation of the Visitors here present, beinge all men in holy Orders.

Francis Brode: I cannot submitt.

Ed: Copley: I doe submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

<sup>a</sup> This is the ex-Register; but he gradually relapses, for in Nov. 1649, he is one of the four Fellows of Merton, who, "according to the manner, with a Tertiatvit, drank the King's health, standing bare" (see below, and the Annals). And on Jan. 22, 1650, he is discovered to be guilty of drinking, swearing, and a "malignant spirit against the honest partie," so that he is at last expelled. He had evidently not been conciliated by the loss of his place.

<sup>b</sup> Ralph Button having already taken such a prominent part in the Visitation, it must only have been by way of example to the others that he went through the form of submission.





May 12, 1648. William Martin: I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

(P. 81.) Richard Lydall: I suppose I have sufficiently submitted to the Visitation in acknowledginge Sir Nath: Brent as Warden of Merton Colledge, and in conforminge to the Directory accordinge to the commaund of the Parliament: And in what also shall concerne my particular, I shall further submitt.

Jo. Leke: I cannot submitt to this Visitation (as I conceive) without manifest perjury.

Rob. Bostocke: I cannot give a possitive Answer to this Question.

Silvester Sweetsir: As it is from the Kinge and Parliament I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Bryan Ambler: I cannot give a positive Answer to such a Question.

(v. P. 86.) Richard Phillips: Because of my none insight into the nature of a Visitation, I am not able to give any positive Answer.<sup>a</sup>

Jo. Blancks: I can give noe Answer to it.

Richard Hodgekin: I Answer that I doe not throwly understand the Question, and therefore can give noe positive Answer.

William Kemble: I doe submitt my selfe to this Visitation as farre as my conscience will give me leave.

Samuell Jones: As farre forth as you have power from the Kinge, I doe submitt.

Jo. Wright: That I am altogether ignorant in matters of such high concernement: and am not able to Answer.

Jo. Smart: I doe submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament for this Visitation.

Tho. James: I submitt soe farre as I have power from the Kinge.

<sup>a</sup> Richard Phillips recanted on the same day (p. 86), but was deprived of his Postmastership notwithstanding.



Nicholas Howson: I am not as yet informed how it can stand May 12, 1648. with my former oathes, soe often repeated to the Kinge, the Universitie, and my particular Colledge how I can submitt to this Visitation. (P. 82.)

Robert Sayer: I have as I conceive submitted sufficiently to the power of Parliament in this Visitation in obedience to Sir Nathaniell Brent, and conforminge to the Directory. And as I have, soe I shall in all things lawfull that shall concerne my perticular.

Daniel Whistler: I doe submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

JO. MARTIN.

Mert: Coll:

[Aug. 6,  
1649.]

Forasmuch as Mr. Thomas Jones, Fellow of Merton Colledge, hath lately returned from travell, hath given in this his submission this 6th of Aug. 1649: which is accordingly approved of:—

I Thomas Jones Master of Arts and fellow of Merton Colledge doe submitt to the Authority of Parliament in this present Visitation.

An Order for Dr. Pellam, and Mr. Williamson to receive  
the Rents of Magdalen Colledge.

Whereas Dr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior: havinge submitted to this Visitation, and given satisfaction to the Visitors, are freed from the sentence of suspension given by the Lord Chancellor and Visitors against the Fellowes, and others of Magdalen Colledge: Dr. Wilkinson, President of Magdalen Colledge, with the consent of the Visitors, doth hereby appoynt Dr. Pellham and Mr. Williamson to receive all moneyes from Tenants, and others due to Magdallen Colledge by vertue of an Order of both Houses of Parliament, of April 21: 1648. Hereupon Mr. Chibnall, beinge suspended April 13: is required to deliver such Registers and





May 12, 1648. Bookes as may enable the said Dr. Pellam and Mr. Williamson to receive the said moneyes unto them.

By Order of the Visitors

Ra: Austen: dep̃: reg̃: Coñ:<sup>a</sup>

(P. 83) To this Mr. Chibnall Answeres: That beinge bound by the Statute of the Colledge, which hee is in conscience to conforme unto, hee cannot deliver the said Bookes, Registers, and other things unto the said Dr. Pellham, or Mr. Williamson.

May 12<sup>th</sup>. An Order that Mr. Wilkinson shall make a report of severall transactions concerninge the Visitation.

Ordered that Mr. Wilkinson, one of our Fellow Commissioners, be hereby desired to make a Report of our severall transactions, from the 21: of Aprill, untill this 12: of May: unto the honorable Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford, and to declare to them the whole state of our affaires, and represent our humble desires for the reformation and preservation of Oxford.

May 12: 1648. Ordered that Mr. Wilkinson desire the Committee to resolve him in all doubtfull cases, whether the persons (whose severall conditionall and uncertaine Answeres are by us referred to severall and particular heads) are guilty of nonsubmission to the power of Parliament, and make his report accordingly.<sup>b</sup>

(P. 84.) The Answeres of Lincolne Colledge: May 11th, 1648.

Jo. Webberley: As fellow of Lincolne Colledge, inconsulto Rectore, et majore parte sociorum, I cannot Answer this Question.

Jo. Kelham: I (not condemninge any of a different perswasion)

<sup>a</sup> This is Ralph Austen's first signature as Deputy Register to Newhouse, who was absent in London, "attending upon his master." Austen was of Magdalen College, and had been Proctor in 1630 (Annals).

<sup>b</sup> For the answer of the Committee see p. 88.





Doe solemnly protest that I am not convinced in my judgement May 12, 1648.  
how I can safely submitt to this Visitation.

Tha. Owen: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.<sup>a</sup> (1)

Robert Steede: I doe submitt to this Visitation as agreeable to the lawes of the Kingedome.

Drinkewater: I doe solemnly submitt to this present Visitation. (2)

Jo. Quicke: I doe submitt. (3)

Lewis Roberts: I shall submitt to it.

Samuell Dix: I Samuell Dix of Lincolne Colledge doe willingly submitt to and imbrase the Visitation performed by the Visitors authorised by the present Parliament.

Sam. Edwards: I am firmly persuaded in conscience, that you the Commissioners in Parliament are lawfull Visitors of this Universitie: To whose just authority I submitt: and am willinge to yield all lawfull obedience.

Jo. Throughton: I thinke in my conscience I may submitt to this Visitation concerninge my selfe livinge in the Universitie, as well as elsewhere:

Josiah Ballard: I acknowledge, and submitt to this present Visitation, in testimony whereof I subscribe my name

JO. BALLARD.

Roger Hurrett: I should willingly submitt, had I power of myselfe. (P. 85.)

Tho: Whitecombe: I doe acknowledge that the Parliament hath power to visite this Universitie.

William Lewyn: I am not satisfied concerninge this Visitation, and in that respect I cannot submitt.

Tho: Hanstead: I cannot submitt as I am a Member of Lincolne Colledge.

Robert Jenkins: I willingly submitt to any Ordinance of Parliament, and of those authorised by them.

<sup>a</sup> Thankful Owen, one of the Delegates to the Visitors (p. 3); President of St. John's, 1650.





May 12, 1648. Thomas Cracroft, Artium Magist: I doe conceive the Parliaments authority to be lawfull, and consequently doe acknowledge yours, and submitt to you as lawfull Visitors of this Universitie.

Jo: Gilbert: I doe submitt to this Visitation, to extend soe farre as to purge my private manners, beinge a private Member of the Universitie.

William Gough: I doe submitt to the Ordinance of Parliament for this Visitation.

Huges: I not fully understandinge what this word Visitation meaneth, can in noe wise thereunto Submitt.

Robert Betton: I will submitt to your Visitation soe farre as my conscience gives me leave.

Charles Allman: Submission is yeilded unto this present (and as I suppose) lawfull Visitation, by me Ch: Allman.

William Austen: I doe willingly submitt my selfe to this present Visitation, as it is agreeable to the lawes of this Kingedome.

(P. 86.) Henry Brady: I doe submitt to your authority in this Visitation.

William Ettwall: I doe willingly submitt to this Visitation, graunted by the Lords and Commons of Parliament.

Lincoln Coll. I Nicholas Hartwell, Member of Lincolne Colledge, doe most willingly submitt unto the honorable Visitors: and to this their present Visitation, as beinge authorised and instituted by Ordinance of Parliament for the Visitinge of the Universitie, hopinge for the prosperity and happie successe thereof.

Merton Coll. Alexander Fisher: Fellow of Merton Colledge, I conceive the Parliament of England hath power to visite the Universitie of Oxford, and therefore I submitt to their Visitation.

I William Thomas, doe willingly and freely submitt unto this present Visitation, and authoritie of Parliament therein.

Merton Coll. I Ri: Phillipps doe submitt unto the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

The Answeres of the Members of Waddam Colledge.

Lyonell Pine: Art: Mag: medic. Licenc: I hope noe man, since





hee cannot finde in my life past whence to censure me, greedy to May 12, 1648.  
finde faults that hee will rake my owne brest to confesse that which  
noe man accuse me of, neither doe I myselfe yet know, viz: what  
I possibly shall doe hereafter this when I shall be commaunded  
that which I yet never heard of.

Thomas Coward: If after more consideration I shall soe understand the meaning of these words,—*The authoritie of Parliament*, as thereby to cleare my unsatisfied conscience of some scruple: I shall then willingly subscribe to this Visitation.

Tho: Leir: I acknowledge myselfe bound both by the lawes of God and man to be obedient to all just and lawfull authoritie.

I acknowledge the Parliament power in this their present Re- Wadham Coll.  
formation of Oxon: and submitt to it. JONATHAN VAUGHAN.

Gilbert Stookes: I doe submitt to the authoritie of the high Court (P. 87.)  
of Parliament in this Visitation.

Robert Potter: I not able to judge of the authoritie of Parliament, doe yet refuse to submitt to this Visitation.

Hamlet Puleston: I have little knowledge in such affaires, yet (as I have heard) may submitt to noe Visitor, but the Bishopp of Bath and Wells: without the danger of incurring perjury.

Richard Crosheld: I neither may nor can submitt to this Visitation in respect of my conscience and oath of allegiance.

Edward Davenant: Since that your power is graunted you only by vertue of an Ordinance of Parliament I cannot therefore with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.

George Davenant: If the authoritie of Parliament be grounded with the consent of the Kinge I will humbly submitt, if it be not, in conscience I cannot.

George Chester: I will not submitt unto this Visitation unlesse it be derived from the power of the Kinge.

Tho: Strade: If the authoritie of the Kinge be conjoynd with this authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, I will willingly submitt unto it; if otherwise, I will in noe wise submitt.

Joseph Sayer: I shall most willingly submitt to this Visitation,





May 12, 1648. ordayned by Order of Parliament if it be joyned with that of the Kinge, otherwise I cannot with a saffe conscience.

(P. 88.) At a meeting of the Visitors the 12th of May, 1648. .

Whereas Mr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, Fellowes of Magdalen Colledge, have submitted to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation:

It is ordered that the said Doctor Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, be released from that Submission in which they were involved by the Order of the Chancellor and Visitors, bearinge date the 13 of Aprill 1648, And therefore the said Dr. Pellam, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Dale, Junior, may be admitted unto any Office in the Colledge aforesaid, whereof they are not uncapable by the Statutes of the said Colledge.

May 12, 1648.

Ordered that Mr. Chibnold be detayned in Custody till hee give satisfaction to the Visitors: 1: Hee hath not submitted: 2: Not delivered the Keyes: 3: The Order of Aprill 21 cannot be observed.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford. May 15th, 1648.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 120.)

Resolves.

May 15, 1648.

Non-Sub-  
mission.

Resolved :

1: That profession of ignorance is not a Submission to the Power of Parliament.

2: That referringe to the Answer of the severall Houses is not a Submission.

\* The Orders from the London Committee which here begin to appear from time to time will be placed according to their date among the Orders by Visitors. They could not of course have arrived on the day of their issue, but their connection with events will be far more easily understood when so placed than when entered with every possible irregularity as they are in the original, often weeks after they have been already dealt with by the Visitors.





3: That they that say they cannot, they dare not, or doe not submit, without givinge a Reason, is not a Submission. May 15, 1648.

4: That submitinge to the authoritie of the kinge, and two Houses of Parliament, and soe farre as they have power from the kinge, and acknowledginge noe power but the kinge, and none without the kinge, is not a Submission.

5: That Submittinge under a Generall Condition, or soe farre as lawfully they may, or their consciences permitt, or when they shalbe satisfied, or their oathes permitt, is not a Submission.

6. That they that refuse to Submit to the Visitation, because the Visitors are Divines, is not a Submission.

7. That they that deferre Submission upon generall reasons doe not Submit.

That Mr. How, of Christ Church, Mr. Owen, of Merton Colledge, Jo: Blanke, of Merton Colledge, Robert Kinge, of Brasen Nose, Lyonell Pine, of Wadham Colledge, Tho: Lees, George Bird, did not Submit.

May 15th, 1648.

(P. 122.)

The names of such Persons as have not submitted to the Authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation, and are expelled the University by the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the University of Oxford:

May 15th,  
1648.

*Non-Submission.  
Expulsion.*

Linc: Coll: Wm: Lewin.	Qu: Coll: Andrew Whelpdale.
Trin: Coll: Jo: Lydall.	„ Henry Lowcay.
„ Bernard Banger.	„ Ch: Musgrave.
„ Jo: Pownall.	„ Geo: Smith.
„ Phineas Jackson.	Mag: Coll: William Hobbs.
„ Joseph Jackson.	Oriel: Coll: Jo: Rouse.
„ Edmund Yonge.	„ John Duncombe.
„ William Biner.	Mag: Coll: Ed: Rogers.
„ Wm. Hodges.	„ Lanclett Lawe.
„ Wm. Thomas.	„ Wm: Coxe.
Qu: Coll: Tho: Barlow.	„ Hen: Clerke.
„ Fran Yonge.	„ Tho: Peirce.





May 15, 1648. Mag: Coll: Tho: Clutterbooke.	Alsouls Coll: Geo: Stradlinge.
"          N: Chyles.	"          Tho: Smith.
"          Josias Banger.	Ch: Ch: Mr. Howe of Ch: Ch:
"          Jo: Carpenter.	"          Jo: Stanninough.
"          Hugh Holden.	"          Fran: Duncomb.
"          H: Yerbury.	"          R: Bryan.
"          D: Capell.	Merton Coll: R: Pillepps.
"          Andrew Searle.	"          Jo: Wright.
Allsoul: Dr Martin Aleworth.	Magd: Coll: Richard Zouch: a
Wadh: Coll: Tho. Coward.	youth.
Linc: Coll: Dr Gilbert Watts.	"          Lud: Mason: yonge.
Pembr: Coll: Fran: Brickenden.	"          Jo: Wilcox.
—	"          Wm. Sydenham.
Corpus Christi Coll:	"          Rob: Johnson.
C. C. C. Tho: Drury.	"          Charles Brune,
"          Hen: Dutton.	yonge.
"          Wm. Gedley.	"          Thomas Hussy,
"          Wm. Lydall.	yonge.
"          Hen: Glover.	"          Jo: Kendall.
"          Tim: Parker.	"          Tho: Whikham.
"          Wm: Coldham.	Wadh: Coll: Rich: Potter.
"          Rich: Warre.	Mag: Coll: Ed: Drope.
"          Jo: Betts.	Linc: Coll: Ed: Hughes.
"          Tho: Teakle.	Trin: Coll: Tho: Bryan.
"          William Fulman.	Alsouls: Tho: Smith.
"          James Metford.	Linc: Jo: Fisher.
"          Tho: Johnson.	Queens Coll: James Fayrer.
"          Tho: Sanderson.	"          Math: Hunter.
"          Gamal: Clacson.	"          Fran: Gibson.
"          Wm: Tonstall.	"          Jo: Pierson.
"          Tim: Shute.	"          Jacob Spenser.
(P. 123.) Alsouls Coll: Henry Barker.	"          Chr: Harrison.
"          Jo: Middleton.	"          Will: Archard.
"          Tho: Benell.	"          C: Higgs:





May 15, 1648.

Queens Coll: Rich: Love.		St. Jo: Math: Randall.	
„ Hugh Meredeth.		„ Jo: Blackman.	8
Merton Coll: Jo: Blanke.		„ Hen: Osbaston.	
Linc: Coll: Jo: Webberley.		Ch: Ch: Geo: Master.	
Brasenose Coll: Ro: Kinge.		„ Lewys Palmer.	
Wadh: C: Lionell Pine.		Merton Coll: Franc: Broad.	
„ Tho: Peirce.		C. C. C. Jo: Fountaine.	
Exet: Coll: Geo: Berd.		Brasen Nose: Jo: Newton.	
Wadh: Coll: Geo: Ashwell.		Exet: Coll: Jo: Vicars.	(P. 124.)
„ Jo: Dengley.		Exet: Coll: Geo: Bull.	
Exeter C: Henry Tozer.		„ Jo: Hickins.	
„ Jo: Berry.		„ Jo: Barbone.	
„ Ro: Teigh.		„ Tho: Clifford.	
St. Johan: Coll:		„ Jo: Cutliffe.	
St. Jo: Nathan: Crowcher.		„ Tho: Carewe.	
„ Edwards, D <sup>r</sup> Medic:	1	„ William Morris.	
„ G: Gisby.	2	Linc: Coll: Tho: Hansted.	
„ Wm: Creed.		Qu: Coll: James Buchanan.	
„ Wm: Walwyn.		N: Coll: Jo: Lucas.	
„ Geo: Myller.	3	„ Anth: Robynson.	
„ Jo: Jemings.	4	„ M <sup>r</sup> Grabby.	
„ Wm: Coniars.		„ Jo: Warner.	
„ Wm. Levens.	5	Ch: Ch: R: Whitehall.	
„ Arth: Buckridge.		„ Sam: Jackson.	
„ Dav: Hitchins.		„ Chris: Lowther.	
„ Tho: Winward.		„ Fr. Farnaby.	
„ Nich: Violet.	6	—	
„ Steven Pemple.		C. C. C. Geo: Stratford.	
„ Wm: Bell.	7	„ Geo: Halsted.	
„ James Davis.		„ James Jackson.	
„ Mart: Hirst.		„ Ed: Eales.	
„ Tho: Frewyn.		„ Hen: Glover.	
„ Hen: Deighton.		„ Rich: Warryn.	
„ Will: Wright.		„ Jo: Stapleton, com <sup>r</sup> .	



May 15, 1648. C. C. C. Jo: Betts: [or] Bettes.	N: Coll: Hen. Aylworth.
„ William Stampe.	„ R. Rowlandson.
„ Jo: Jackson.	„ Thom: Alexander.
„ Tho: Sanderson.	„ Ralph Baynham.
Oriel Coll: Hen: Chamberlaine.	„ Anthony Robinson.
„ John Duncombe.	„ Jo: Dummier.
„ John Gardiner.	„ Jo: Marshall.
New Coll: William Barker.	„ Th: Fooke.
„ Robt. Groves.	„ Th: Brickenden.
„ John Beeseley.	„ Th: Gillingham.
„ John Lamphire.	„ John Warner.
„ Gil: Coles:	„ Nic: Stanley.
„ H: Hobbes.	„ Robt: Bowman.
„ Jo: Price.	„ John Barton.
„ Ja: Tichburne.	„ George Crack.
„ James Galey.	„ Hen: Beiston.
„ Rich: Chamberlaine.	„ Christoph: Turpin.
„ Hen: Beiston.	„ Ch: Trimnell.
Merton Coll: Nich: Howson.	„ Rich: Osgood.
Mag: Coll: J: Drake.	„ Wm: Coles.
„ Rich: Croshall.	„ Nich: Knowles.
St. Johns: Ed. Slater.	Ch: Ch: Jo: Aubrey.
Ch: Ch: Jo: Fell.	Mert: Coll: Jo: Lee.
„ Rich: Allestree.	Oriell Coll: Sherington Sheldon.
„ John Dolben. <sup>a</sup>	Mag: Coll: Walter Stonhouse.
„ Blase Caryll.	„ Franc: Drope.
Mert: Coll: Robert Bostock.	„ William Browne.
All Souls Coll: Hugh Boham.	Ch: Ch: Geo: Annesley.
—	„ Giles Waring.
N: Coll: Jo: Geeres.	„ Jam: Heath.
„ Rich: Lydiat.	„ Adam Littleton.

(P. 125.)

<sup>a</sup> John Dolben, D.D.: Bishop of Rochester, 1666; Archbishop of York, 1683; a distinguished Royalist soldier; associated with Fell and Allestree in keeping up the Church Services in Oxford during the Visitation.





May 15, 1648.

Mert: Coll: Bryan Ambler.	Ch: Ch: Rob: Loe.	
Oriel Coll: Richard Sanders.	„ Rich: Hodgskin.	
Exet: Coll: John Bidgood.	Mag: Coll: Miles Parry.	
Ch: Ch: Fr: Chichester.	„ Knowles.	
N: Coll: Robert Wither.	„ John Baker.	
„ John Coles.	Ch: Ch: P: Henry.	
„ R. Heigham.	„ Ric: Geale.	
„ Charles Blunt.	„ Wm: Kemble.	
„ Ed <sup>d</sup> Rivers.	Brasen: Coll: Rich: Eude.	
„ Th: Grant.	„ Walter Whitney.	
„ Rob: Mathewes.	Magd: Coll: Hugh Wilbrame.	(P. 126.)
„ Hen: Bould.	Trin: Coll: Ric: Stevens.	
„ Gilberth Wither.	Oriel Coll: Wm: Washburne.	
„ John Hutton.	Allsoules: Jo: Prestwich.	
„ Amb: Blake.	Johan: Tho: Ward.	
C. C. C. George Kind.	„ Jo: Speede.	
„ Th: Immings.	„ Jo: Bell.	
Brasen: Coll: Ra: Houlton.	Mag: Coll: Anth: Chibnall.	
Oriel: Coll: Nich: Brookes.	Oriel: Col: Rob: Say.	
„ Philip Bouch.	Mag: Coll: William Collis	
Mag: Coll: Abrah <sup>m</sup> Forman.	„ Jo: Nurse.	
„ Edw: Exton.	Linc. Coll: Jo: Kelham.	
Wadh: Coll: Hamlet Pulixton.	„ Wm: Preston.	
N: Coll: Th: Rivers.	Ch: Ch: Walter Dayrell.	
„ Rich. Holloway.	„ Rich. Hill.	
„ Hen: Complin.	Mert: Coll: Silvester Switsir.	
Ch: Ch: Th: Hill.	Wadh: Coll: Jo: Tregmor.	
„ Rich: Washburne.	„ Geo: Davenant.	
„ Th: Terrent.	Ch: Ch: Fran: Dixon.	
„ Ralph Townson.	„ Robert Hampton.	
„ Jo: Berclay.	„ Nath: Kellett.	
„ George Smith.	Mert: Coll: Sam: Jones.	
„ John Hilman.	Qu: Coll: Hen: Huntley.	
„ Ch: Bennell.	C. C. C.: Zach: Bogan.	





May 15, 1648. Brasen: Coll: Byrom Eaton.	Ch: Ch: Rob: Jones.
„ Rad: Rawson.	Brasen. Coll: Ric: Furnifall.
„ Jo: Broster.	„ Ric: Adams.
„ Peter Adams.	„ Jo: Ashton.
Trin: Coll: Jo: Pate.	„ Jo: Smith.
Joh: Jo: Goad.	„ Tho: Jackson.
Oriel Coll: Arth: Ackland.	Mag: C: Ralph Deane.
All Soules: L: Smith.	„ Ric: Bartlett.
Johan: Coll: William Morsse.	Linc: Coll: Robert Betton.
Joh: Coll: Jo: Blagrove.	Johan: Rob: Jennyngs.
„ Jo: Bent.	Queens: Tho: Turne.
Mert: Coll: Wm: Owen.	„ Wm: Brawe.
Mag: Coll: — Copinger.	Ch: Ch: Wm: Finmore.
„ Tho: Hanbury.	Mag: Coll: Ed: Phillips.
„ Doddingeton Clerk.	„ Wm: Bayly.
Qu: Coll: Jo: Dobson.	„ Wm: Webber.
„ [Chr.] Wakefeild.	„ Ric: Fletcher.
„ Nic: Pitt.	Ch: Ch: Jo: Caricke.
Ch: Ch: W <sup>m</sup> Richardson.	N. Coll: Ja: Tichburne.
Mert: Coll: Tho: James.	Brasen. Coll: Th: Sixmith.
Wadh: C: Ed: Davenant.	Trin: Coll: Hen: Jackson.
Ch: Ch: Robert Whitehall.	„ Sam: Jackson.
„ Hen: Gregory.	Ch: Ch: Jo: Gardiner.
„ Paul Skyott.	„ Franc: Farnaby.
„ Ed: Westfeild.	„ Jam: Whaley.
„ Geo: Farmar.	„ Edward Bere.

May 15, 1648.  
(P. 127.)

Maij 15<sup>th</sup> 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the  
Universitie of Oxon.

Resolved—

1. That these persons certified by the Visitors not to have sub-  
mitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation shalbe



removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Colleges and Halls, and expelled from the University of Oxford.

2. That it be referred to the Visitors to cause this Order to be put in execution, and to desire the souldiery in Oxford to assist them therein if there shalbe occasion.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Concordat cum originali:

RA: AUSTEN.

Interrogatories put to John Duncombe, Esqr. by the Commissioners of Parliament for the Regulatage of the University of Oxford. (P. 89.)

May 16, 1648.

May 16, 1648.

1. Doe you submitt to the Authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation?

2. When were you first chosen to be Clericus Computi for Magdalen Colledge?

3. Did you not keepe a Court at Sambourne in the name of Dr. Jo. Oliver, as President of Magdalen Colledge upon the 18 of Aprill, 1648: and at Seale the 24th of the same month?

4. Did you not assist Mr. Dale in keepinge of Courts, lettinge Coppyholds, and Collectinge of Rents, and what Coppyholds were lett, or Indentures made this progresse?

5. Was the President or Vice-President of Magdalen Colledge, present with you when you assisted Mr. Dale in Sussex?

6. Did you not assist Mr. Dale at Sheete and Petersfield in Hampshire, after the Order of the Chancellor and Visitors, bearinge date Aprill 13 last past, was made knowne unto you?

7. Have you executed your Office in a way subordinate to the authoritie of Parliament in your late progresse?

8. Have you in your Custodie the key of the Cheqr of this Colledge?





May 16, 1648. 9. Doe you not know of the disposall of the moneyes receaved for Magdalen Colledge in this progresse?

(P. 90.) The Answer of John Duncomb, Esqr to the for esaid Interrogatories,  
May 16, 1648.

1. To the 1, hee saith: That in his conscience and in his opinion by lawe, hee cannot submitt to this Visitation.

2. To the 2, hee saith: That hee was chosen Steward, or Clericus Computi, to Magdalen Colledge, about 2 years since, and that the direct tyme will appeare in the Colledge Register, and beinge further asked how longe it was after the surrender of Oxford, hee saith that hee was chosen and sworne before the said surrender.

3. To the 3<sup>d</sup>, he Answers affirmatively, and that hee did not then know that Dr. Oliver was ejected, or Dr. Wilkinson established by authority of Parliament, in the place of President of Magdalen Colledge.

4. To the 4<sup>th</sup>, he saith: That hee did keepe Courts as Steward, but did not receive Rents, nor assist Mr. Dale in receivinge of them. That there were noe Indentures made, but that some Coppiholds were lett, which what they were hee referres himselfe unto the Papers now out of his hands, and taken from him.

5. To the 5, he saith: That neither President nor Vice-President were present when hee assisted Mr. Dale in Sussex: but that Mr. President was gone away before at Samborne in Hamptshire.

6. To the 6, hee saith: That after the said order was made knowne unto him at Findon in Sussex, on the 25 of Aprill, hee was with Mr. Dale at Petersfield, but that hee saw noe money paid, nor received, neither did assist him.

7. To the 7<sup>th</sup>, hee doth answere affirmatively: and it beinge objected that hee did act contrary to the Order of Aprill 13, hee said, that he did act nothinge as steward after that Order was





shew'd him at Findon in Sussex, and made all the hast hee could to May 16, 1648. Oxford.

8. To the 8, hee saith: That hee hath not, nor ever hath had, the custody of that key, but when ever hee had occation to use it hee did after retourne it to Mr. President. (P. 91.)

9. To the 9<sup>th</sup>, hee saith: That hee doth not know any thinge of it.

JOHN DUNCOMB.

The Answeres of some Members of Magdalen Colledge, who appeared not upon former Summons. May 17, 1648.

Henry Jones: I cannot submitt with a saffe conscience to this Visitation.

James Browne: As for the Visitation in generall as touchinge the Universitie, what the Convocation agreed to in the Reasons is my Answer: in perticuler concerninge the Colledge, I can acknowledge noe Visitor but the Bishop of Winchester without perjury.

William White: The Question concerninge submitinge to the present Visitation I dare not directly Answer without further advisement.

William Gardener: I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

Hugh Phillips: Chorister and but a Schooleboy 14 yeare old: I confesse that I am not scholler sufficient to give an Answer to this Question propounded.<sup>a</sup>

John Tayleur: There beinge, as I conceive, many difficult questions, not as yet resolved, which I might necessarily affirme or deny, with this one now put: Therefore until I can be satisfied in those, I cannot Answer to this without great danger of ensnaringe my conscience. (P. 92.)

Anthony Stephens: I doe submitt unto authority of Parliament, and to the present visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

William Dureton, Clericus: Bace: Art: By non-submission to this method of Visitation I shall, I feare, nawfragate the present

<sup>a</sup> Nevertheless he is one of those ordered to be expelled (p 144).



May 17, 1648. subsistance I now enjoy, which is all I have in the world: But if I doe submitt, it beinge both repugnant to my practicall judgement and contradictory to the many oathes I have taken in the Universitie, I shall, I feare, beinge not yet absolv'd, incurre that damnable sin of perjury, a sad dilemma, but yet I resolve to observe that Aphoristicall Edict, *Ex duobus malis minimum eligendum*.

Ralph Deane, A. Bacc: Demy: I cannot submitt to this Visitation, because the Statutes of the House otherwise oblige me.

Tho. Horne, Chorister: I am ignorant how farre the power of the Parliament extended in the Visitation, therefore for the present desire to be excused: I acknowledge the Visitation as it cometh from the Kinge and Parliament, otherwise I cannot conscionably submitt to it.

Humfrey Simpson: Chorister: Your Question is too obscure for me to answer, but howsoever I cannot submitt to the Visitation.

Magd: Coll: Tho: Hawton: Usher of the Free Schoole: I doe submitt.

Daniell Jones, Chiefe Buttler: I must and doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Christ: Taylor: Second Buttler: These are Matters beyond my capacitie to Answer, and not able to resolve.

William Hearne; Second Cooke: My conscience will not allow mee to conforme myselfe to this Visitation.

Jo: Tutchin: Junior Butler: I Jo: Tutchin to this Question am not able to resolve.

(P. 93.) Richard Prickett, Barbor in Magdalen Colledge: I submitt to the power of Kinge and Parliament: And am willinge to please Doctor Wilkinson in what I may.

(P. 94.) The Answeres of the Members of Jesus Colledge:  
May 18: 1648.

Thomas Wilkines: In civilitie, and with all faire respects as unto private Gentlemen, I returne you myne Answer: I cannot submitt





May 18, 1648.

to your Visitation, without betrayinge the

Just { Prerogative } of my { Pater Patriæ, the Kinge:  
 { Priviledge } { Alma Mater, the Universitie:

The which I neither ought nor will doe.

John Hughes: Seeinge I have not soe large a conscience as to entertaine everie cruditie of Doctrine: Bee it knowne unto you, that I will not (were it to save my life) nor can as a member of this Universitie, or as a Student of Jesus Colledge, acknowledge this present Parliament, much lesse submitt thereto, nor to your pretended authoritie, as derived from them.

William Price: Whereas this Visitation is not authorised by his Majestie, I ought not to acknowledge the same, therefore as I cannot without prejudice to my conscience, soe I will not submitt thereto.

Andrew Savage: I doe not submitt to this Visitation:

Tho: Morgan: I doe not submitt to this Visitation.

Whitegift Gibbons: I doe not submitt to this Visitation:

Phillipp Flower: I dare not condemne my selfe to receive a portion with hypocritte in yeldinge upp (as I cannot obtaine sufficient reasons yet to judge otherwise) my conscience and rightfull liberties, to the present demanders of my submission.

Whitegifte Gibbons: I doe not submitt to this Visitation.

William Wilkines: To this Visitation I will not submitt:

Humfrey Boulton: I doe beleeve, and in conscience am perswaded, (P. 95.) that I neither ought, nor can, neither as Member of the Universitie, or of Jesus Colledge, submitt to this present pretended power of Visitation, not beinge derived from the Kinge.

Tho: Ellis: After a seriouse and diligent consultation had with my owne Conscience, I have at length pitched upon this resolution: That I cannot submitt to this your Visitation, without the hazard of shipwrackinge of my soule: how pretiouse a thinge that is to everie man, I neede not insist to tell you: I beseech God the Father of Mercies to strengthen mee with his grace for the mentayninge of a good conscience while I am

THO. ELLIS.





May 18, 1648. Lewis Williams: I doe not submitt:

James Penry: I say I cannot, nor with a saffe conscience will submitt to your Visitation, were it to save my life.

William Parry: As I am a member of this Universitie, I cannot nor will submitt to this Visitation, denying their power without the Kinge. I say: J. W. PARRY.

Theodorett Bassett: I am resolved, and in conscience fully satisfied, that I neither can, nor ought, either as Member of the Universitie, or of Jesus Colledge submitt to this your pretended power of Visitation: not beinge derived from the Kinge.

Geo: Evans: I am perswaded that I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation: the Visitors not derivinge their power from the Kinge.

James Quarrell: I who am a Member of this Universitie and of Jesus Colledge, doe beleve that I ought not, neither can I with a saffe conscience, submitt to this Visitation.

Peter Meyricke: I cannot with a saffe conscience, neither will I upon any condition, submitt to this Visitation, beinge the authoritie thereof is not derived from his Majestie.

(P. 96.)

Jesus Coll:  
Oct: y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>,  
1648.

I James Vaughan, Fellow of Jesus Colledge, am not otherwise convinced in judgement then to conceive this Visitation legall, and therefore doe submitt to the present Visitors.

At a meetinge of the Visitors this 18: of May: 1648:

(P. 93.)

These are to authorise you to take into your custody the body of John Hughes,<sup>a</sup> and him safely to keepe untill hee be delivered by Order of Law, And for soe doinge this shalbe your sufficient warrant.

To the Provost Marshall  
of the Garison of Oxon.

<sup>a</sup> Perhaps for some special vehemence of demeanour; for, outspoken and defiant as his answer is, it is scarcely more so than those given at this time by the rest of the College. See Introduction. There were other fellows and scholars who refused to submit, besides those entered in this place; but more seem to have submitted than Sir Leoline Jenkins supposed. (See Life of Mansell).



## The Answeres of the members of Baylioll Colledge,

May 18: 1648.

May 18, 1648.

(P. 96.)

Robert Feildinge: Havinge seene the Reasons of the Universitie, to which I have had noe satisfactorie Answeres, I cannot submitt.

Richard Herbert: I dare not submitt to this present Visitation.

James Pitt: Till I am further satisfied I cannot submitt.

Hopton Throckmorton: My answer is that the Visitation of this Universitie, is a prerogative of the Kinge's, and therefore I cannot submitt unto any but him, or others approved of and authorised by him.

Tho: Clement: I cannot with a saffe Conscience submitt to this Visitation, beinge it is not imediately derived from the authority of the Kinge and Parliament.

Robert Hawkin: I cannot in conscience submitt to this Visitation, untill the Reasons proposed by the Delegates of the Universitie be fully Answered.

Jo. Fifeild: The Reasons given by some of the Universitie beinge as yet unsatisfied, I cannott submitt to this Visitation, without prejudice to my conscience.

Timothy Clarke: I cannot till I be better satisfied with the legalitie of your power submitt. (P. 97.)

Tho. Carelesse: I cannot in conscience submitt to the authoritie of the Lords and Commons (assembled in Parliament) in this Visitation.

M. Herbert: I cannot in conscience submitt to this present Visitation.

Fran: Fitherbert: I conceive I ought not in conscience to submitt to this Visitation.

Jo. Evans: Havinge seene the Reasons of the Universitie I cannot, without further satisfaction, with a saffe conscience submitt to this Visitation.





May 18, 1648. Jo. Petty: I referre my selfe to the Answere presented unto you by the Delegates in the name of the Universitie.

Rich. Bennett: I acknowledge this to be a lawfull Visitation, unto which I submitt.

T. Walker: I subscribe to the Ordinance of Parliament concerninge the Visitation now at Oxon:

Richard Smith, Cooke of Balioll Colledge: I humbly submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this present Visitation.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 98). The Answeres of the Members of Universitie Colledge:

May 18: 1648.

Richard Washington: I doe freely and conscientiously submitt my selfe to this Visitation, authorised by Parliament, as I thinke I ought to doe, and as I have doune formerly in another kingedome to a like Visitation sent from the Parliament there, to the Colledge where I then lived.<sup>b</sup>

William Woodward: I doe submitt to the power of Parliament in poynt of Visitation.

<sup>a</sup> Wood, we see, is inaccurate here in asserting of Balliol that "not one except the cook submitted." (Annals).

<sup>b</sup> The "kingdom" here referred to is Ireland. Washington, having been a Fellow of University, had become Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he retired when the Irish rebellion broke out, and was re-admitted to his fellowship at University College. "He was the only man of the old stock left therein" at this period (Fasti, i. 469). He was one of the twenty Delegates now appointed, May 19, by the Proctors, *quorum vel major pars vel ad minimum ex iis decem deliberent et statuunt et in nomine Universitatis respondeant in universum de omnibus quæ ad rem Academiæ publicam pertinent*. They are not printed by Wood; but, as they may be considered the leading men of the University at this time, their names are worth extracting from Reg. Convoc. T. They are as follows:—Doctors: Harris, Corbett, Pelham, Vivian, and Palmer. Masters: Williamson, Washington, Mills, Pocock, Greenwood, Wilkinson, Cheynell, Sparkes, Cornish, Langley, Wilkins, Copley, Owen, Clifford, Martin, together with the Vice Chancellor and Proctors. Washington died in 1651. See below.





Ralph Kyner: I doe submitt to the power of the Parliament May 18, 1648. in poynt of Visitation.

Obadia Walker: I am not yet satisfied that I may submitt to this Visitation.<sup>a</sup>

Henry Watkinnes: I cannot satisfie my selfe in regard of my former oathes, how I can safely make Answer to the Question proposed.

Walter James: I cannot for my conscience sake submitt to this Visitation.

Tho. Silvester: I beinge not satisfied with the lawfulnessse of this Visitation, cannot submitt thereunto.

John Hill: I doe freely and conscientiously submitt my selfe to this Visitation authorised by Parliament as I thinke I ought to doe, and as I have alwayes donne.

I doe hereby acknowledge and submitt to the authoritie of Universitie Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon. Coll:  
Aug. 1: 1648. JO. WALKER.

1:

These submitt to K:  
and Parliament.

Thomas Horne, Mag: Coll:

Humphrey Boulton, Je: Coll:

William Parres, „

Thodorett Bassett, „

Geo: Evans, „

Peter Meyrick, „

William Price, „

Hopton Throckmorton, Baſ:

Tho: Clement, Baſ: Coll:

2:

These deferre their submis-  
sion upon severall reasons,  
and desire tyme as beinge  
yet unsatisfied:

Jo: Taylor, Magd: Coll:

William White, Ludimagist.

Obadiah Walker, University Coll:

Hen: Watkinnes, „ „

Tymothy Clarke, Baſ: Coll:

James Pitt, „

(P. 104.)

May 19, 1648.

<sup>a</sup> The Master of his College at a later date, when it was sung in the streets — “Old Obadiah sings Ave-maria.” He had no scruples about the “Visitation” of James II.



May 19, 1648.

3:

William Wilkines, Je: Coll:

These doe not submitt, or Tho: Wilkines, „  
 dare not, or cannot, or will Andrew Savage, „  
 not, or ought not, because Tho: Morgan, „  
 of Perjury, and Statutes, Whitegift Gibbons, „  
 and Conscience: Tho: Silvester, Universitie Coll:

William Dureton, Cleric: Magd: Henry Watkinis, „  
 Coll: Walter James, „

Ralph Deane, Magd: demy: Bacc: Timo: Clerke, Bat. Coll.

Henry Jones, Magd: Coll: Tho: Carelesse, „

William Gardner, Commoner. Fitz Herbert, „

Thomas Ellis, Jesus Coll: Richard Harbert, „

Lewys Williams, „ James Pitt, „

James Penry, „ Ed: Morgan, „

James Quarrell, „

4:

These referre to the Delegates' Answere and Universitie Reasons:

Jo: Evans, Bat: Coll:

Jo: Petty, „

Ro: Feildinge, „

Robert Hawkinis, „

Jo: Atfield, „

(P. 105.)

Jesus Coll:

May 19, 1648.

Mr. Flower's Answere to be represented in his owne words.

John Hughes' Answere to be represented in his owne words:

These whose names are written in this paper, have appeared since Mr. Wilkinson went to London. Wee have reduced their Answers to such heads as the Committee of Lords and Commons have voted to signifie Non-submission, and accordingly present them:

Edward Reynolds.

Christopher Rogers.

John Wilkinson.

Francis Cheynell.

Robert Harris.

May 19<sup>th</sup> 1648.

(P. 100.)

I received 3 severall Orders: one concerninge the Margaret





Lecture, another about St. John's Headship, a 3<sup>d</sup> about the revenues May 19, 1648. of the Mathematicall Lectures.<sup>a</sup>

FR. CHEYNELL.

May 19, —48.

I receaved 3 severall Orders touching Trinity Colledg: for the outing of doctor Potter and the admitting of my selffe.

ROBERT HARRIS.

I received 2 severall Orders: one concerninge Dr. Oliver's removeall; the 2<sup>nd</sup> concernes the establishment of the presidentshippe.

J. WILKINSON.

May 22<sup>o</sup>, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons, &c., Resolved:

That John Hughes be removed from Jesus Colledge and expelled from the University of Oxford for his high contempt of the authority of Parliament.

FR. ROUS.

Mr. Roberts,<sup>b</sup> Master of }  
Jesus Colledge } May 22<sup>d</sup> 1648.

(P. 119.)

At the Committee of Lordes and Commons for the  
Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Whereas it appeared to this Committee, and accordingly was resolved, that Dr. Francis Mansell<sup>c</sup> was guilty of high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament, and for an effectuall remedy thereof it was alsoe resolved that the said Dr. Mansell bee removed

<sup>a</sup> The Lady Margaret Lecture in succession to Dr. Lawrence, Master of Balliol; the Presidentship of St. John's, in succession to Dr. Baylie. The revenues of the Mathematical Lectureship were probably given him temporarily to eke out that of the Headship, which was very poor, and in aid of which a part of Sir W. Paddy's bequest was afterwards applied.

<sup>b</sup> For Michael Roberts see note below, and Introduction.

<sup>c</sup> For Dr. Mansell see note below, and Introduction.





May 19, 1648. from being Principall of Jesus Colledge, in the Universitie of Oxford: and that Mr. Michael Roberts, Batchelor in Divinity, be Principall of the said Colledge: It is therefore ordered That the said Mr. Roberts, be, and hereby he is constituted and established Principall of the said Colledge to all intents and purposes, and shall enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings by any Statute, custome, or right belonging to the Principall of the said Colledge: And the Senior Fellow in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the fellowes, schollers, and others of the said Colledge who are or may be concerned in the knowledg hereof. And the fellowes, schollers and others of the said Colledge are hereby required to receive, respect, obey, and submitt to the said Mr. Michael Roberts, as Principall of that Colledge: as they will answere the contrary at their perills, And that the former Order of this Committee for removing Dr. Mansell, and this Order for establishing Mr. Roberts Principall of the said Colledge, be entered into the Register of the said Colledge.

FRAN: ROUS.

May 22, 1648.  
(P. 136.)

The names of divers others who have  
not as yet submitted to the Visita-  
tion, as appeares by their severall  
answers above-written.

Non-Submission,  
Expulsion,  
May 22<sup>d</sup>,  
1648.

Obadiah Walker, Univer:	Franc: Fitzherbert, Baliol.
Henry Watkins, „	Richard Herbert, „
Thomas Sylvester, „	Edward Morgan, „
Walter James, „	John Evans, „
Hopton Throckmorton, Baliol.	Jo: Petty, „
Thomas Clement, „	Robert Feildinge, „
Tymothy Clearke, „	Robert Hawkins, „
James Pitt, „	John Fifeild, „
Thomas Carelesse, „	John Hughes, Jes: Coll.
Matthew Herbert, „	Phillipp Flower, „



Whitegift Gibbons, Jes: Coll.	Humphrey Bolton, Jes: Coll.	May 22, 1648.
Thomas Morgan, „	Jo: Duncombe, Mag. Coll.	
Andrew Savage, „	Wm: Gardiner, „	
Wm: Wilkins, „	Henry Jones, „	
James Quarrell, „	Raphe Deane, „	
James Penry, „	Wm: Dureton, „	
Lewys Williams, „	Jo: Taylor, Bursar, „	
Tho: Ellis, „	Humphrey Simson, „	
William Price, „	Tho: Horne, „	
Peter Meyricke, „	James Browne, „	
Geo: Evans, „	Tho: Wilkins, Jes: Coll.	
Theodorett Bassett, „	William White, „	
Wm: Parrs, „		

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon. May 22, 1648.

Upon hearinge the Report of Mr. Henry Wilkinson from the Commissioners of the Universitie of Oxford touchinge sundry schollars and others whose names are above written, who are certified by them to this Committee not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, it is ordered, that the said persons thus certified be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and expelled from the Universitie.

FRAN: ROUSE.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon. May 22, 1648. (P. 144.)

Resolved,

That the moneyes receaved by the Bursars of such Colledges wherein the Parliament hath placed new Heads shall bee delivered to such Heads, or such whom they shall appoynt to receive it.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Concordat cum Originali: RA: AUSTEN.





May 22, 1648. Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Resolved,

As the Judgement of this Committee, That the Heads of Houses placed by authority of Parliament have power to enter into any roomes in their respective Colledges where any of the Colledge goods or records are, or should bee.

FRANCIS ROUS.

May 22, 1648. Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Resolved,

That the Visitors be desired to looke to the right disposing of the moneyes receaved by the Bursars or others of the respective Colledges, and to the securing of the goods of the Colledges.

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

May 23, 1648. An Order prohibitinge the sale of Wood belonginge to  
(P. 100.) Alsoules Colledge.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxoñ, hereby require you stricktly to prohibite and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryinge away of any wood or underwoods belonginge to Alsoules Colledge in Oxoñ upon any pretence whatsoever, and to retourne the names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods, or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any woods (that is already cutt), unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid, and also to pay all such moneyes as you have already receaved for wood belonginge to the said Colledge unto Dr. Palmer, now Warden of the Colledge aforesaid; and hereof you are not to faile, as you will Answere the contrary at your perill.

To the Woodmane and Baleffes and all such as are intrusted with the preservation of the woods belonginge to Alsoules Colledge, in Oxoñ.

(P. 101.) Bernard Banger, of Trinitie Colledge: Beinge asked whether I





would submitt to the power of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and May 23, 1648. Proctors authorised by Parliament for the regulation of this Universitie: My Answer is that I am not satisfied how farre I may submitt.

Beinge asked whether I would submitt to D<sup>r</sup> Harris as President: My Answer is, that I desire to see the Statutes first.

S<sup>r</sup> Salmon's Answer, of Trinitie Colledge:

My Answer is, that I have seene and perused the Reasons of the Universitie, and could never see any satisfactory Answer to them, and therefore I cannot submitt.

ED: SALMON.

As it is a consequent of the Visitation, I am not satisfied how I may submitt to them.

I am not satisfied how I may doe that neither.

ED: SALMON.

Tho: Welsh: Cooke:—

Trin: Coll:

I doe submitt to the power of Parliament.

In the case of Mr. Hughes, of Jesus Colledge, it is left to the May 24, 1648. Provice Chancellor to doe as hee sees cause.

(P. 102.)

Present of the Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor.	Dr. Rogers.
Dr. Wilkinson.	Mr. Cheynell.
Dr. Harris.	

An Order for Mr. Clerke, of Enston, Tenant of Christ Church.

Whereas the Petition of Mr. Jo: Clerke was, by order of the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, bearing date May 23<sup>d</sup>, 1648, referred to us the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, to doe therein as wee should see cause for the releife of the Petitioner aforesaid. In obedience to the said Order wee humbly certifie that wee conceive the person unto whose use and benifite the Rectorie of Enston was sequestred is to pay all arreers due to the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church duringe the said sequestration, and not Mr. Clerke,





May 24, 1648. from whom it was sequestred, for his good affection to the Parliament, to his great prejudice and detriment, and therefore wee are bould to recommend his sad condition to such persons of honour as are authorised to releev all distressed persons in cases of like nature.

(P. 106.) Questions proposed to Mr. Boulds, of Pembroke Colledge.

1. Doe you submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

2. Doe you submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors established by the imediate authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

3. Doe you submitt to Mr. Langley as Master of Pembroke Colledge.

4. Doe you observe the Directory in all the publike excercises of religion in your parish.

#### The Answere of Mr. Boulds.

I cannot submitt to this Visitation, but only to the power of his Majestie in generall and of our lawfull Visitor in perticuler, which is accordinge to our Statutes, unto which I am sworne, besides I doe not heare of any satisfactory Answere given to the Reasons of this Universitie.

As concerninge the Directory, I did use it, and was inforced upon my conscience to use againe the Booke of Common Prayer, or els I had lost the major part of my parish.

To the 2<sup>d</sup>: I, John Boulds, doe referre myselfe to the Answere of the Universitie.

JO: BOLDS.

(P. 107.) Magdalene Colledge, May 25, 1648.

Mr. Henry Wilkinson,<sup>a</sup> Batchelor of Divinity, is elected Fellow and Vice-President of Magdalene Colledge in the place of Mr.

<sup>a</sup> This is Henry Wilkinson, junior, who is generally distinguished by the name of "Dean Harry" from Henry Wilkinson, senior, "Long Harry," the more prominent and important of the two, Canon of Christchurch, and Margaret Professor of





Chibnold, and office of Mr. Parkhurst, by the President of the sayd May 25, 1648. Colledge, with consent of the Visitours.

Mr. Vice-Chauncellour, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Harris, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Cheynell, being present.

May 26, 1648.

This day a Summons was sent to Mr. Howe, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Batthurst, Mr. Skinner, Fellowes of Trinitie Coll: to appeare before the Provice-Chancellor on the 1 of June, upon payne of expulsion.

Also a Summons to Dr. Saunders to give in his Answere on the 29th of May.

#### ELECTION.

An Order Prohibitinge an Election in Trinitie Coll:

May 26, 1648.

(P. 108.)

Whereas the election of all Fellowes and Scholars of Trinitie Colledge is by spetiall Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, recommended to the care, and left to the power of Dr. Harris, President of the said Colledge and the Visitors of the Universitie. These are to inhibite and forbid all and everie Fellow of Trinitie Colledge from assemblinge together to make any Election of any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars of the said Colledge upon any plea or pretence whatsoever, upon paine of expulsion.

May 26, 1648. Magdalen Coll:

This day Mr. Latimer Crosse was elected Steward of Magdalen Colledge by the President, with consent of the Visitors, in the place of Mr. Duncombe; the said Mr. Duncombe beinge deprived Divinity. "Dean Harry," here made Fellow of Magdalen, becomes Principal of Magdalen Hall at this period. Neal, in his History of the Puritans, has confused the two Henry Wilkinsons, which is not surprising, especially as Dr. John Wilkinson, the Visitor, and President of Magdalen, who also had been Principal of Magdalen Hall, adds to the chances of confusion. There was a fourth Wilkinson (John) a layman "of Bucks, gent." (Annals), who was a Visitor as well as Dr. John, and Henry Wilkinson, senior. He was brother to this Henry Wilkinson, junior; and they were nephews of Dr. John Wilkinson--a family party. See note to p. 3.





May 26, 1648. and expelled by an expresse Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon, bearinge date May 22, 1648.

Present of the Visitors:

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

Dr. Harris.

Mr. Cheynell.

Dr. Rogers.

May 26, 1648. An Order for amovinge Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge.

(P. 109.)

Whereas Mr. Wallwyn, of St. John's Colledge, hath beene convicted of an high contempt of the authority of Parliament; and is by a spetiall Order of the right honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, adjudged, and amoved from the said Colledge and Universitie: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxford, beinge required to put the Order abovesaid in execution, doe hereby desire the soldiery in Oxon to assist us therein if the said Mr. Wallwyn shall upon sight hereof refuse to remove from the Colledge and Universitie aforesaid, from both of which hee is expelled.

May 26, 1648. Ordered, that noe Scholar, Officer, or Member of this Universitie, of what ranke, degree, or quality soever, shall goe forth of this Universitie into any part of the countrie without leave from Dr. Wilkinson, now Provice-Chancellor of this Universitie, upon payne of expulsion untill further Order.

Ordered, that all Scholars, Officers, or Members of this Universitie, and everie of them of what ranke, degree, or qualitie soever now in Oxon, doe within 7 daies, upon payne of expulsion, bringe in a directe Answer unto this Question followinge: Doe you submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?—and deliver their Answer in wrytinge unto Doctor Wilkinson, the present Provice-Chancellor of this Universitie, and subscribe it in his presence with their owne hands; exceptinge such only as have already given in their Answeres to the Question aforesaid.





## An Order to the Professors and Lecturers.

May 26, 1648.  
(P. 110.)

Whereas the Professors and Lecturers of this University have beene very carelesse and neegligent for these three termes last past: These are to will and require all such as clayme any right to the place or office of a Professor or Lecturer in this Universitie, to repaire hither within eight daies, to performe that duty and service unto which they are obliged by their severall oathes and all reasonable statutes respectively, under payne of beinge censured accordinge to their demerits.<sup>a</sup>

## Present of the Visitors:

Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Jo. Wilkinson.

Dr. Harris.

Mr. Cheynell.

Dr. Rogers

Ordered: That accordinge to the Orders wee have received from May 26, 1648. the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, Mr. Henry Tozer, of Exeter Colledge, Mr. Lee, of Merton Colledge, and Mr. Walwyn, of St. John's Colledge in Oxford aforesaid, be deprived of all power, priviledges, and profitts of their places and offices in those severall Colledges aforesaid respectively, and expelled the Universitie aforesaid for their high contempt of the authority of Parliament. And the Souldiery of the Garison are hereby desired to see this Order put in execution in case that all or any one of the persons aforesaid shall refuse to yeild obedience hereunto.

May 26<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

(P. 118.)

Ordered that Mr. John Bowles [Boulds or Bolds], Fellow of Pembroke Colledge, be hereby suspended from all power and priviledge of a Fellow or Member of Pembroke Colledge. And from all and singuler the profitts and emoluments of his Fellowship.

<sup>a</sup> This and the two immediately preceding Orders of May 26 were "posted up 27th of the said month." (Annals.) It must be admitted that they were necessary under the circumstances.





May 26, 1648.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered: That accordinge to the Orders which wee have received from the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford

Mr. Croucher,	Mr. Creede,
1. Dr. Edwards,	Mr. Osbaston,
2. Mr. Gisby,	Mr. Walwyn,
Mr. Goad,	

Fellowes of St. John's Colledge, be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places and offices in the Colledge aforesaid, and expelled the Universitie.

May 26, 1648.

Ordered: That accordinge to the Orders which wee have received from the right honorable Committee of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford: These persons whose names are underwritten be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places in Magdalen Colledge, and expelled the Universitie:

Mr. Forman.	Mr. Duncombe: Steward.
Mr. Law.	Mr. Yerbury.
Mr. Chyles.	Mr. Holden.
Mr. Ed. Drope.	Mr. Clutterbooke.
Mr. Horne: Clerke.	Mr. Browne: demy.
Mr. Taylor.	Mr. Exton.
Mr. Piers.	

And that the Soldiery be hereby desired to remove them.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The Visitors had no resource but force, as will be seen by the following notes from Wood's Annals: On May 27<sup>th</sup> the Order placed by the Visitors on the gate of Corpus Christi College to depose Dr. Newlin, the President, was torn down by some members of the College. On May 29<sup>th</sup>, the birthday of Prince Charles, bonfires were lit in defiance of Parliament, at New College and Trinity, for which the offenders at the former were imprisoned. On May 30<sup>th</sup>, "on account of the great resort of





The Answeres of some of the Members of Exeter Coll. not  
formerly given in.

May 28, 1648.  
(P. 112.)

F: Munday : I cannot submitt to this Visitation. As for the Bal':  
second question: I cannot conceive my selfe soe much concerned  
in it as Convocation men, and therefore shall desire tyme till some  
Convocation men shall Answere first.

Tho: Finch: I cannot submitt to this Visitation. To the 2<sup>d</sup> Servit.  
question, concerninge my submission to the present Government,  
it is too difficult for me to determyne of.

Daniell Cudmore, Serviter: I cannot submitt to this Visitation,  
for my conscience tells me 'tis unlawfull and usurped; neither dare  
I submitt to this present Government for the former reason.

Hen: Bull, Serviter : I cannot acknowledge the power of  
Parliament in this Visitation: neither doe I submitt to this present  
Government.

William Manninge: I cannot acknowledge the power of Parlia-  
ment derived to the Visitors to be Legall.

Neither can I submitt to those that are ordayned Vice-Chancellor  
and Proctors by the same authority.

persons to Dr. Sheldon in prison, and to Dr. Hammond," these eminent men, whom  
the harassed University was now constantly consulting, were ordered by the London  
Committee to be removed to Wallingford Castle; the governor of which Castle, how-  
ever, refused to receive them. On June 4, Mr. Henry Tozer, the expelled sub-rector  
of Exeter, was fetched out of Carfax Church by a guard of soldiers, and his ministry  
there inhibited "because he seduced the people." It may here be noticed that on  
May 27<sup>th</sup> the Houses of Lords and Commons issued two important Orders con-  
cerning the University: (1) "That the Committee shall have power to send for in  
custody, and to imprison, any such persons as shall be found under contempt of the  
authority of Parliament; and (2) That the Visitors shall have power to take away  
and destroy all such pictures, images, crucifixes, or reliques, which should be ad-  
judged by them to be superstitious or idolatrous."



May 28, 1648.  
(P. 113.)

Christ-Church.  
Ex Ede: Xti:

James Coowes: I James Coowes doe submitt to this Visitation, and will to all such Governors as shall be appoynted by the Parliament in the Universitie.

Robert Yonge: I doe with heart and hand submitt to all Ordinances of Parliament, espetially to this Visitation: in wittnesse of my fidelitie herein I subscribe my name also to the present Government of the Universitie.

May 29, 1648.

Lincoln Colledge.

Josua Crosse, Fellow of Lincolne Coll:

I doe with all willingenesse submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation. I doe likewise willingly submitt to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellour, &c. established by the imediate authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

John Parks, of Lincolne Coll: Socius:

The power of Parliament concerninge the Visitinge of this Universitie I acknowledge, and to that Government which is established by the imediate power of Parliament I submitt unto.

(P. 114.)

Mag: Hall:

Hen: Wood: ex Aula Magdalen:

I doe acknowledge the lawfulnessse of the authoritie of this present Visitation, and therefore doe submitt unto the Chancellor, Vice-Chancelour, &c. established by Order of Parliament.

New College.

I, Edward Farmer, Fellow of New Colledge, doe humbly acknowledge myselfe convicted in conscience to submitt unto the power of Parliament in this present Visitation.

ED: FARMER.





## All-Soules.

May 29, 1648.

Hen: Birkhead<sup>a</sup> of Allsoules:

Whereas I was formerly permitted to submit to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation in my owne sence: At this second Summons I doe the same, vizt. as farre as lawfully I may, for I desire neither to meddle nor to be meddled with.

I doe also submit to the present Government of this Universitie by the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Proctors, established by the imediate authority of both Houses of Parliament, as farre as lawfully I may.

Aula Cervina.<sup>b</sup>

Robert Johnson: I doe submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie. (P. 115.)

Robert Atkins: I doe submit to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

Robert Bragge: I doe willingly submit to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the present Government of this Universitie.

<sup>a</sup> Birkhead was the founder of the Oxford Chair of Poetry. As a Scholar of Trinity he had been induced by the Jesuits to join the Church of Rome; had been reclaimed by Laud's personal influence, and through him had obtained his All Souls Fellowship. These fluctuations indicate the tone of mind and character which caused him first to submit; then to retract, as here, for which he is set down for expulsion; yet finally to remain in his place, as appears later on. Warton, the best of judges, speaks of him as "an elegant scholar and ingenious Latin poet." (Life of Bathurst, p. 160.) After the Restoration he became Registrar of the diocese of Norwich.

<sup>b</sup> The only institution in Oxford known under four organic changes. Founded as Aula Cervina, or Hart Hall, in 1282, it was chartered as Hertford College in 1740; dissolved from insufficiency of endowments in 1805; its site and part of its endowments transferred, in 1816, to Magdalen Hall, when that institution (founded as a dependency of Magdalen College 1480, and becoming an independent Hall in 1602) broke up from its old quarters; and finally, by the exertions of the Principal, Dr. Michell, and the munificence of Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P. it was again chartered as





May 29, 1648.  
(P. 116.)

John Clark, Art: Bac: Collegio Corporis Christi:

I am not as yet satisfied in conscience that I may lawfully submit to the present Visitation, or to any other authority which is not derived as well from the Kinge as from both Houses of Parliament.

Geor: Wake: Soe farre as Oxon Articles (whereof I have the benefitt, and upon which I have compounded) doe oblige mee, and soe farre as my former oathes and my conscience will allow me, I submit to the authoritie of the Parliament, and noe further.

John Sanders, Provost of Oriell Coll:

I for the present referre my selfe to the Answer presented by me (October last) in the name of the Colledge, the grounds thereof beinge the stronge obligation of severall oathes by me in publique and solemne manner taken, which I have not since that tyme beene, nor doe yet understand how I can be released. The same grounds therefore still remayninge, I doe not well see how I can recede from or alter my former resolution without violence to my conscience, the preservation whereof hath hitherto beene, and still is, the unfained and sole end of that and this my Answer, which I desire may be as charitably interpreted as it is humbly and sincerely presented by

JO: SANDERS, Provost of Oriell Colledge.<sup>a</sup>

"Hertford College" in 1874, with a splendid foundation for 14 fellows and 29 scholars. It now awaits the creation of suitable buildings, which must as a matter of course follow.

All the Halls alike are wholly in favour of the Parliament, but Magdalen and New Inn Halls are the only ones which contained any number of members at this period, the war having been ruinous to these poor foundations. Why was this distinction from the Colleges so strongly marked? Did it represent a spirit of opposition to the great Foundations which overshadowed them, or was it the effect of personal influences? It could not be accidental.

<sup>a</sup> This is the strongest case we have of a place being retained in spite of non-submission. Wood tells us, "Dr. Saunders kept his place till the time of his death (1653) by friends in the Committee." (Annals.) It is however easy to observe at this time grounds for the suspicion which was once expressed in the line—

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much."





Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the May 30, 1648.  
Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas this Committee is informed, That Mr. John Reyland and Mr. William Cox, Fellowes of Magdalen Colledge, and Peter Draper, a servant, have gathered certaine Rents belonginge to Magdalen Colledge aforesaid, and not paid them to the President of that house appoynted by authority of Parliament: It is Ordered, that the said persons be required forthwith to appeare before this Committee to Answere the same.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Concordat cum Originali: RA: AUSTEN.

[By the Visitors.]

June 1, 1648.

June 1, 1648.  
(P. 117.)

This day Mr. Samuell Bedford appeared before us, the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxford, to make his adresse to us concerninge the Auditorshipp of Christ Church.

By Letter from the Earle of Manchester it was certified that the Lords' House, upon the desire of the Committee of both Kingedomes, July 2, 1646, did vote Mr. Bedford, their Scout-Master Generall, Auditor of Christ Church, and to that end did recommend him to the Visitors.

The same day, as appeares by Mr. Rous his certificate, the House of Commons referred the businesse of the Auditorshipp of Christchurch to the Committee for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford for examination thereof. In pursuance of which Order Articles were exhibited by Mr. Samuell Bedford against Mr. Jo: Kinge, Auditor of Christ Church, for beinge in armes against the Parliament. And divers wittnesses produced by Plaintiffe and Defendant, upon hearinge of both, the Committee voted Mr. Kinge a delinquent.





June 1, 1648. Also this day a Letter to the Visitors concerninge Mr. King's delinquency was brought from the Committee of Chychester.

Upon consideration whereof Mr. Bedford desires to be admitted by the Visitors and the Deane and Prebendaries of Christ Church, to the place and office of Auditor of Christ Church aforesaid, hee havinge proved Mr. Kinge a delinquent.

(P. 128.) June 1, 1648. An Order to Dr. Radcliffe to deliver the Keyes, Bookes, &c.

Ordered that Dr. Radcliffe, now lodginge in Brasen Nose Colledge, doe forthwith, upon sight hereof, deliver up to Mr. Daniell Greenwood, or his Assigne, all his keyes of the Treasury, the Corne Booke, Lease Booke, Rentalls, and what other Bookes or Keyes hee hath in his custody belonginge to the Colledge aforesaid. And, in case the said Dr. Radcliffe shall refuse to obey this present Order, the souldiary are hereby desired to sett a Guard upon the said Dr. Ratcliffe, which Guard is to be mayntayned at the proper cost and charges of Dr. Ratcliffe aforesaid.

June 1: 1648.

(P. 129.) Answers of some of Trinity Colledge Members not formally given in.

Walter Ettricke: I desire liberty of conscience, by vertue whereof I cannot satisfie you how farre I may submitt.

Matthew Skinner: As concerninge the power of Parliament in this Visitation I referre my selfe to the Answere of the Delegates for the Universitie.

William Radford: To this question proposed, whether I submitt to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, my Answere is, that





I referre my selfe to the Answer given in formerly by the Dele- June 1, 1648.  
gates of the Universitie.

To this Question, whether I submitt to this present government of this Universitie established by imediate authoritie of Parliament:

My Answer is, that I conceive this Question to be included in the precedinge Question.

Tho: Maryott: I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament, and this Visitation.

Raphe Batters [Ralph Bathurst]:<sup>a</sup> I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

Ezekiell Tonge,<sup>b</sup> of Universitie Colledge, A: Bacc: I submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation. (P. 130.)

<sup>a</sup> This is the celebrated Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity from 1664 to 1704, Chaplain to Charles II. and Dean of Wells. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society. Long subsequent to his submission, he thus accounted for it: "I was constantly in Oxford, amongst other the King's loyal subjects, from the beginning of the wars in 1642 until the town was surrendered in 1646. The articles of that surrender, as they left other persons to their respective compositions, so they subjected the University to a Visitation. . . . When the Visitation passed upon us I thought I had no more to do but to sit still and rest content with whatever befel under a prevailing party; yet neither owning their authority, nor concurring in my principles with them; but rather acting separately from them. . . . It was my fortune to escape, as many others, persons of unquestionable loyalty, did—Dr. Barlow, Dr. Langbaine, Dr. Zouch, Dr. Say, &c.—with whom and such like I had my constant converse, and scarce knew or was known to any of the whole party. (Life, &c., by Thomas Warton, p. 205.) It should also be said that Bathurst, though ordained priest during the Commonwealth, did signal service to the State as physician to the sick and wounded of the Navy (see below), yet remained in close connection with the leading Royalists and exiled clergy. When his services were required to assist Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, in those secret Ordinations which he courageously performed, regardless of the danger he incurred, Bathurst found his professional visits as a physician a useful pretext.

<sup>b</sup> See below.



June 1, 1648

John Barnard, of Lincolne Colledge, A: Bac: I doe willingly submitt to the ordinance of Parliament for this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

Jo: Worthingeton, of Mag: Coll: Demy: I doe with all willingnesse submitt to any thinge in your Visitation that is not against my conscience.

Francis Gallimore: I have submitted unto the ordinance of Parliament in the Visitation before the Visitors.

Geo: Alexander, of Magdalene Colledge: I cannot submitt to this Visitation by reason of those oathes which I have formerly taken, without perjury.

Josias Banger, of Magdalene Colledge: I will submitt to this Visitation soe farre as I may with a saffe conscience: concerning which, *post revolutionem animi hoc tantum scio, me nihil scire.*

Tho: Smith, Medic: Dr: Coll: Æneanas: I doe and shall submitt to the Parliament in this Visitation, soe farre as they shall endeavor a reformation, accordinge to the purity and integritie of the best tymes.

(P. 131.) Lodo: Mason, of Magdalen Colledge: I cannot submitt to this Visitation with a saffe conscience by reason of former oathes which I have taken.

Charles Edwards, of Allsoules Coll:

I humbly submitt to this Visitation, as farre as its proceedinge be accordinge to the Lawes of the Land, and the Statutes of this Universitie.

Samuell Fisher, Allsouls Colledge.

I submitt to this Visitation as farre as lawfully I may, and the Statutes of the Universitie may not oblige mee to the contrary.





Tho: Readinge, of Brasen Nose Coll:

June 1, 1648.

I submitt to this Visitation, soe farre as the Statutes of the Universitie and my owne particuler Oathes can permitt mee.

John Wynne, of Allsoules: I humbly submitt to this Visitation as farre as it may lawfully concerne mee.

Joseph Grigge: I cannot for the present feel satisfied how I can without violence to my conscience submitt to this Visitation.

I cannot till I am further informed submitt to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors established by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament.

Randall Sanderson, of Queene's Colledge:

As reformation of abuses is the endeavor, and viz, soe that bonds of particuler oathes should any whitt forestall soe needefull a worke, is the greiffe of

RANDALL SANDERSON.

The present Government of the Universitie I submitt to, soe farre as I shall hereafter understand the same, not thaurtinge any former tye already upon mee.

Edward Wilkinson, of Queene's Colledge, Master of Arts:

(P. 132.)

1. How farre the power of the 2 honorable Houses extends I know not: I hope my Ignorance in a poynt of soe high a Nature may excuse mee. But with all humility I willingly submitt as farre as lawfully I may without any prejudice to my conscience.

2<sup>d</sup>. I am not obstinate, but shall submitt soe farre as may not be prejudittiall to former Oathes.

Rowlan Arris, of Magdalen Colledge:

I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

James Farren, Oriell Colledge:

I doe submitt myselfe to the authoritie of the Parliament and their substitutes in this Visitation, with the present Government of this Universitie.





June 1, 1648.

Edm: Tillesley, S: Joh: Bapt: Socius :

Being absolutely of beleiffe that the power of Visitation of this Universitie is solely fixt in the Kinge, beinge one of the cheife preheminences of his Crowne, which by oath of allegiance I am bound as a subject to observe: As likewise beinge assured by the private statutes of my Colledge, that, by dispensation from him, this power is deputed only to the Bishop of Winchester: And for the Government of this Universitie otherwise then formerly, it has beene establisht and grounded on the Statutes thereof: To any or either of these Orders I neither dare nor can submitt without deliberate and complicated perjury: *quæ in æternum absit a mente Christianâ.*

St: Jo: Coll:

Stephan Boughton: I cannot submitt either to this Visitation, or Government of the Universitie as now it is, with a saffe Conscience.

(P. 133.)

Jo: Robinson, of Queene's Coll:

Accordinge to that knowledge which God hath bestowed on mee, soe farre as I understand, in the authoritie of a Parliament, I adheare, and submitt to this Visitation, which I ever desire as for a Reformation in many things, soe espetially in poynt of Church Government and Doctrine: And doe submit to the Government of the Universitie.

Thomas Hancock, of Christ Church:

I submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation and to the government setled in this University by vertue of the same authority.

June 2, 1648.

Mr. Tilsley, of St: Jo: Coll: <sup>a</sup>

Hee saith two Estates without the Third is nothinge.

And hee is also this day suspended from exercising any ecclesiasticall function at North-More.

<sup>a</sup> He is now recalled, though explicit enough on the previous day. He was voted dangerous.



Godwyn Swift: In respect of oathes that I have formerly taken St. John's Coll: June 26, 1648.  
I can subscribe to noe Visitors but which come from the Bishop of  
Winchester. GODWYN SWIFT.

The said Godwin Swift saith that hee was put in Sexton upon  
the first of March last past by Dr. Bayly the President.

But Dr. Bayley was evicted Jan. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1647.

William Roy, Under Butler: I understand not this Question, St: Jo: Coll:  
and therefore can give noe Answer.

Sam: Smith, of St: Jo: Coll: I submitt to the authoritie of Sep: 29<sup>th</sup>, 1648:  
Parliament in this present Visitation.

June 2, 1648.

This day there mett in St: John's Hall Dr. Wilkinson, Provice (P. 134.)  
Chancellor, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Harris, Mr. Jo: Wilkinson, and Mr.  
Cheynell, Visitors of this Universitie, to enquire into the state of  
St: Jo: Baptist Coll.

The same day possession was delivered of the President's Lodg-  
ings of St: Jo: Bapt: Colledge to Mr. Cheynell by us whose names  
are underwritten.<sup>a</sup>

Jo: Wilkinson, Provicecan.

Robert Harris.

Christopher Rogers.

Jo: Wilkinson.

Joshua Crosse, Proctor. Senior.

Also this day Mr. Crowcher delivered two keys, the one the key  
of the till box in the great iron chest in the Bursary, the other  
the key of the middle locke to the great chest in the Tower.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The President's lodgings had to be broken open on this occasion. (Annals.)

<sup>b</sup> The Tower was also the Treasury of All Souls, and probably of other Colleges,  
as their most defensible part.





June 3, 1648.  
(P. 135.)

Mr. Taylour,  
Butler, of  
John Baptist  
Colledge.

The Answere of Mr. Taylor, Butler of St: Jo: Coll:

June 3, 1648.

As yet I am not satisfied in conscience (in relation to oathes which I have formerly taken) how I may submitt, otherwise then passively, and soe farre as concerne the regulatunge of my actions and manners.

WM: TAYLOR.

Wm: Taylor: As I am a servant to the Colledge, so I shall conforme my selfe as I shalbe directed by them accordinge to my oath given mee by the Colledge.

WM: TAYLOR.

I desire tyme to consider for an Answere to the last Question, which was, whether I would submitt to Mr. Cheynell as President of St: John's Coll:

WM: TAYLOR.

Dr. Stringer.  
June 5, 1648.

Whereas you have beene cited by a generall summons heretofore, and since by a more spetiall summons as a Lecturer in the Universitie, and noe satisfactory retourne hath beene as yet made unto us: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now againe hereby cite you to make your personall appearance before us sittinge at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge this 6 of June, at two of the clocke in the afternoone.<sup>a</sup>

To Dr. Stringer at New Colledge.

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Stringer, Greek Lecturer to the University, had been elected Warden by the Fellows of New College, 1647, in defiance of the Visitors, on the demise of Dr. Pink, and, though refusing submission, he contrived to hold his place till Jan. 25, 1648, when he was at last superseded by Dr. Marshall. The Visitors found it very difficult to deal with New College. They ejected Stringer from his Lectureship on Sept. 14, 1648; this was an easier matter. Marshall was Parliamentary Chaplain to the garrison of Oxford. He had been "a Cambridge Student of Divinity for twenty years at least." (Fasti, ii. 114.)





June 5, 1648.

June 5, 1648.

(P. 137.)

Mr. Gisby: These are to authorise you to apprehend the body of Mr. Gisby, who lodges in St. John Baptist Colledge, and to keepe him in safe custody untill hee shall give full satisfaction to the Visitors for his high contempt of the authority of Parliament, and to the Colledge for what ever hee shalbe found to be indebted to it upon a true Accompt.

To the Provost Marshall of the  
Garrison of Oxoñ.

June 5, 1648.

Dr. Edwards: These are to authorise you to apprehend the body of Dr. Edwards, who lodges in St. John Baptist Colledge, and to keepe him in safe custody untill hee give satisfaction to the Visitors for his manifold misdemeanors, and to the Colledge aforesaid for what ever hee shalbe found to bee indebted to it upon a true Accompt.

To the Provost Marshall of the  
Garrison of Oxoñ.

A viis et modis to Dr. Stringer of New Colledge.

June 6, 1648.

Dr. Stringer: Whereas you have beene cited by severall Summons and personally sought by our Officer, who cold not finde you: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now cite you Omnibus viis et modis to make your personall appearance before the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy upon the eight day of this instant June, and give in a plaine and direct Answer to this Question: Doe you submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?

And hereof you are not to faile as you will Answer the contrary.



June 6, 1648.

(P. 138.)

See pag: 262.

The names of  
the witnesses  
that were  
examined con-  
cerning Mr.  
Greaves.<sup>a</sup>

June 6, 1648.

These are to require you, and everie of you whose names are underwritten, to make your personall appearance before us, sittinge at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge, betweene the howers of 2 and 3 this afternoone, to testifie the truth in a particuler case to be examined by us. And hereof you are not to faile as you will Answer the contrary.

Mr. French,  
Mr. Copley,  
Mr. Sayre,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Brent,

Fellowes of  
Merton Coll:

Nathaniell James.  
Jo: Blackham.  
Tho: Hawkiness.  
Avis Smith.

Phillipp Alport and his wife.  
Annie Shan.  
William Noble.

June 6, 1648.

These are to authorise you to seize a large Truncke which was this morninge brought into a Barbor's house over against Universitie Colledge, and for so doinge this shalbe your sufficient warrant.

To the Provost Marshall of the  
Garrison of Oxoñ.

<sup>a</sup> Graves, or Greaves, was Fellow of Merton and Professor of Astronomy. His case occupyes many pages of the Register, French and he having mutually accused each other of helping the King to obtain the Merton treasure. Various other peccadilloes with the courtiers and Queen's confessor are laid to Graves's charge (see below), and he seems to have been instrumental in the ejection of Sir Nathaniel Brent by the King.





June 6, 1648. A Summons to Dr. Langbane, Provost of Queenes Colledge.<sup>a</sup> June 6, 1648.  
(P. 139.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, hereby require you to make your personall appearance before us at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen College, betweene 4 and 5 of the clocke in the afternoone of this present 6 of June, to answer such Questions as shall be demanded of you.

Answers of some Members of severall Colledges not formerly given. (P. 140.)  
June 6, 1648.

John Good, of Bal: Coll:

(P. 140.)

My humble reply to the Question proposed by the Visitors is that I am not fully satisfied in some perticulers concerninge this Visitation.

Sebastian Nash, of Bal: Coll: To this present Visitation and Government I shall soe farre submitt as herein I shall not be guilty of perjury.

James Lidford, of Magdallen Coll:

I acknowledge the power of Parliament in this way of Visitinge.

Henry Willis, Butler of Universitie Coll:

I doe fully and wholly submitt to all lawfull authority, and this is the Answer of Henry Willis.

Jo: Bryce, Coll: Mag: Mag<sup>r</sup>: Art:

As farre as the oathes which I have taken at my matriculation and degrees in the Universitie, and my oathes at my admission and preferments in my Colledge will permitt me, I doe submitt to this Visitation and noe further.

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Langbaine's answer is not given, but he submitted. His case was referred to in the note on Dr. Bathurst as that of a decided Royalist and Churchman, who yet thought it right to give way to the power of Parliament. See Introduction.





June 6, 1648.

Marke Kinge, A:E: of Edmund Hall:

I, Marke Kinge, doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation, and to the Government of this Universitie.

W<sup>m</sup> Huntley, of Queenes Coll:

As for this present Visitation I shall willingly suffer all my Actions to be tryed by them, and to their censure I shall submitt.

Merton Coll: - Roger Brent, of Merton Colledge:

I, Roger Brent, doe submitt to the authority of Parliament and this Visitation.

(P. 141.) Nath: James, Butler of Merton Colledge:

I beleewe a Parliament hath power to visit this Universitie, and I doe submitt.

Jo: Blackman, Porter of Merton Colledge:

I doe submitt.

Austen Boxley, of Merton Colledge:

I, not yet understandinge the Question, desire to be guided by the Warden and Masters of that Colledge in which I am a servant.

William Noble, Cooke of Merton Colledge:

I submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Tho: Tyas, Master of Arts, Christ Church:

I know not how I should submitt to this Visitation, and not oppresse my conscience with that sin of perjury.

Baldwyn Acland, of Exeter Colledge:

I will in all humility submitt to this Visitation when I shalbe satisfied that I may.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> In spite of this negative answer Acland remained in his place till 1651, when he declined the Engagement, and retired with his pupils—among whom was young George Bull—to Somersetshire. Nelson attributes much of Bull's subsequent eminence to the teaching of Acland, a man "very considerable for his learning and piety, zealous for his sovereign when so many of his subjects and friends forsok him, and true to the interest of the Church in her most afflicted circumstances"



Josiah Lane, Corp: Christ: Coll:

June 6, 1648.

I humbly conceive the authority wherby this present Visitation is carried on to be lawfull, and therefore submitt to it.

Geo: Clarke, Fellow of Merton Colledge:

I submitt to the power and authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation: given under my hand.

These answeares have been returned, the last return was made June 14th: vide pag: 148.

The answeares which are not yet returned begin at pag: 155.

I, William Borlace, doe submitt unto the authority of the Parliament in this Visitation. Sept. 20, 1648.  
[Interpolated.]

Ordered:

(P. 142.)  
June 6, 1648.

That all who doe not clearely, and without any condition or reservation, submitt, shalbe retourned to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie as guilty of not submittinge to the authority of Parliament.

Ordered:

That Mr. Wilkinson be hereby desired to make retourne of all those Answeres which have beene presented to the Visitors since his last retourne.

(Life of Bull, Works, vii. 9). He had been senior Proctor in the eventful year 1641. It is remarkable that a man of such principles should have found so much favour with the Visitors as to call forth the Order which appears below, a week after permission had been given to Exeter to elect its own Rector. That Order certainly suggests Acland to the Fellows as an acceptable candidate, and appears to be another instance of a nearer approximation between the learned and religious men of both parties than is generally supposed to have existed. Perhaps Acland did not desire the office. We do not hear of his receiving any votes. The election fell upon John Conant, the uncle of the John Conant who has been already noticed; but he, not wishing to reside, declined in favour of his nephew, the candidate of the minority, who was soon afterwards elected. (See Conant's Life and Boase's Reg. Exon.)





June 6, 1648. Ordered:

That all who lay clayme to any Fellowship, Scholarshipp, place of power, trust, or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford, or any Colledge or Hall therein respectively, doe within 15 daies repaire hither to this Universitie to performe their duty and undergoe this present Visitation, as they and everie of them will Answer the contrary.

June 6, 1648. Ordered:

That the Keyes of John Baptists Colledge be kept in the hand of Mr. Webb,<sup>a</sup> Fellow of the said Colledge. And that Mr. Webb take care, in the absence of Mr. Cheynell, for the preservation of the peace, securing the evidences, bookes, and goods, ordering the affaires, and receaving the dues of the said Colledge, and in case hee finde any opposition or receive any affront, upon complaint to the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the souldiery of this garrison are desired to send Mr. Webb sufficient ayde to secure the goods, evidences, and books, and to remove all such persons as doe disturb the peace of the Colledge, or hinder this Order from takinge its due effect.

(P. 143.)

June 6, 1648.

Ordered: That, accordinge to the Orders which wee have received from the Right Honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, Mr. Croucher, Mr. Goade, Mr. Creede, and Mr. Walwyn, be deprived of all power, priviledge, and profitts of their respective places and offices in John Baptist's Colledge, and expelled the Universitie for their high contempt of the authority of Parliament. And the souldiery of this garrison are hereby desired to see this Order put in execution, in case they, or any one of them, refuse to yeild

<sup>a</sup> "A person very scandalous, as by the generality accounted." (Annals.) This may or may not be true.





obedience to it within the tyme which is commonly allowed men in June 6, 1648. the like case to remove from hence.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, takinge into seriouse consideration the great paynes of our officers, and their small or noe benifitt receaved in and by their respective places: It is this day Ordered, That upon the yssuinge out of everie Order for the admission of any Fellow or Schollar into any Colledge or Hall in this Universitie of Oxoñ, elected by us, the Visitors of the said Universitie, that everie Fellow shall pay Five Shillings, and everie Schollar 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for their respective Orders: which somes we hereby admitt our said officers to demaund and take accordinge to the said proportions.

Dr. Sanderson removed,  
June 14, 1648.

1. Non-Submission.
2. Expulsion.

(P. 146.)  
Dr. Sanderson.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas the Answeres of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and others, the Prebendaries of Christ Church in Oxford, refusinge to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament for Visitinge the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by Spetiall Order of both Houses of Parliament to heare and determyne, and to apply effectuall remeadies as the cases should require: Upon full hearinge and debate of the said Answeres it was resolved that the matter thereof was an high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament; and farther resolved, that Dr. Sanderson was guilty hereof. And that, for an effectuall remeedy, the said Dr. Sanderson be removed from his place of Prebendary of Christ Church and Regius Professor of the Universitie of Oxford. And whereas, upon further consideration, this Committee thought fitt and ordered that their former Vote should be suspended in hope of his submission to the autho-





June 14, 1648. ritie and conformitie to the Orders and Ordinances, of Parliament for the Reformation of the Universitie: Now upon hearinge the Report of the Visitors (which is), That the said Dr. Sanderson hath not all this while given any satisfactorie testimony of his Submission: It is therefore ordered that the last Vote of this Committee concerninge the suspension of the said Dr. Sanderson be taken off and revoked, and the former Vote concerninge his removall doe stand and be confirmed.<sup>a</sup>

FRAN: ROUS.

(P. 147.)

Junii 14, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofñ.

Whereas this Committee have thought fitt and ordered that Dr Sanderson for his high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament be removed from his place of Prebendarie of Christ-Church, and Regius Professor of the Universitie of Oxford: It is ordered, that it be recommended to the Visitors at Oxford to put Mr Robert Crosse, of Lincolne Colledge, into the said places of Collegiate Prebend: of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinitie in the Universitie of Oxford.

FRAN: ROUS.

(P. 148.)

Expulsion.<sup>b</sup>

June 14, 1648

*Magdalen Coll:*

Lodowicke Mason.

Josias Banger.

Geo: Alexander.

Jo: Brice.

Jo: Worthingeton,

demy: Master of Arts.

Stephen Boughton.

Geo: Wake, Fellow.

Slade, Cooke.

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Robert Sanderson. The life of this great man by Isaak Walton has made his history too familiar to require further notice. Perhaps he may share with Hammond the highest place amongst the learned Royalists of this period. With Sheldon, Hammond, and Morley he attended Charles I. to the last; at the Restoration he became Bishop of Lincoln.

<sup>b</sup> This is the list referred to at p. 131.





*St: Johns Coll:*

June 6, 1648.

Edm: Tillesley.

William Taylor, Butler.

*Queenes Coll:*

Randall Sanderson.

Edward Wilkinson.

*Corpus Christi Coll:*

Jo: Clerke, Bacc: Art:

*Alsouls Coll:*

Samuell Fisher.

Hen: Birkehead.

John Win.

Charles Edwards.

*Universitie Coll:*

Henry Willis, Butler.

*Trinitie Coll:*

Mathew Skinner.

William Radford.

Walter Ettricke.

Junii 14<sup>o</sup>, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the  
Universitie of Oxon.

Ordered: That the persons abovenamed, who are certified to this  
Committee by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie  
of Parliament in this Visitation, be removed, and deprived from  
their places in their respective Colledges, and expelled from the  
Universitie.

Concordat cum Originali,

FRANC: ROUSE.

RA: AUSTEN.





June 27, 1648.  
(P. 149.)

[By the Visitors].

June 27, 1648.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Belman of the Universitie be forbidden to goe about in such manner as was heretofore used before or at the funerall of any Members of the Universitie.<sup>a</sup>

June 27, 1648.

An Order prohibitinge sale of the wood belonginge to Alsoules Colledge.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon hereby require you stricktly to prohibite and hinder the cuttinge, sellinge, and carryinge away of any wood or underwoode belonginge to Alsoules Colledge in Oxon upon any pretence whatsoever, and to returne the names of such as presume to cutt, sell, or carrie away any woods, or lycence any person or persons to carrie away any woods that is already cutt, unto us the Visitors of the Universitie aforesaid. And you are hereby required and enabled to commaund the former woodman, who consented to the sale of any woods belonginge to the Colledge aforesaid, to repaire to Oxford and pay in all moneyes (which hee hath receaved for any wood or underwood) unto Dr. Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, accordinge to an Order of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament bearinge date the 21 of Aprill, 1648. And hereof you, and euerie of you respectively, are not to faile, as you will answere the contrary at your perill.

To George Becke entrusted with the oversight (for preservation) of all woods and underwood, copses and woodlands belonginge to Alsoules Colledge in Oxon.

<sup>a</sup> "This was purposely to prevent the solemnity that was to be performed at Dr. Radcliffe's funeral, lately dead. For it must be known that it hath beene the custom, time out of mind, that when any head of house, doctor, or master of considerable degree, was to be buried, the University bellman was to put on the gown and formalities of the person defunct, and with his bell go into every College and Hall, and there make open proclamation (after two tings with his bell): That forasmuch as God had been pleased to take out of the world such a person, he was to give notice to all persons of the University that on such a day, and at such an hour, he was solemnly to be buried," &c. (Annals.) No traces of these customs have survived.



June 29, 1648.

June 29, 1648.  
(P. 150.)

Whereas by severall Orders of the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford: It hath beene resolved, That all and everie person and persons, whose names are underwritten, be deprived and removed from their respective places in their severall Colledges, and expelled the Universitie for their high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament: And the execution of the Orders aforesaid have beene referred to us the Visitors of this Universitie :

Wee doe therefore hereby require all and everie the persons whose names are underwritten forthwith to remove accordingly.

And in case any person or persons refuse to obey and remove, the Souldiery of this Garison are, by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid, desired to cause the said Orders to be put in execution.

*Christ-Church.*

Ric: Howe.  
Walter Dayrell.  
Ralphe Towneson.  
John Caricke.  
Giles Waringe.

Thomas Terrent.  
Ric: Allestrey.  
Mr. John Kinge, Auditor,  
non-appearance.

*Magdalen Colledge.*

Abraham Forman.  
Mr. Lawe.  
Mr. Drope.  
Hughe Holden.  
John Taylor.  
Tho: Pierce.  
N: Childs.  
Edward Eaton, A:B:  
H: Yerbury.

Andrew Searles.  
Mr. Duncombe.  
Tho: Horne.  
James Browne.  
Mr. Boughton.  
Geo: Alexander.  
Tho: Clutterbooke.  
John Drake.  
John Slade Cooke.





June 29, 1648.

*Jesus Colledge.*

Mr. Flower.

*Wadham Colledge.*

Mr. Pyne.

*Lincolne Colledge.*

Mr. Webberley.

*Pembroke Colledge.*

Mr. Bowles.

(P. 151.)

*Exeter Colledge.*

Hen: Tozer.

Jo: Barbone.

Jo: Bigwood [Bidgood].

William Webber.

Jo: Bery.

Robert Teige.

*Allsoules Colledge.*

Hen: Barker.

Hugh Boham.

Jo: Middleton.

Mr. Fisher.

*Merton Colledge.*

Mr. Broade.

Mr. Owen.

Mr. Leigh.

*Brase Nose Colledge.*

Byrom Eaton.

Ric: Eaud.

Ralphe Rawson.

*Oriell Colledge.*

Mr. Duncombe.

*St: Jo: Coll:*

Tho: Winyard, Ba: Art.

Edmund Tilsley, M.A.





*Baliall Colledge.*

June 29, 1648.

Mr. Feidinge.

Sr Clement.

*Corpus Christi Colledge.*

Mr. Stratford.

Tymothy Shute.

Mr. Sanderson.

Gamaliell Clarkeson.

*Trinity Colledge.*

Sir Banger.

Mathew Skinner.

Mr. Box.

Walter Ettricke.

Sir Pownall.

William Radford.

*New Colledge.*

Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Henry Barker.

Mr. Gardiner

Mr. Rowlandson.

An Order prohibitinge an Election in Exeter Colledge.<sup>a</sup>June 29, 1648.  
[Exeter.]

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe hereby strictly inhibite and forbid all and everie of the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge from assemblinge together to make any election, or any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars into the Society or Colledge aforesaid, upon any plea or pretence whatsoever, as they will Answer the contempt of severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

To Mr. Martine, Senior Fellow upon the  
place in Exeter Colledge.

<sup>a</sup> This and the following Order were issued in order to prevent Elections of Scholars, which should, by Statute, be made the next day. With reference to the first, Mr. Tozer, who had been expelled on May 26, was now imprisoned for refusing to surrender the College keys and books, but was afterwards released on condition that the said keys and books should not be conveyed out of the College. Decisive orders were necessary; for on this very day, June 29, Dr. Radcliffe having died three days previously, "the Society [of Brasenose], takeing no notice that the Visitors had entered Mr. Greenwood Principal, put up a citation on their door, as by



June 30, 1648.

(P. 152.)

[Wadham.]

June 30, 1648.

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, doe hereby stricktly inhibite and forbid all and every of the Fellowes of Wadham Colledge from assemblinge together to make any election of any Fellow or Fellowes, Scholar or Scholars into the Society or Colledge aforesaid, upon any plea or pretence whatsoever, as they will Answere the contempt of severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

To the Subwarden or Senior Fellow, and the rest  
of the Fellowes of Wadham Colledge.

[Lincoln.]

June 30, 1648.

Whereas Mr. John Taylor hath beene recommended to us by a spetiall order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxofñ, that hee might be elected and admitted unto some voyd Fellowship in Lincolne Colledge:

Wee, the Visitors of the Universitie, with the consent of the Rector of Lincolne Colledge, have elected and doe hereby order, that the said Mr. Taylor be forthwith upon sight hereof admitted into the Fellowship of Mr. Houghton, late Fellow of Lincolne Colledge, in Oxofñ, and require Dr. Hoode and all the Fellowes of the said Colledge for to admitt the said Mr. Taylor as aforesaid, that hee may actually enjoy all and singuler the profitts and priviledges of a Fellow in the Society aforesaid; and that this our

Statute they were required, to summon the Fellows to election. The Visitors there-upon send for Mr. Thomas Sixsmith, and two more Fellows of that House, to command them to surcease and submit to their new Principal, Mr. Greenwood; but they gave them fair words, went home, and after four days choose among themselves, in a Fellow's chamber, at the west end of the old library, Mr. Thomas Yate, one of the Society." (Annals.) The right of election was vested in the six senior Fellows, whose names were Ralph Byrom, Thomas Church, Edmund Highfield, Robert Jones, John Newton, and Thomas Sixsmith. Yate was immediately superseded by Greenwood; but at the Restoration the election was held to be valid, and the "Fellows' Principal" was "restored." See Introduction.





Order may be produced for the benefite of Mr. Taylor upon all June 30, 1648. occasions, wee require the Rector and Fellowes aforesaid to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

July 5, 1648.

(P. 153.)

Resolved, that Dr. Hoyle,<sup>a</sup> Dr. Stanton,<sup>b</sup> Mr. Greenwood,<sup>c</sup> Mr. Wilkins,<sup>d</sup> Mr. Langley,<sup>e</sup> Mr. Cornish,<sup>f</sup> Dr. Palmer,<sup>g</sup> Proctor Crosse,<sup>h</sup> Proctor Button,<sup>i</sup> Mr. Hancocke,<sup>j</sup> Mr. Owen,<sup>k</sup> Mr. Copley,<sup>l</sup> and Mr. [Anthony] Clifford,<sup>m</sup> be desired to be a Committee for the examination of all such as are candidates for any Fellowship, Scholarship, or other place in this Universitie, and that any three of them (soe some Head of an House or one of the Proctors be present) have power to approve such as they shall judge fitt to be preferred.

July 5, 1648.

Ordered, that Lodowike Mason beinge expelled from Magdalen Colledge and this Universitie by order of the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of Oxford, doe forthwith remove and depart from the Colledge aforesaid and this Universitie.

<sup>a</sup> Master of University and Professor of Divinity.

<sup>b</sup> President of Corpus.

<sup>c</sup> Principal of Brasenose.

<sup>d</sup> Warden of Wadham.

<sup>e</sup> Of Pembroke College, one of the seven Preachers of 1646.

<sup>f</sup> Of New Inn Hall, one of the seven Preachers.

<sup>g</sup> Warden of All Souls.

<sup>h</sup> Professor of Divinity, 1648.

<sup>i</sup> Prebendary of Ch. Ch. and Public Orator.

<sup>j</sup> Of Exeter College, a Delegate to the Visitors.

<sup>k</sup> Of Lincoln College, a Delegate to the Visitors.

<sup>l</sup> Of Merton College, a Delegate to the Visitors.

<sup>m</sup> Of Exeter College, a Delegate to the Visitors.

This was a very competent Committee. That there was a temporary necessity for superseding the Statutes must, from the point of view of the Visitors, be admitted. The results justified the selection and the subsequent action of the Committee.





July 5, 1648.

July 5, 1648.

Ordered, that Mr. Proctor of Exeter Colledge be suspended from all power, priviledge, and profitts of his Fellowship, for his contempt of the authoritie of Parliament in not appearinge before us the Visitors upon sufficient summons.

(P. 154.)

July 6, 1648.

Ordered, that since Mr. Chibnall, formerly of Magdalen Colledge, is put out of his Fellowship for his contempt of the authority of Parliament, hee is thereby disabled from receavinge any rents belonginge to the Colledge, and to have nothinge to doe with any-thinge of the aforesaid Colledge.

It is therefore ordered that all Tenants, Baileiffes, Woodmen, Collectors, and other officers belonginge to Magdalen Colledge, be kept from cominge to Mr. Chibnall.

To the Provost Marshall of the  
Garrison of Oxon.

July 6, 1648.

Ordered by the Visitors that the Buttery Bookes of everie Colledge be brought to us forthwith upon sight hereof.

(P. 155.)  
Corp: Chr:  
Coll:

The Answer of Tho: Sutton, of Corpus Christi Colledge,<sup>a</sup>

July, 7, 1648.

It is not any guilty feare of an enquiry to be made into my actions by the established law of the land, but only a conscientious regard to those Colledge Statutes which by solemne oath I stand engaged inviolably to observe, that necessitates my refusall of submission to this your present Visitation.

Cor: C: Coll:

Jos: Barber, his Answer: The severall Statutes of our house (to an inviolable observation of which I am bound by oath) expresly forbiddinge me, I cannot comply with this Visitation without open violence to my Judgement and conscience.

<sup>a</sup> This is the list of answers mentioned at p. 131, as "not yet returned" on June 6.





John Fisher, of Queenes Colledge.

July 5, 1848.  
Queenes Coll:  
[For] more  
[Queen's Coll.]  
Answers [see]  
pa: 170.

This is the Answer of me John Fisher (Master of Arts and Chaplaine of Queen's Colledge), and which I shall acknowledge as myne, that I cannot without perjury submitt to this Visitation, And therefore I will not submitt. *Ita est.*

JOHN FISHER.

I, Thomas Johnson, beinge fully resolved, doe willingly submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, and doe humbly acknowledge my former error in denyinge to submitt hereunto.

Corp: Chr:  
Coll:  
Aug. 14, 1648  
[Interpolated]

THO: JOHNSON.

I doe hartily submitt to this present Visitation.

Corp: Chr:  
Coll:

JAMES HAYES.

I submitt to this Visitation.

Corp: Chr:  
Coll:

WILLIAM WINDHAM.

July 7, 1648.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 156.)

Whereas, by severall Orders of the right honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, it hath beene resolved, That all and everie person and persons whose names are underwritten be deprived and removed from their respective places in their severall colledges, and expelled the Universitie, for their high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament. And the execution of the Orders aforesaid have beene referred to us the Visitors of this Universitie: Wee doe therefore and for other

<sup>a</sup> Two days previous to this Order, on July 5, an Order from the Lieutenant-Governor of Oxford was published by beat of drum at every College, to the effect that "in consequence of divers affronts to the soldiery of this garrison, as firing at the guard, and causing alarums in the city," all whose names had been publicly posted up as expelled should depart that day from Oxford on pain of being treated as spies. On July 11, the Notice of July 5 having been repeated at each College by a guard of soldiers and beat of drum, and supported by the Visitors' Order of July 7, "the most part obeyed, but some undergoing the brunt were imprisoned, whilst others absconded for several weeks." (Annals.) It is here that Wood makes the reflections on the harshness of the clerical Visitors, as compared with the laymen, which have been noticed in the Introduction.





July 7, 1648.

sufficient reasons hereby require all and every the persons whose names are underwritten forthwith to remove accordingly. And in case any person or persons refuse to obey, and remove, the souldiery of this Garrison and by Order of the Lords and Commons aforesaid desired to cause the said Orders to be put in execution.

*New Colledge.*

Mr. Jo: Beesley.	Mr. Tho: Gillingeham.
Mr. Robert Bainham.	Mr. Robert Boman.
Mr. John Dummer.	Mr. Christopher Turpin.
Mr. Ric: Halloway.	Mr. Gilbert Withers.
Mr. Ambrose Blake.	Mr. Hen: Complin.
Mr. Gilbert Coles.	Mr. Anthony Robinson.
Mr. Hen: Hobs.	Mr. Tho: Alexander.
Mr. John Price.	Mr. Hen: Aylworth.
Mr. John Marshall.	

*Christ Church.*

Mr. Staninough.	Mr. Ric: Hill.
Mr. Dolbin.	Mr. Robert Whitehall.
Mr. Tho: Hill.	Mr. Christ: Lowder
Mr. Geo: Smith.	Mr. Sam. Jackson.
Mr. John Hilman.	

*Brase Nose Colledge.*

Mr. William Burges.

*Magdalen Colledge.*

Mr. Walter Stonehouse.	Mr. Hen: Jones.
Mr. Jo: Nurse.	Mr. Francis Drope.
Mr. Jo: Worthingeton.	Mr. William Collis.
Mr. Coppinger.	S <sup>r</sup> Deane, Bacc: Art:
Mr. Phillips.	Mr. Humphrey Symson.
Mr. Ric: Bartlett.	Mr. William Dureton.





*Universitie Colledge.*July 7, 1648.  
(P. 157.)

Mr. Obadia Walker.

Mr. Tho: Silvester.<sup>a</sup>

Mr. Hen: Watkins.

*Queenes Colledge.*

Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Peirson.

Mr. Charles Musgrave.

James Buchanan.

S<sup>r</sup> Gibson.*St. John's Colledge.*

David Hichins, B.A.

Mr. Hen: Osbaston.

Mr. Edward Slater.

Wm: Taylor, Butler.

Stephen Pemble.

*Oriell Colledge.*Mr. Ric: Sanders.<sup>b</sup>

Mr. Phillip Bouch.

Mr. Sherinton Sheldon.<sup>c</sup>

Mr. Hen: Chamberlaine.

*Jesus Colledge.*

Mr. Tho: Wilkins.

Mr. Geo: Evans.

Mr. John Hughes.

Mr. James Penry.

Mr. William Price.

Mr. Theodorett Bassett.

*Corpus Christi Colledge.*

Mr. Tho: Drury.

Mr. Tho: Teakle.

Mr. Jo: Betts.

Mr. James Metford.

Mr. Geo: Halsted.

Mr. William Stampe.

Mr. Geo: Kinde.

Mr. Jo: Stapleton.

Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Hen: Glover.

Mr. Jo: Clarke.

<sup>a</sup> "Soon after restored on his compliance." (Annals.)<sup>b</sup> "Afterwards complying, was restored to his Fellowship in 1652" (Ib.); but by the College books he does not appear to have been restored till 1660.<sup>c</sup> "Complying, was restored to his Fellowship 1650." (Ib.)



July 22, 1648.  
[Interpolated  
in p. 157.]

July 22, 1648.

These 3 were expelled.

S<sup>r</sup> Jennings,  
Tymothy Parker, } Corp. Chr.<sup>a</sup>  
Mr. Fulman,

(P. 158.)  
July 12, 1648.

*A viis et modis* to Mr. Gilbert, Fellow of Lincolne Colledge.

Whereas you have beene cited by severall summons and personally sought by our Officer, who could not finde you, wee the Visitors of this Universitie, doe now cite you *Omnibus viis et modis*, to make your personall appearance before us on Fryday next, at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, betweene 8 and 11 of the clocke in the fourenoone, to Answer to such Questions as shalbe demaunded of you.

July 12, 1648. A Summons to all the Members of the Universitie who have not as yet given in their Answers.

Whereas severall summons have beene set up to cite all and everie Officer and Member of this Universitie, and the respective Colledges and Halls therein, to appeare before us, and yet divers have not as yet appeared: these are stricktly to require all who have not as yet appeared and given in their Answers to us, to make their personall appearance before us at the Warden's Lodgings in Merton Colledge, upon Fryday next, beinge the fourteenth of this instant July, betweene the hours of 8 and 11 in the fourenoone. And in case any that are now in the Universitie shall goe forth of towne, or els stay in towne, and not personally appeare before us at the tyme prefixed,

<sup>a</sup> Fulman and Parker had "blotted" and "torn out" the name of Dr. Stanton, the new President of Corp. Chr. Coll., which the Visitors, on July 11, had entered in the Buttery Book, vice Dr. Newlin. William Fulman was the well-known antiquarian. (Ath. Oxon. ii. 624.) Wood remarks that these three Corpus men were now the only persons expelled for some months.





wee shall forthwith returne their names to the Committee of Lords July 12, 1648. and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxford, and certifie that they refuse to appeare before us.

The Answer of Tho: Brathwayt, of Queenes Colledge:

(P. 170.)

July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

What the authoritie of Parliament is, or how farre it extends, I professe seriously I am ignorant: for this Visitation, as it is beyond my power, soe likewise it is beyond my will to oppose it in relation to my selfe, seeinge I hope I am able to give a good accompt of my actions before any impartiall authoritie.

Qu: Coll:  
[For] more  
Answers [see]  
pa: 155.

John Bayley, New Colledge, Soc: I am expressly bound by the Statutes and Oathes of New Colledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to admitt of any Visitors who are actuall Members of this Universitie, and therefore humbly conceive if this obligation which lyes upon me were presented to the honorable Houses of Parliament they would not require my submission to the Visitation.

N: Coll:

The Answer of Jo: Hill, Senior Cooke of C.C.C.:

C: C: C:

Sirs, if it please you I shall acknowledge Dr. Staunton as President put in by the authoritie of both Houses of Parliament, but, under favor, I cannot acknowledge him as President accordinge to the Statutes of the Colledge, for that I am altogether ignorant of them.

The Answer of Henry Price, Junior Cooke of C.C.C.:

C: C: C:

Sirs, If it please you I shall acknowledge Dr. Staunton as President put in by the authority of both Houses of Parliament: But, under favor, I cannot acknowledge him as President accordinge to the Statutes of the Colledge, for that I am altogether ignorant of them.

The same Answer, verbatim, is given by John Parne, Butlor of C.C.C.

C: C: C:





July 13, 1648. And by Tho: Seymor, Manciple C.C.C.  
 And by Tho: Booden, Portor of C.C.C.  
 C: C: C: And by William Harrison, Groome of C.C.C.

(P. 171.)  
 Brasenose  
 Coll:

Edward Highfeild: I doe with all humility acknowledge that I understand not what the power of Parliament is in Order to the Visitation of this Universitie, yet accordinge to that light which God hath given mee, my endeavor and care hath beene hitherto soe to demeane my selfe as one who desires to render to everie one their due: my conscience is cleane from actinge to the prejudice of that power, soe farre as made knowne to mee in any perticuler. If any thinge may bee informed against mee (which I hope cannot) I am within the power, and under the commaund, of those who are appoynted Visitors, to be delt with accordinge to their discretion.

July, 14, 1648.  
 Qu: Colledge.

Rich: Higgs, of Queenes Colledge: I shall with all readinesse and humility submitt to the Visitors of this Universitie, ordayned by the honorable Houses of Parliament, as farre as possibly I may without prejudice to my conscience.

Bras-Nose  
 Coll:

I will either actively or passively submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation soe farre as the Lawes of God, the Lawes of the land, the Statutes of the Universitie, and my owne conscience will give mee leave.

JASPER SCOLES,

Commoner of Brazen Nose Coll.

Ch: Ch:

I, John Busby, Student of Christ Church, will (as I am bound by the Law of God and man) reverence and obay my superiors and Governors, and likewise observe those sound Statutes which are enjoyned by the place, which Orders if I shall peremptorily neeglect, I will undergoe any ingenuouse punishment which you (as I doubt not, discretely and moderately) shall inflict upon mee.

Mag: Coll:

I have to my utmost abilities endeavoured the understandinge of this Question, and am sufficiently instructed from the sufficiency of others, not to lett my affections soe farre prevaile over my judgment





as not to be desirous to conceive the best of this Visitation, but yet July 14, 1648.  
 I am not convinced that I can doe it with a good conscience in (P. 172.)  
 regard of the oathes I have formerly taken. After conviction I am  
 ready to submitt.

RICH: BASKETT, Art: Mag:

E. Coll: Mag:

I, Tho: Lewis, Student of St. Jo: Bapt: Coll: doe in conscience Jo: Bapt: Coll  
 submitt to this Visitation authorised by authoritie of Parliament.

Benjamyn Cooper: I shall not deny or oppose the power of Par- Merton Coll:  
 liament, but, not knowinge what their power is in the Universitie  
 concerninge this Visitation, I cannot give any positive Answer to  
 this Question.

Tho: Fiefield, Butler of Christ Church:

Christ Church

I shalbe ready to submitt, soe farre as doth concerne mee, in the  
 place I am to officiate.

Tho: Hawkes, Butler of Christ Church for Bread:

Ch: Ch:

I doe submitt to this Visitation.

Edward Farmer, Fellow of New Colledge:

New Coll.

Whereas I conceive myselfe obliged by many perticuler Oathes,  
 expressed in our Colledge Statutes, for the Non-Submission to this  
 present Visitation, I hope you will judge soe favorably in this case  
 that my Answer doth not tend to obstinacy, but meerely to con-  
 science.

Geo: Scriven, Bacc: Art.

Ch: Church.

I will submitt to this Visitation, soe farre as I can without  
 prejudice to my conscience with those former oathes which I have  
 taken.

Samuell Speede, Student of Christ Church: I beinge bound by Ch: Church.  
 oath and conscience to acknowledge noe other Visitor of this  
 Universitie but the Kinge, cannot without breach of both submitt.





July 14, 1648.  
Ch: Church. I doe fully resolve to obey all Orders whatsoever are or shalbe instituted in this Universitie, and I doe not doubt but my behaviour wilbe such that noe exceptions shall by any meanes be taken.

JOHN BROWNE.

(P. 173.)  
C: Church. Tho: Cole: I doe submitt to all my Governors, and shall desire that my life and conversation past may be examined by you the Visitors, and shall soe demean myselfe, that noe exceptions shalbe taken agains my behaviour.

New Coll: John Maylard: I conceive that I cannot submitt to this Visitation, by reason of divers oathes taken by mee publiquely in the Universitie and my owne private Colledge.

Exeter Coll:  
Bernard  
Gealard. This proposition is soe generall and large, and beinge as yet a stranger to the proceedings of the Visitation and Universitie, for the present I cannot retourne any other Answer then this: I will submitt to the power of Parliament in the Visitation of Oxford soe farre as lawfully I may, if it be agreeable to the lawes of the land, not contrary to the Statutes, liberties, and priviledges of this Universitie, or against the Statutes of Exon Colledge, the Oath of Supremacy or allegiance, the Protestation, or the Oathes which I have formerly taken, either in the Universitie, or Colledge, which I am bound in conscience inviolably to observe till I am perswaded in conscience to the contrary.

BERNARD GEALARD,

Fellow of Exeter Colledge.

Chr. Church. J: Walter, Manciple of Christ Church:

I doe submitt to whatsoever shall concerne mee in the office I am to officiate.

Wadham Coll:  
Richard Mayo. Seeinge many learned men (which are better skilled in the lawes and Statutes of the Universitie then myselfe) have given a denyall to the proposed Question, I, followinge their rules, have thought fitt to deny it my selfe.





John Riland: I, John Riland Fellow of Magdalen Colledge July 14, 1648.  
doe submitt to this Visitation. Mag: Coll:

Rich: Higgs: I shall, with all readinesse and humility, submitt to the Visitors of this University ordained by the honorable Houses of Parliament as farre as possibly I may without preiudice to my conscience. Queens Coll: (P. 174.)

Edward Beare, Student of Christ Church: Chr: Church.  
I cannot, without manifest breach of severall former oathes, submitt to this Visitation.

John Bartin, Bachlor of Arts: Doe submitt to this Visitation. Exeter Coll:

Tho: Throkmorton: I will not be soe traiterous to my Kinge as Bal: Coll: to acknowledge the pretended right and authority of his enemies.

John Gillifloure: When I am put into my place againe which I have formerly enjoyed, whereby I am made a Member of the Universitie, I shall humbly submitt to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

I, Symon Broadwater, Cooke of Oriell Colledge, submitt to the Oriell Coll: authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

I, Edward Hall, Baily of Christ Church, or Carter, doe not Ch: Church. question the power of Parliament, but doe acknowledge their power.

William Collier, Butler: I referre myselfe to the Master and Fellowes, and will submitt as farre as it concernes mee in my place. Pembroke Coll:

Tho: Turner, Cooke, giveth the same Answer. Pembr. Coll.

William Flaxney, Barber: New Coll:

Soe farre as I may, without breach of my oath, I shall humbly submitt to this Visitation.

Fran: Yonge: No: 8 beinge the day of the annuall Visitation of Oriell Col: the publique Library (where the Vice-Chancellor, Reg: Professors,



July 14, 1648. and Proctors of this Universitie are the Visitors), I shalbe very willinge to make my humble Answer to whatsoever charge shalbe laid against me; in the interim I shalbe ready to make Answer to whatsoever shalbe objected against mee.

Chr: Ch: I doe submit to the power of Parliament in this Visitation.

THO: FIFIELD, Butler.

(P. 175.)  
New Coll:

Jeremy Oakeley: As farre as it may consist with Oxford Articles, and the many oathes which I have taken as a Member of this Kingedome, this Universitie, and my Colledge, I shall submit to this Visitation.

Exet: Coll:

Edw: Serle: I doe humbly submit to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation.

Ex: Coll:

William Hardinge, Cooke of Exeter Colledge:

I understand not the Visitation, nor the power of it: they are matters too high for me.

Ch: Church.

Charles Anslow: I Charles Anslow, Student of Christ-Church, cannot submit to this Visitation without perjury: I say I cannot.

Oriell Coll:

Tho: Weston: I doe submit myselfe to the power of this Visitation.

Merton Coll:

Samuell Clarke: I submit to the power of the Parliament in this Visitation.

Ch: Church.

William Carpender: I shall be willinge to have my life and manners examined by the Visitors appoynted by the Parliament, and doe premise that I will demean myselfe civilly, actinge nothing prejudiciall to their proceedings.

Brasen Nose  
Coll:

Ralph Byrom: I dare not submit to this Visitation, because whatsoever is not of faith is sin.

Brasen Nose  
Coll:

Tho: Church: I am not satisfied how I can submit to this Visitation, without incurring manifest perjury.





Robert Cripps: I submitt to the authority of Parliament for this July 14, 1648.  
Visitation. Mert: Coll:

Edward Dickinson: I doe submitt to this Visitation. Mert: Coll:

Josias Prickett: I will submitt to the legal proceedings in your Mert: Coll:  
Visitation.

I, William Bleaw, Sexton of Christ Church, doe submitt to the Ch: Church.  
authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

Geo: Dixon: I doe submitt to the Government of this Visitation.

William Wilkins: I, William Wilkins, one of the Students, Ch: Church.  
Butler of Christ-Church, doe submitt to the power of Parliament  
and this Visitation.

I, Rich: Porter, one of the Porters of Christ-Church, doe submitt (P. 176.)  
to the power of Parliament and this Visitation. Ch: Church.

Edward Stanley: I humbly desire I may not be forced to submitt New Coll:  
to the power of Parliament in this Visitation, which if I should  
doe as I conceive I should be guilty of perjury.

Hen: Hawley: I referre my selfe to the Articles concerninge the Mert: Coll:  
surrender of Oxon.

Jo: Kingsley: I humbly conceive that I manifested my sub- Pemb: Coll:  
mission by waitinge on the Worshipfull Mr. Langley, as present  
Master of Pembroke Colledge, to whom I shall for the future as  
formerly acknowledge myselfe servant, beinge Member of the said  
Colledge.

Hugh Willis: I humbly desire that I may not be forced to New Coll:  
perjure my selfe by submission to the authoritie for this Visitation,  
which to doe were to violate my conscience.

Hen: Nopes, Butler of New Coll: New Coll:  
I submitt to the power of Kinge and Parliament.





July 14, 1648.  
Brase Nose  
Coll:

William Brewer, Com: I will submitt to the authoritie of Parliamēt in this Visitation, soe farre as lawfully I may, beinge guiltlesse of the breach of the lawes of God, the lawes of the land, and the Statutes of this Universitie.

New Coll: Symon Coleman, Organist:

I conceive myselfe obliged in conscience, as a Member of our Colledge, not to submitt to this present Visitation.

New Coll: Theodore Goulston, Socius: The Universitie oathes and oath taken to our Colledge Statutes, I conceive, doe binde me not to submitt to this Visitation.

New Coll: John Newbery, Bacc: Art:

I conceive that the Universitie oathes, and oath taken to our Colledge Statutes, doe binde mee that I cannot submitt to this Visitation.

(P. 177.) Hen: Stringer: As I belonge to New Colledge, I concurre in Answere with the Society of that house, that I cannot by our locall Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the University. As I have a capacity in the University I have labored to informe myselfe concerninge the Question proposed, but by reason of some doubtfull terms in the Question I cannot yet satisfie my conscience what to Answere, and therefore I humbly desire a little longer respite to consider.

Chr: Church. Richard Watkins, in Art: Magist:

I doe wholly submitt to the legall authoritie of Parliament, and shall give an Accompt of my Actions unto the persons appoynted (by the said authority) to receave it.

New Coll: Fran: Beyley: The oath which I have taken (as beinge a Member of New Colledge) doth directly bind mee not to submitt to your Visitation.

Ch: Church. Fran: Markham: As I am a Member of this Universitie I referre you to the Delegates for my Answer. As I am a Member and





Student of Christ Church I have sought to satisfie my judgement, July 14, 1648. but as hitherto I am not satisfied (since our Kinge is our only Visitor) that I may in conscience submitt.

John Vincent: I, John Vincent, Student of Christ Church, am Ch: Church. not of such ripenesse of judgement as to discerne all that may be required of mee in the Question, but in this, as in all other, I am conformable to whatsoever the publike lawes of this Realme shall require or command; and thus much I know, I am to obey my superiours, wherefore whatsoever Government shalbe established in this Universitie I will not oppose, as also such Governours as shalbe over the Colledge in which I shall reside I will behave my selfe under, without offence to any; for I came hither only to employ my tyme in studyinge good learninge and religion; if I doe otherwise I am lyable to whatsoever punishment my misdemeanors shall deserve.

Jo: Porter, Art: Bac:

I doe submitt to this present Visitation soe farre forth as it is agreeable to the lawes of the Kingedome, the Statutes of this Universitie, and consistent with the King's just right.

(P. 178.)  
Braz. Nose  
Coll:

Rich: Witt: I conceive that I am bound by the oathes taken to the Universitie and our Colledge Statutes not to submitt to this your Visitation. New Coll:

I, Nicholas Jay, Baskett-bearer, of Ch: Church, doe not know Ch: Ch: what belongs to the Visitation of the Universitie, but doe acknowledge a Governor, and will endeavor to doe my service which belongs to me to doe.

I, John Browne, Students' Cooke, of C: Chur: doe not know what Ch: Chur: belongs to the Visitation of the Universitie, but I doe acknowledge a Governor, and will endeavor to doe my service which belongs to me.





- July 14, 1648. Tho: Hudson, Head Cooke of Christ Church: I doe submitt to  
Ch: Church. the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.
- Hart Hall. Robert Harper, Cooke of Hart Hall: I doe submitt to the authority  
of Parliament in this Visitation.
- New Coll. Rich: Pepper, Under Butler of New Colledge: I cannot in con-  
science submitt to this present Visitation unlesse I should render  
myselfe guilty of perjury.
- Christ Church. I, John Tucker, humbly submitt to this Visitation, and crave  
your favors in preferring me as a poore Schollar.
- Wadham Coll. These are to certify that I, Hen: Bartlet, Master of Arts, and of  
Sept. 29, 1648. the Society of Wadham Colledge, doe cheerfully submitt unto the  
[Interpolated.] power of Parliament in this present Visitation.
- [Do.] I, Robert Webber, doe cheerfully and willingly submitt to the  
power of Parliament in this Visitation, which I had before this  
expressed had not I necessarily been detained in the country.
- No[v.]9. [Do.] Josias Banger: I will submitt to the authority of Parliament in  
[Mag: Coll:] this Visitation.
- (P. 179.) William Clunn, one of the Clerks of New Colledge: I cannot in  
New Coll: conscience submitt to this Visitation, now present, unlesse I should  
perjure myselfe.
- New Coll: John Hungarford, Ba: Divinity:  
I am expresly bound by the Statutes and oathes of New Col-  
ledge, whereof I am a Member, in noe wise to admitt of any Visitors  
who are actually Members of this University. And I humbly con-  
ceive, if this obligation which lyes upon mee were represented to  
the honorable Houses of Parliament, they would not require any  
submission to your Visitation.
- Mag: Hall. Walter Powell: I doe freely submitt to the authority of Parlia-  
ment, and to this present Visitation in Oxford, beinge an Under-  
graduate in Magdalene Hall.





Samuell Smith, Fellow of Queenes Colledge:

July 14, 1648.

Consideringe that the high and honorable Houses of Parliament have declared that they will constantly endeavor to preserve and defend his Majestie's person and authority, and that they have not any thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majestie's just power and greatnesse, I shall with all readinesse and humility submitt myselfe to the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, in order to a happy and much desired Reformation both in Church and State.

Queenes Coll:  
Sam: Smith.

William Huntley: I doe submitt to and acknowledge the authority of this present Visitation. Queens Coll:

Hen: Huntley: I willingly submitt to the authority of this Q: Coll: present Visitation.

Tho: Fletcher: I feare I shall offend against the power of Parliament if I submitt to these Visitors, because they are all, or most of them, Clergie men. Mag: Coll:

Robert Clerke: I submitt to this Visitation accordinge to the Articles of Oxoñ. Mag: Coll:

### July 15.

I doe acknowledge you to be Visitours of this University so farre as this Visitation is not repugnant to the oathes which I have taken to be true to the King and the Statutes of our Colledge. Cookes. (P. 180.)  
New Coll:

THOMAS TOMS,  
Undercooke of New Colledge.

The same answeare is given by Bartholomew Finch, Cook of New Colledge, and Edward Selwood, Cook of St. Johns. New Coll:  
St: Johns Coll:

Richard Dowley, Bac: Art: Demy of Mag: Coll: submits. Mag: Coll:

George Porter, demy of Magd: Coll: doth submit. Mag: Coll:

Tho: Welch doth submit; [the] Cooke of Trinity Coll: [Trinity.]





July 14, 1648.  
Chr. Church.

Mr. Babar:

Quest: Do you submitt to this present Visitation by these Commissioners, which are sent by imediate authority of Parliament, to visit, regulate, and reforme this Universitie of Oxoñ, and all the Colledges and Halls therein?

Doe you acknowledge my Lord of Pembroke to be Chancellor of this Universitie, and Mr. Reynolds to be Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of this Universitie, accordinge to the Ordinance of Parliament and recommendation of the Earle of Pembroke, Chancellor of this Universitie?

To the Questions propounded unto me Apr: 3, 1648, I make this Answer, That I am not satisfied concerninge them, and therefore humbly desire to be excused.

JOHN BABER.

(P. 181.)  
Chr: Church.

Richard Mondy, Porter of Christ Church:

I doe submitt to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation.

New Coll:  
Oct: 16<sup>th</sup>,  
1648.

I, Robert Townsend, Fellow of New Colledge, acknowledge the power of Parliament in this present Visitation, and humbly submitt [Interpolated.] thereunto.

(P. 190.)

[Summary of foregoing (imperfect).]<sup>a</sup>

*Christ Church Colledge.*

Tho: Cole  
Tho: Hudson  
Rich: Watkins  
Rich: Porter  
Will: Wilkins  
Edw: Hall  
Tho: Hawkes  
W<sup>m</sup>: Bleaw  
Geo: Dixon

Submitt.

Jo: Busby  
Geo: Scriven  
Sam: Speed  
Edw: Beare  
Fr: Markham  
Jo: Baber  
Jo: Walter

Neg:

<sup>a</sup> Though evidently a summary of the preceding answers, several names do not appear. It has not been thought necessary to print the copy of these negative answers which appears on p. 212 of the Register. The only difference is that the name of Dr. Stringer is omitted in the latter place, he being dealt with separately.





*Magdalen Colledge.**Brase Nose Colledge.*

July 14, 1648.

Jo: Ryland	}	Submitt.
Ric: Dowley		
Geo: Porter		
Ric: Baskett	}	Neg:
Tho: Fletcher		
Chr: Taylour		
W <sup>m</sup> : Heard		
Jo: Tuchin		

Edward Heighfeild	}	Neg.
Ral: Byrom		
Tho: Church		
Jo: Porter		
Wm: Brewer		
Jasper Scoles		

*Oriell Colledge.*

(P. 191.)

*New Colledge.*

Fran: Yonge: Neg.	}	Submitt.
Symon Broadwater,		
Cooke		
Tho: Weston		

Jo: Bayley	}	Neg:
Ed: Farmer		
Jo: Maylard		
W <sup>m</sup> : Flexney		
Jer: Oakeley, Cap:		
Ed: Stanley		
Hugh Willis, Cap:		
Hen: Nobes		
Symon Coleman		
Theodore Gulston		
Jo: Newberry		
Hen: Stringer, D <sup>r</sup>		
Fran: Beyley		
Ric: Witt		

*Jo: Bapt: Coll.*

Edw: Selwood	}	Neg.
Goodwyn Swift		
W: Roy		
Sam: Smith: Submitts.		

Oct. 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1648.  
[Interpolated.]

Ric: Pepper	}	Neg.
W <sup>m</sup> Clum, Clerke		
Jo: Hungerford		
Th: Toms		
Barth: Finch		

*Pembroke Colledge.*

Wm: Collier	}	Neg.
Tho: Turner		
Kingsley		





July 14, 1648.

*Baylioll Colledge.*

Tho: Throckmorton: Neg.

*Trinity Colledge.*

Fran: Dod: Submitts.

*Exeter Colledge.*Bernard Gealard }  
William Hardinge } Neg.Jo: Bartin }  
Ed: Searle } Submitt.*Merton Colledge.*Sam: Clerke }  
Rob: Crips }  
Edw: Dickenson } Submit.  
Josias Pricket }  
Hen: Hawley }  
Ben: Cooper: Neg.*Corp: Ch: Coll.*Tho: Sutton }  
Jo: Barker }  
Jo: Hill }  
Hen: Price } Neg.  
Jo: Parry }  
Tho: Seymour }  
Tho: Bowden }  
Wm: Harrison }*Queens Colledge.*Jo: Fisher }  
Tho: Brathwayt } Neg.  
Sam: Smith }  
Wm. Huntley } Submit.  
Hen. Huntley }*Magdalen Hall.*

Walter Powell: Submitts.

*Hart Hall.*

Robert Harper: Submitts.

Aug 1<sup>o</sup>, 1648.(P. 213.) At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered:

That the persons aforesaid, who are certified by the Visitors not  
to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation,  
be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Col-  
ledges and Halls, and expelled the Universitie.

FRAN: ROUS.



[By the Visitors.]

July 14, 1648.

(P. 192.)

The Visitors desire Mr. Wilkinson to make report to the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons of these perticulers.

1. That some they have ejected after they were actually removed have retourned againe into Oxofñ, and that others doe stay neere about the towne to the danger of the place: and to desire some remeady.

2. That some General Order be desired about places which are voyd otherwise than by ejection: As also about undue Elections which have beene made since the Parliament's inhibition.

3. To complaine of conveyinge away of moneyes, plate, seales, evidences, registers, [rentalls] books of accompt, and other [like] things which concerne the state of the severall colledges contrary to oathes and Statutes.

[The words in brackets are additions in a copy (p. 198 a), dated Aug. 4, which it has not been thought necessary to print.]

4. To report the desires of the Visitors and Delegates of the Universitie concerninge the Insignia, viz.: Bedles' staves and seales, and seales manuall, and of the Chancellor's Office.

5. To present the names of such who have not yet appeared upon Summons of the Visitors [in this manner].

That severall Orders and Summons have beene made by the Visitors.

1. May 26: That all schollars, officers, and members of this Universitie, of what ranke, degree, or quality soever then present in the Universitie should within 7 daies upon paine of expulsion bringe in a direct Answer to the Question whether they doe submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.

2. June 6: That all who lay claime to any fellowship, schollarshipp, place of power, trust, or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford or any Colledge or Hall therein respectively, doe within 15 daies repaire to the University to performe their duty and undergoe this present Visitation.

3. July 12: That all who have not appeared upon severall

(P. 193.)





July 14, 1648. former summons should appeare on Fryday next followinge, beinge the 14th day, or their names should forthwith be retourned to the Committee of Lords and Commons as refusinge to appeare: And that notwithstandinge their Orders the persons after named have not hitherto appeared before the Visitors since the Order made by both the honorable Houses of Parliament, April 21, 1648.

Concerninge these persons to certifie:

1. That divers of them have beene absent beyond the sea.
2. That others have beene absent in the kingdome, some in remote places, others in London, and in other places not farr distant.
3. That others have beene present in the Universitie, since the summons, but did not appeare.

(P. 198 b.)

[Names of persons reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons.]

*Trinity Colledge.*

Mr. Box.

S<sup>r</sup> Douch.

Mr. French.

Mr. How

Mr. Hawes

Mr. Heymor

Mr. Meese.

} Bursars.

*Wadham Colledge.*

Mr. Atkins.

Mr. Blanford.

Mr. Burter.

S<sup>r</sup> Baker.

Mr. Dingley.

Estrote.

S<sup>r</sup> Gifford.

Mr. Goodridge, long absent.

S<sup>r</sup> Skywiffe.

Mr. Manninge.

S<sup>r</sup> Micharlson.

Merlaine.

Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Strangewayes.

Hall.

Jermyn.

Dr. Sugge.

Sheppard.

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas.

Tucker.





*University Colledge.*

July 14, 1648.

(P. 198 c.)

Mr. Radcliffe	}	Fellowes absent
Mr. Richardson		many yeares.
Mr. Day	}	Schollars of the
Mr. Yonge		House.
John Stone, Library keeper.		

*Pembroke Colledge.*

Mr. Whitweeke, the pretended Master.

Mr. Whitweeke	}	Socii:
Mr. Darby		
Mr. Carey		

Mr. Whitwicke	}	Schollers.
Mr. Daffy		
Ds. Whitweeke		
Ds. Wyatt		
Ds. Brickendine		

Ds. Blisset

Bew.

Paine.

*Corpus Christi Colledge.*

Dr. Hide.	Mr. Haywood.
Mr. Wrench.	Mr. Samwayes.
Mr. Sparke, a longe tyme sike:	Mr. Speedinge.
Mr. Newell.	Holloway.
Mr. Greaves.	Bould.
Mr. Hillersden.	Horne.
	The Steward.

*Merton Colledge.*

(P. 198 c.)

Dr. Turner.

Mr. Greaves.

Crofts: gave the oath of secrecy to those that were in combination against the garison.



July 14, 1648.

Harwood, Postmaster	Smith.
Dunvile	} many yeares absent.
Barkley	

*Balioll Colledge.*

Atfeild: Scholler.	Coles, Scholar.
Mr. Trimnell.	Mr. Good.
Mr. Thickins.	Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Bailiffe.	Mr. Savage.
Mr. Crouch.	Mr. Spurway.
S <sup>r</sup> Clement.	

*Oriel Colledge.*

Mr. Horne	} Fellowes:
Loyd	
Bennett	} fellow Commoners:
Hart	
Mr. Albin	} Commoners.
S <sup>r</sup> Pawley	
Hardinge	
Twittee	

(P. 193 f.)

*St. John's Colledge.*

Dr. Wilde	
Mr. Crowder, in France.	
Mr. Warner	} beneficed men.
Cuffe	
Mr. Stevenson	} in Armes against the
Swelling	
S <sup>r</sup> Pulley, married and beneficed.	
Smith, beneficed.	
Harding, in Armes against the Parliament.	
King	} married.
Ley	
Mr. Heacocke present, but hee never appeared.	





July 14, 1648.

*Magdalen Colledge.*

Mr. Langton.	Brice.
Clay.	Oates.
Digle.	Webb.
Harris.	Palmer.
Potman.	Ds. Janson.
Jennyngs.	Toffe.
Flood.	Boles.
Hunt.	Pennyngeton.
Rogers.	Chamberlin.
Dale: sen:	White.
Langton: jun:	Osbaldestone.
Cletherow.	

Mr. Cheeke, Phylosophy Reader.

(P. 198 g.)

Emanuell Heath, in Towne but never appeared.

*Lincolne Colledge.*

Mr. Chalfront, absent beyond the sea 2 yeares.	S <sup>r</sup> Marshall, beyond sea.
Mr. Gilbert.	Mr. Robinson, absent 3 yeares.
S <sup>r</sup> Gibbs.	Mr. Whetstone.

*Christ Church.*

John Busby.	Francis Markham.
Geo: Scriven.	John Baber.
Sam: Speede.	John Walter: Manciple.
Edward Beere.	

*New Colledge.*

John Bayley.	Edward Stanley.
Edward Farmer.	Hugh Willis: Cap:
John Maylard.	Hen: Nobles or Nobes.
William Flexney, Barber.	Symon Coleman, Organist.
Jeremy Oakeley: Chap:	Theodore Gulstone.





July 14, 1648.  
(P. 198 h.)

John Nubury.  
Fran: Bayley.  
Ric: Witt.  
Rich: Pepper.

William Cunne: Clerke.  
John Hungerford.  
Tho: Toms.  
Barth: Finch.

*John Bapt: Coll:*

Edward Selwood.  
Goodwin Swift.

W: Roy.

*Corp: Chr: Coll:*

Tho: Sutton.  
John Barker.  
John Hill.  
Hen: Price.

John Parr.  
Tho: Seymour.  
Tho: Bowden.  
William Harrison.

*Magdalen Colledge.*

Rich: Baskett.  
Tho: Fletcher.  
Christ: Taylor.

William Hearne, cook.  
John Tuchin.

*Pembroke Colledge.*

William Collier.  
Tho: Turner.

Kingsley.

(P. 198 i.)

*Balioll Colledge.*

Tho: Throckmorton.

*Brazen Nose Colledge.*

Edward Heighfeild.  
Ralfe Byrom.  
Tho: Church.

John Porter.  
William Brewer.  
Jasper Scoles.

*Merton Colledge.*

Benjamynn Cooper.

*Queenes Colledge.*

John Fisher.

Tho: Brathwayte.

*Exeter Colledge.*

Barnard Gealard.

William Hardinge.



Aug: 1<sup>o</sup>, 1648.

July 14, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the University of Oxon:

Ordered:

That the persons aforesaid who are certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation be removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls and expelled from the Universitye.

FRAN: ROUS:

[By the Visitors.]

A Certificate concerninge Dr. Lawrence.<sup>a</sup>

Whereas Dr. Lawrence hath engaged himselfe to observe the Directory in all ecclesiasticall administrations, to preach practicall Divinity to the people, and to forbear the preachinge of any of those opinions which (hee hath formerly preached or printed, and) the Reformed Churches have generally condemned: We doe hereby testifie, and declare upon his request, for the satisfaction of all whom it may concerne, that the learned Doctor aforesaid hath, without any salvo or reservation, submitted to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxon; and beinge desirouse to recede from the Universitie, and to betake himselfe to some ecclesiasticall employment in the Countrey, wee thought fitt to certifie the perticulers above written under our hands.

Dat: July 14<sup>th</sup>,  
1648.

(P. 182.)

Ed: Reynolds.

Christopher Rogers.

Jo: Wilkinson.

F: Cheynell.

Hen: Wilkinson.

<sup>a</sup> This Order is repeated, with some additions, on Aug. 3 (p. 181). Thomas Lawrence, D.D., Master of Balliol and Margaret Professor, is greatly praised by Wood for his learning (Ath. Ox. III. 437). He had formerly been Chaplain to Charles I. He seems to have resigned his offices, in which he was succeeded by Cheynell (May 19, 1648), and Bradshaw (July 21, 1648). At any rate he lived in poverty and obscurity till 1657.





July 14, 1648.

July 14th, 1648.

(P. 182.)

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised by an Order of the Lords and Commons, bearinge date Aprill 21, 1648, have, with the consent of the Governor of . . . . . Colledge, in Oxoñ, elected . . . . . to be Fellow of the Colledge aforesaid, and doe hereby require Mr. . . . . Senior Fellow upon the place, forthwith upon sight hereof, to admitt the said Mr. . . . . into a Fellowship now voyde in the Colledge aforesaid, that hee may actually and presently enjoy all and singuler the profitts and priviledges of a Fellow in the said Colledge. And wee doe further enjoyne the Senior Fellow aforesaid to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

(P. 159.)

July 17, 1648.

The Names of such Persons as have sent their excuses to the Visitors for not appearinge to give in their Answeres :

Mr. Yates, of Brazen-Nose.

Mr. Blackbourne, of Brazen-Nose.

Mr. Shepherd, Oriell Colledge.

Mr. Arris, Bal: Colledge.

Mr. Quinn, Ch: Ch:

Geo: Porter, Demy, Mag. Colledge.

(P. 160.)

July 18, 1648.

An Order for setlinge of Fellowes, Schollars, &c. in their Colledges: <sup>a</sup>

Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised by an Order of the Lords and Commons, bearinge date Aprill 21, 1648, have elected A. B. to be Fellow in Colledge, in Oxoñ, and doe hereby require the Senior Fellow upon the place, forthwith upon sight hereof, to admitt the said A.B. to be Fellow of the Colledge aforesaid, that hee may actually and presently enjoy

<sup>a</sup> This form is substantially a repetition of the previous one of July 14, with the omission of the words "with the consent of the Governor of ——— College, in Oxoñ." The Visitors, on second thoughts, determined to act for the present without reference to Heads of Houses.





all and singular the profits and priviledges of a Fellow in the said July 18, 1648. Colledge. And wee doe further enjoyne the Senior Fellow to cause this our Order to be entred into the Register of the said Colledge.

THE NAMES OF SUCH AS ARE CHOSEN INTO  
COLLEDGES.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 184.)

<i>New Colledge.</i>		Swynocke, Chapl:	Jan. 19, [1648-9.]
		Hichcocke.	
uly 18, 1648. Daniell Danvers	} Fell:	Jo: Michaell, Child at Winton. <sup>b</sup>	Jan. 24, [1648-9.]
Syddenhams		Dennis.	March 5, 1648-9.
Sr Nest		Sharocke.	
Ra: Rymer		Sympson.	
Sr Morton		Tho: Leech	June 1, 1649.
Sr Traite		Mich: Wells	
Hudson		Obed: Wills	
Glyd: Child at Winton. <sup>b</sup>		Timothy Banister	} Fell:
Stephens, Sen:		Lane	
Johnson.		Hughes	
Huddy.		Jo: Gunter, Bac: Leg:	
North.		Jones, Bacc: Art:	
Risley.		Sr Cooke	} Fell:
Huntley.		Sr Kent	
Mr. Sprigge, Steward.		Sr Pellam	
Hann.		Sr Tompson	
Carter, Butler.		Jo: Shefeild	
Ben: Cooper, fell:		Winnington	June 6, [1649]

<sup>a</sup> This list is so arranged in the Register as to admit of later entries being added from time to time.

<sup>b</sup> A synonym in ordinary use for "Scholar of Winton."



June 16, 1649.

Jorden

Stephens

Frend

Sr Newton

Sr Bromwich

June 22, 1649.

Mr. Jones, Manciple.

Mr. Jennings, Under Butler.

Math: Jellyman, Groome.

Mr. Quelch, Porter.

Lister

Tickell

Butler

Allen

Noise

Onsley

Tim. Hart, Clerke

Pampion

Kinge

Harris

July 5, 1649.

Rich: Huggins, Second Cooke.

Ed: Warren, Sexton.

Jo: Blake, Basketbearer.

Sept. 4, 1649.

Mr. Withers, readmitted upon an  
Order from the Committee for  
Reformation of Oxoñ.

Dr. Saltingstone.

Edmund Baker.

Dr. Collins.

Mr. Allen.

Nath: Humphryes.

Brooke Bridges.

Tho: Farefax.

Mr. Gemy.

Jo: Johnson.

Elected April  
2<sup>d</sup>, 1650.

Fell:

Chapl.

Fell:

Chapl:

Quer:

Stephen Charnocke.

William Hiccocks.

Tho: Tanner.

Steede, Chapl:

Marke Hildsley, Fell:

David Raynor, Fell: into Mr.

Huddys place.

Elected April  
2<sup>d</sup>, 1650.

April 22, 1650

*Christ Church.*

Rich: Russell

Edw: Veale

Sr Donbainn

Tho: Vincent

Danby

Yardley

Temple.

Scott.

Sr Hancocke.

Atterbury.

Ward.

Bedford, Auditor.

Bacher.

Sr Silsby.

Crompton.

Willis.

Antho: Ratcliffe.

Seagoree.

Vincent Denn.

Ward.

(P. 185.)  
Sept. 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1648.

Stud:

Oct. 10,  
[1648.]

March 5, 1648





March 1, 1649.	Sr Teele, of New Coll: elected Chap: into Ch: Church, March 1, 1649.	Barksdale Constantine Adams Pet: Gillinge Penwarden Porter Rider Banger Ward Rains Hickman	Oct. 10, 1648.
July 29, 1650.	Jackson. Philip Babington. Angell. Harding. Maudit. Sam: Bourne, Chap: Atherton.	} Fell:  }	March 5, [1648.]
Dec. 24, 1650.	William George.  <i>Magdalen Colledge.</i>		July 21, 1648.
May 25, 1648.	Mr. Wilkinson Josua Crosse Stephens Farrell Sandbrooke Kinge Stringer Winston Cracroft Sickes Plumbe Holines Thackham Sr Vaughan	Ed: Reynolds <sup>a</sup> Allen Salloway Woodriffe Appletree Gayle Palmer Crooke Jo: Vincent Jo: Moore Bloore Welden Sam: Nicholls, sen: Pinckney Sr Vaughan Cruttenden Jennings Jo: Cowley Cobb Soley Osburne	(P. 186.)  Aug. 6, [1648.]
Oct. 10, 1648.	Wootton Haughton Fish Baron	} Demys:  }	

<sup>a</sup> Soon afterwards made Fellow of Magdalen; son of the Vice-Chancellor. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Norwich.





Dec. 1, [1648.]	Hen: Parslow		Jennyngs, Fell:	Aug. 8, 1649.
Oct. 29, 1648.	Will: Hopkins		Edward Reynolds, Fell:	Jan. 18, 1649.
	S <sup>r</sup> Nicholls, Demy in the place of S <sup>r</sup> Franklin	} Demys:		
	S <sup>r</sup> Hickman, Demy in the place of S <sup>r</sup> Porters			
	Digby			
July 1, 1648.	Mr. Boulton, Cooke.		<i>Corpus Christi Colledge.</i>	
	Mr. Cooke, Butler.		S <sup>r</sup> Billingsley } Fell:	Sept. 21, 1648.
Oct. 18, 1648.	Zouch		Sam: Byfeild } Fell:	
	Knight		Rich: Byfeild, Schol:	
	Barry	} Demys:	Will: Gardner } Fell:	
	Smithsby		Burgesse } Fell:	
	Osburne		Beniamyn Way, Schol:	
	Garland	} Qr:	Whitehorne, Fell: Deane	
	Kent		Ezek: Webb, Schol:	
	Hopkins		Will: Ford, Schol:	
	Curten	} Quer:	Ladiman, Fell:	
	Cowdrey		Josia Lane, Schol:	
	Hunt		Jo: Lisley, Schol:	
	Powell, Clerke.		Jo: Sayer, Schol:	
Oct. 27, 1648.	Spilbery		Josia Ballard.	
	Kinge	} Clerks.	Nath: Vincent, Quer:	
	Attwood		Nelson, Schol:	
	Hooke		Jo: Prous, Fell:	
	Almon	} Quer:	Rich: Abbotts, Fell:	
	Milner		Jo: Dod, Fell:	
	Parslow		Jo: How, Steward.	
Oct. 18,	Carter, Horskeeper		Will: Adams, Sen: Cooke.	
[1648].	David Fogge, 2 <sup>d</sup> Butler		Ed: Hawes, Jun: Cooke.	
Sept. 13,	Heborne, 2 <sup>d</sup> Cooke		Nath: Wells, Butler.	
[1648].	Squire, Porter		John Langley, Manciple.	Oct. 2 <sup>d</sup> , 1648.
July 29, 1649.	Nicholls		Jo: Milward, Fell: Vice-President.	
			Stephens, Fell:	
			Tho: Gilston, Fell:	Oct. 26, 1649.
			Elisha Bourne, Fell:	Oct. 29, 1649.



Oct. 29, 1649.

Ilisley, Schol:

Whettham, Schol:

Ed: Disney, Schol:

May 24, 1649.

Sam: Ashurst.

Thornton.

Oct. 11,  
[1649.]

Tho: Maulthouse.

Wandricke.

Anderson.

Roe, Fell:

Ford, Fell:

Sanderson, Fell:

Raynor, Schol:

Oct. 23,  
[1649.]

Tidcombe, Fell:

Wight, Schol:

(P. 187.)

*Alsoules Colledge.*

July 18, 1648.

Mr. Zancey

Rouse

Wm: Hamelton

Tho: Harley

Tho: Smithsby

Oct. 3,  
[1648.]

Upton

Scott

Siddenham

Hill

Geo: Cooke

Jo: Brockhurst

Hunt

Johnson

Kinge

Powell

Jan. 22,  
[1648-9.]

Dove

Whitlocke

Fell:

Fell:

Fell:

Sr Harford

Newton

Fel:

Geo: Beck, Manciple.

Josua Sprigge, preelected June 22,  
1649

Harris

Bery

Quer:

Sr Millington

Sr Pett

Fell:

Mr. Barsnett

Mr. Appletree

[Fell:]

Mr. Boules

Mr. Lee, Fell:

See a spetiall Order, pa: 292

Jo: Osborn, [Fell:]

Mr. Upton, Fellow, elected Jan:

14, 1653.

Mr. Vincent, Fell: Jan: 14, 1653.

Mr. King, Fell: Probation: Aug:

25, 1654.

*Universitie Colledge.*

Tonge

Sr Woodward

Wakeley

Sr Gayle

Hen: Horne

Buresse

Hulley

Bee

Geery

Mott

Peard.

Chamberlaine.

Fell:

Schol:

March 8,  
[1648.]March 29,  
[1649.]

June 18, 1649.

Sept. 18, 1649.

Jan. 4, 1649.

Sept. 12, 1650.

Jan. 14, 1653.

Oct. 17.  
[1648.]





Oct. 17, [1648.]	Braine, Byble Clerke. Silvester.		Tho: Puller, Fell: Babar, Schol:	Dec. 12, 1650.	
April 12, 1649.	Burscough	} Fell:	Meese, Fellow	Sept. 12, 1650.	
	Ds. Price		Sutton, Schol:	Dec. 27, 1649.	
	Ds. Buris		Petipher, Fell:	Dec. 12, 1650.	
	Ds. Jones		Mr. Grenell, Fell:	Jan. 22, 1650.	
April 12, 1649.	Peter Adams	} Schol:			
	Rowland Stedman				
	Thomas Cupper				
	Nathan Jacob.				
Nov. 6, [1649.]	Norton.		<i>Brazen-Nose Coll.</i>	(P. 188.)	
Nov. 12, 1649.	Mr. Hampson.		Hoyle	July 18, [1648.]	
	Mr. Bennett.		Dan: Greenewood	} Fell:	
	Brickenden.		Sam: Bruen		Oct. 17, [1648.]
Jan. 4, 1649.	John Kemster.		Williamson		
	Tho: Jennings; his election by the Colledge is confirmed by the Visitors June 24, 1650.		Corkes		
July 31.	Samson Eaton, Fell:		Kirsham		
	Terrey, Fell:		How, Byble Clerke.		
	Anth: Fidoe, Fell:		Eaton, Fell: upon condition hee leave his living before Easter.		
	Basnet, Schol:		Higginson.		
Dec. 5, 1651.	Daniel Gestios, Schol: in Nathan Jacob's place.		Deane.		
Sept. 1, 1654.	Mr. Griffith, Fell:		Ashton.		
			Dupper alias Ducker.		
			Sutton.		
			Tho: Weston.	Jan. 15, [1648-9.]	
			Walker.		
			Heskins.	Jan. 24, [1648-9.]	
			Purfrey.		
			Gilman.		
			Rich: Adams.	May 29, 1649.	
March 11, 1648.	Wirge, Fell:		Sr Gerard	Aug. 8, 1649.	
	Weldy, Fell:		Sr Bursgo		
	Tho: Moore	} Schol:			
	Tho: Phillippis				
	Wm Goffe, Fell:		Ridgway, Fell:	Nov. 6, [1649.]	
	Smart, Schol:				





Nov. 6,  
[1649.]

*St. Johns Colledge.*

Gorges }  
Brace }  
S<sup>r</sup> Paris } Fell:  
S<sup>r</sup> Bachelor }  
S<sup>r</sup> Edwards }  
S<sup>r</sup> Hoult }  
Mr. Humberstone.  
Mr. Fowler, elected Fell: March  
13<sup>th</sup>, 1649.  
Mr. Basnett, Oct. 12, 1650.  
Mr. Gregory Smith, Fell: Aug.  
16, 1654.  
Joseph Taylor, Schol: Jan: 26,  
1656.

Nath: Till Adams } Schol:  
Samuel Turner } July 5,  
1653.<sup>a</sup>

*Exeter Colledge.*

April 24, 1648.

Conant, Fell:<sup>b</sup>  
Peter Fyatt.  
Fran: Howell, Fellow and Greeke  
Reader.  
Ed: Searle, Fell: and Moderat: in  
the Chappell.

Davis, Bradford, Wills, and Chid- Aug. 10, 1648.  
ley, Fell:  
Rob: Hancocke.  
Anth: Jett: Cooke.  
S<sup>r</sup> Maisters, Fell: in the place of  
Mr. Berry removed.  
Sclad, Fellow in the place of Mr.  
Proctor.  
S<sup>r</sup> Eaton in the place of Mr.  
Polewheele.  
Michaell Dollinge. March 5,  
[1648.]

*Oriell Colledge.*

Nath: Burges.  
Wm. Bragge, Treasurer sen: (P. 189.)  
S<sup>r</sup> Gibbons Oct. 3<sup>d</sup>, 1648.  
Lumacks [Lomax], Treas: jun:  
Easton, Bursar.  
Leafes.  
Weston. Oct. 27,  
[1648.]  
Longe.  
Dickes. Oct. 30,  
[1648.]  
Mr. Tho: Upton, of C.C.C. Fell:  
Mr. Way, of C.C.C. Fell:  
Sam: Carter, Fell:  
Mr. Wolcombe, Fell: Novemb. 1653  
Feb. 6, 1653.  
Aug. 23, 1654.

<sup>a</sup> It is doubtful, from their place on the Register, whether these two Scholars belong to St. John's or Exeter; but probably to the former.

<sup>b</sup> Samuel, nephew of Dr. John Conant, Rector in 1649.



Aug. 23, 1654.

*Wadham Colledge.*

Dalender	}	Scholl:
Hatley		
Christopher		
Wyatt		
Nicholls		
Jerrard		
Hall		
Baker		
Manninge.		

Tho: Lawrence	}	Fell:
Webber		
Willis	}	Fell:
Bragge, Schol:		
Rathband		
Lee		
Vaughan	}	Schol:
Hodges		
Wright		
• Walter Pope		
Boden	}	Fell:
Graves		
Atkins, Schol:		

*Pembroke Colledge.*

Aug. 11, 1648.	Sr Lane	}	Fell:
	Sr Tompkins		
	Rob: Steele	}	Schol:
	Potter		
Oct. 10.	Jo: Hoy, Fell:		
[1648.]	Paul D'Arand.		
	Jo: Powell.		
	Pet: Jersey.		

Roswell, Schol:

Oct. 16,  
[1648.]

Brownesword.

Fouke, Schol:

Jan. 4, 1649.

Potter, Fell:

Robert Parr, Schol:

Feb. 11, 1649.

John Hall, Schol:

April 22, 1650.

Hall, Fell:

July 24, 1650.

Jo: Huntbahr, Schol:

Oct. 1, 1656.

*Lincolne Colledge.*

Jo: Bernard	}	Fell:	Feb. 11, 1649.
Taylor			
Jo: Curtin, Fell:			Feb. 13, 1649.
Mr. Woods.			Sept. 19, 1650.
Geo: Hitchcock.			Nov. 25, [1650.]
William Horne, Manciple.			Feb. 6, 1653.

*Merton Colledge.*

Copley, Morall Phylos: Lect: Oct. 3, [1648].

Trevor

Sr Franke	}
Sr Dickinson	
Sr Wood	
Sr Franklin	
Harvey	

Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

Geo: Child	}	Postmaisters.	Aug. 6, 1649.
Bricknell			

Edward Roode, Postmaster, Nov. 12, 1649.

John Arnold. Feb. 15, 1649.

vid: pa: 190\* [for a second list].





(P. 190.)

*Jesus Colledge.*

Oct. 12, [1648.] Owen Price, Schol:  
 { Eyres.  
 Tawke.  
 Will: Cockes.  
 Octob. 27, { Browne.  
 [1648.] { Forward.  
 Lloyd.  
 Jonathan Roberts.  
 Jones.  
 Fran: Wilcocks.  
 Brice.  
 Sam: Jones, of P.C.  
 Timothy Thomas.  
 Hen: Buceet [Du Creetz].  
 Charles Edwards, Schol:  
 Nicholas Pypon, into a Jersey  
 place.  
 April 1, 1652. Samuel Jones.

*Queenes Colledge.*

Oct. 30, [1648.] S<sup>r</sup> Phillipp, New Inn Hall.  
 S<sup>r</sup> Bedford }  
 S<sup>r</sup> Barksdall } Fell:  
 S<sup>r</sup> Foxcroft }  
 Avery Tompson }  
 Tho: Collinson } Taubators.  
 James Farrars. [Taberdars.]  
 Tho: Brathwayt.  
 Jan. 17, 1650. William Rawlins, Taubator.  
 Nov. 18, 1651. James Rich, Fell:

*Balliol College.*

Nov. 18, 1651.

Goade, Fell:  
 Freind, Fell:  
 Dickins, Exhibit:  
 Ferdunces, Exhibit:  
 Maynard, Schol:  
 Shefeild, Schol:  
 Rowland Stedman, Schol: sen:  
 Brockett, Schol:  
 Sam: Stedman, jun: Schol:  
 Jo: Petty, Schol:  
 Browne, Schol:  
 Oxenbridge.  
 Mat: Power } Fell:  
 Bennett }  
 Hoymes } Schol:  
 Lovells }  
 S<sup>r</sup> Newton } Fell:  
 S<sup>r</sup> Swinnock }  
 Wm. Vickins.  
 Mr. Holmes, in Poore's place,  
 Fell: and Standen Schol: in  
 Mr. Holmes' place.

Oct. 6, 1649.

Oct. 22, 1649.

July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1650.*Merton College.*

[A second list.]

(P. 190\*.)

Nov. 12<sup>th</sup>, 1649.

Mr. Howell.  
 Mr. Nicholls.  
 Mr. Abbotts.  
 Mr. Powell.  
 S<sup>r</sup> Willowby.  
 S<sup>r</sup> Maund.  
 S<sup>r</sup> Pavier.





Nov. 18, 1651.	Sr Hully.		Leister	} Postmasters elected Jan: 17, 1650.
	Sr Sterry.		Spencer	
	Sr Hurst.		Davis	
	Sr Crips.		Sam: Beiron	
	Geo: Prickett		Tho: Soley	
	Steph: Richmond	} Postmasters elected Jan: 17, 1650.	Wm. Izard	} Mr. Moseley into Mr. Brent's place Jan: 22, 1650.
	Wm. Stanes			
	Fran: Moore			
	Wright			
	Wm. Johnson			

Aug: 1, 1648.

(P. 196.) Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Ordered,

That the souldiery in Oxoñ be desired to cause the Orders of  
this Committee to be executed, for removinge of those that are  
expelled the Universitie, five miles from the Universitie.

Resolved,

That those places which are voyd may be filled by the Visitors,  
in those Houses where there are not Electors enough submitinge  
to the authority of Parliament.

Resolved,

That those persons that were present at the Universitie, since  
the summons, and did not appeare, are under contempt.

Resolved,

That those that were in London, and in places not farre distant  
from Oxford, and did not appeare, are under the like contempt.

Ordered: That those persons not appearinge, be removed, and  
deprived from their places in their respective Colledges, and Halls,  
and expelled from the Universitie.

FRANCIS ROUS.



Aug: 1, 1648.

Aug. 1, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxford. (P. 202.)

Whereas severall Answeres of Doctor Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors, Proctors and others of the Universitie of Oxoñ, refusing to submitt to the authority of Parliament for visitinge the said University, were referred to this Committee by a speciall Order of both Houses of Parliament, to heare and determyne, and to apply effectuall remedies as the Cases should require: Upon full hearinge and debate of the said Answeres, it was resolved That the matter thereof was an high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament: and further resolved, that for an effectuall remeady thereof the persons guilty of this contempt be removed from their places respectively: Now upon hearinge the Report from the Visitors at Oxoñ touchinge Dr. Henry Stringer, whose Answer is, That as hee belongs to New Colledge hee concurs in Answer with the Society of that house, and that hee cannot by the local Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the Universitie: It is now resolved, that the said Doctor Stringer is guilty of high contempt, and denyall of authority of Parliament: And that for an effectuall remeady thereof the said Doctor Stringer, pretended Warden of New Colledge in Oxoñ, be removed from the said Colledge, and is hereby required to quitt the said place, and all emoluments, rights, and appurtenances thereto belonging: And hee who supplies the Vice Warden or Senior Fellow's place in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the whole Society, and such others as may be concerned therein.

FRANCIS ROUS.





Aug. 2, 1648.

Aug. 2, 1648.

(P. 197.)

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Ordered:<sup>a</sup>

1. That those who are of kin to the Founder of New College  
shalbe preferred first to the places voyd in that Colledge, they sub-  
mittinge to the authority of Parliament.

2. That schollars of Winchester Colledge shall next be admitted,  
they submittinge to the authority of Parliament.

3. That those that are superanuated schollars of Winchester  
shalbe admitted in the next place, they submittinge to the authority  
of Parliament.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Aug: 4, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxford.

Ordered:

That it be referred to the Visitors to put in execution the power  
which they have for the removinge scandalouse persons from their  
places in the Universitie of Oxford.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Aug. 4, 1648.

Aug: 4, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for reformation of the  
Universitie of Oxoñ.

Mr. Button,  
Prebend: of  
Christ Church,  
and Universitie  
Orator.

Whereas it appeareth to this Committee and was accordingly  
resolved, That Dr. Henry Hamond,<sup>b</sup> one of the Prebendaries of  
Christ Church in Oxoñ, was guilty of high contempt and denyall of  
authoritie of Parliament: And for an effectual remeady thereof, it  
was also resolved, That the said Dr. Hamond be removed from  
beinge Prebendary of Christ-Church, and Orator of the Universitie,  
and that Dr. Edward Corbitt be a Collegiate Prebendary of Christ-

<sup>a</sup> The proper order was that, in default of (1) and (2), those might be elected who  
had formerly been one year at Winchester College.

<sup>b</sup> For Hammond, see Introduction





Church and Orator of the Universitie in the place of the said Dr. Hamond: This Committee being informed by the Visitors at Oxoñ that the said Dr. Corbitt hath relinquished the said places, doe now order, That Mr. Ralph Button be and hereby hee is constituted and established a Collegiate Prebend. of Christ Church and Universitie Orator, and shall enjoy and have all the power, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings, by any Statute, custom, or right formerly belonginge to the said Dr. Hamond: and the Fellows and Scholars, and others of or belonginge to Christ Church are to take notice hereof: and this Order is to be entered in the Register of Christ Church.

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

(P. 191.)  
Aug. 3, 1648.

A Certificate concerninge Dr. Lawrence.

Whereas Dr. Tho: Lawrence hath engaged himselfe to observe the Directory in all Ecclesiastical adminstrations, to preach practicall divinity to the people, and to forbear the preachinge of any of those opinions which the Reformed Churches have condemned: Wee doe hereby testifie and declare, for the satisfaction of all whom it may concerne, That the learned Doctor aforesaid, hath, without any salvo or reservation, submitted to the authority of Parliament in this present Visitation of the Universitie of Oxford.

And because the Dr. is desirouse to recede from this Universitie, and to betake himselfe to such ecclesiasticall employment abroad, as shall be thought fitt by such as are in authority, for a man of his parts and learninge, wee have certified the perticulers above written under our hands.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Butler of Oriell Colledge be required to bringe the Buttery Booke of the Colledge to Mr. Vice Chancellor, who is hereby desired, and authorised, to enter into the said Booke the name of Mr. William Bragge, lately chosen Fellow into the said Colledge by the Visitors, accordinge to an Order of both houses of Parliament bearinge date April 21, 1648.





Aug. 3, 1648.  
(P. 195.)

Resolved by the Visitors: That all officers of Colledges and Halls in Oxford, who have not submitted to this present Visitation, shalbe deprived of their places and offices, and noe longer execute the same. And the Heads and Fellowes in the said Colledges and Halls are required to take notice hereof; and to cause the same to be observed accordingly.

Aug. 10, 1648.

Aug: 10<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

(P. 198 k.)

Whereas divers of the senior Fellows of St. Johns Colledge in Oxon have not submitted to (and are therefore expelled by) the authoritye of Parliament: Wee, the Visitors of this Universitie, sufficiently authorised to regulate the Universitie, and all the Colledges and Halls therein, consideringe that the Colledge aforesaid is to be governed by the President and tenne seniors of the said Colledge or the major part of the seniors aforesaid, doe hereby appoynt Mr. Webb, Mr. Inkersell, Mr. Lownes, Mr. Needler, Mr. Wells, senior, Mr. Gorges, Mr. Wells, junior, Mr. Brace, Sr Basnett, and Sr Gunter, or any seaven of them, to take care of all the affaires of St: Jo: Baptist Colledge, in the absence of Mr. Cheynell, President of the said Colledge: and doe hereby authorise them to punish such as are irregular, accordinge to the wholesome Statutes and lawdable decrees of the Colledge aforesaid.

Aug. 10<sup>th</sup>.

1. French and Boxe of Trinity Colledge were this day expelled that House and the Universitie, for their contempt of the authoritie of Parliament.

2. Chudley, Davis, Bradford, and Wells, were this day elected into Exeter Colledge.

Josua Crosse, Procter, was this day chosen one of the 13 Seniors in Magdalen Colledge in Oxon.

Aug. 11, 1648.

(P. 195.)

Voted this day: That Peter Fiatt shall not be Senior to the Masters of Art that were since chosen into Exeter Colledge.





Sept. 13<sup>o</sup>, 1648.

Sept. 13, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation (P. 200.)  
of the Universitie of Oxford.

Whereas it was formerly ordered by this Committee that Mr. Henry Cornish be a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in Oxon in the place of Doctor John Wall, late Prebend thereof, and removed for his high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament: And whereas upon the submission of the Dr. Wall to this Committee it was resolved: That the said Doctor Wall be a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in the place of Doctor Sanderson, who was likewise removed by this Committee for his high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament, as by the said Order bearinge date 1<sup>o</sup> Augusti more fully appeares: Now upon the humble desire of the said Doctor Wall to this Committee, that hee may be restored to the place which hee formerly had before the Visitation of the Universitie, it is resolved and ordered that the former Orders of this Committee for establishing Mr. Cornish in the place of Doctor Wall, and the establishinge Dr. Wall in the place of Dr. Sanderson, be revoked: And that the said Doctor John Wall be restored to, and is hereby established a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church, in the place which he formerly enjoyed: And shall hold and possesse all rights, emoluments, profitts, roomes, and lodgings thereto belonging: And that Mr. Henry Cornish doe hold and enjoy the rights, emoluments, profitts, roomes, and lodgings of Dr. Sanderson in lew thereof: And the officers whom it may concerne are to take notice hereof.

FRAN: ROUS.

Sept. 14<sup>o</sup>, 1648:

(P. 199.)

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation  
of the Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas severall Answeres of Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors and others of the Universitie of Oxon, refusinge to Submitt to the





Sept. 14, 1648. authoritie of Parliament for Visitation of the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by a spetiall Order of both Houses of Parliament to heare and determine, and to apply effectuall remeadies as the cases should require: Uppon full hearinge and Debate thereof it was resolved: That the matter of the said Answers was an high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament. And further resolved, That for an effectuall remeedy thereof the persons guilty of this contempt be removed from their places: Upon hearinge a Report of the Visitors touchinge Dr. Henry Stringer, who beinge asked by them whether hee submitts to the authority of Parliament, replies: (1) That as he belongs to New Colledge hee concurre in Answere with the Society of that house: That hee cannot by their locall Statutes submitt to any Visitors that are actually of the Universitie: (2) That as hee hath a capacity in the Universitie hee hath labored to informe himselfe concerninge the Question proposed, but by reason of some doubtfull termes in the Question cannot yet satisfie his conscience what to answere: and therefore hee humbly desires a little longer respite, which Answere hath beene adjudged by this Committee for an high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament: It is ordered by this Committee, That the said Dr. Henry Stringer be removed from the place of Greeke Lecturer in the Universitie of Oxon: And accordinglye the said Dr. is required to yeild obedience.

FRANCIS ROUS:

Sept: 14<sup>o</sup>: 1648:

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation  
of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered,

(P. 206.) That the Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church, displaced by authoritie of Parliament, doe remove from the Universitie and precincts thereof within foureteen daies after notice hereof: And the Visitors are to make knowne this Order to them accordingly.

FRANCIS ROUS:





Sept: 14<sup>o</sup>: 1648.

Sept. 14, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation  
of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

(P. 206.)

Ordered: That the Heades of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church displaced by authoritie of Parliament doe remove from the Universitie and precincts thereof within fourteene dayes after notice hereof, and the Visitors are to make knowne this Order to them accordingly.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Sept: 14: 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the  
Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas severall answeres of Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church and pretended Vice-Chancellor, Heades of Houses, Doctors, Proctors, and others of the Universitie of Oxoñ refusing to submitt to the authoritie of Parliament for Visiting the said Universitie, were referred to this Committee by spetiall Order of both Houses of Parliament to hear and determine, and to apply effectuall remedies as the cases should require: Upon full hearinge and debate thereof, It was Resolved and ordered that Mr. Robert Waringe, Senior Proctor of the said Universitie, beinge adjudged guilty of high contempt and denyall of authority of Parliament, should be removed from his Proctor's place in the said Universitie of Oxford: and deliver up the bookes, and other things belonginge to his office, to the Visitors, to be kept by them till further Order, as by the said Order bearinge date 20<sup>o</sup> Jan: 1647, may appeare: Now upon hearinge the Report from the Visitors that the said Mr. Robert Waringe doth possesse the place of History Reader in Oxford, And hath not submitted to the authority of Parliament, nor delivered upp the Insignia of his office of Proctor accordinge to the said former Order of this Committee, and beinge chosen into the said place of History Reader when the Universitie was under Visitation,

(P. 207.)





Sept. 14, 1648. and contrary to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford, as by a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Generall Fairefax is declared: It is Ordered by this Committee that the said Mr. Waringe, pretended History Reader of the Universitie of Oxford, be removed from the said place: And hereof the said Mr. Waringe is required to take notice, and to yeild obedience accordinge.

(P. 209.)

Septemb: 14<sup>o</sup>: 1648.

Dr. Du Molyn  
History  
Reader of the  
University  
admitted by  
the Visitors  
Oct. the 10th,  
1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Whereas it appeared to this Committee That Mr. Robert Waringe, the pretended History Reader of the Universitie of Oxford, hath not submitted to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation, nor delivered upp the Insignia of his office according to a former order of this Committee, being thereunto required when he was Proctor of the said Universitie, and being chosen into the said place of History Reader by Doctor Fell, pretended Vice-Chancellor and Heades of Houses when the Universitie was under Visitation, and contrary to the Articles of the Surrender of Oxoñ as by a Letter from the Generall is declared: And whereas it was this day resolved by this Committee that for an effectuall remedy hereof the said Mr. Robt: Waring, the pretended History Reader, be removed from the said place, and that Dr. Lewis Du Molyn,<sup>a</sup> recommended upon good testimony for a person of piety and learning, be History Reader: It is Ordered by this Committee that the sayd Doctor Lewis Du Molyn be, and hereby he is constituted and established, History Reader of the said Universitie of Oxon in the place of the said Mr. Robert Waring, pretended Historic Reader, and shall enjoy and have all profitts, priviledges, advantages and benefitts by any Statute, custome, or right, belonging to the said place.

(P. 210.)

FRAN: ROUS.

<sup>a</sup> Lewis Du Moulin, M.D. son of the more celebrated Peter Du Moulin, a voluminous author, and, according to Wood, "a fiery, violent, and hot-headed Independent." Fasti, ii. 128. He died 1680.





September 14<sup>o</sup>: 1648.

Sept. 14, 1648.

(P. 217.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the  
Universitie of Oxoñ:

Whereas this Committee formerly ordered that Mr. Robert Crosse of Lincolne Colledge be Regius Professor of Divinity of the Universitie of Oxoñ, in the place of Doctor Sanderson removed by Order of this Committee for his high contempt and denyall of authoritie of Parliament; a letter of the said Mr. Crosse beinge produced and read before this Committee, wherein hee desires that the said place may be conferred upon another: It is thought fitt and ordered by this Committee that Dr. Josua Hoyle, Maister of Universitie Colledge, bee, and hereby hee is appoynted, Regius Professor of Divinity of the said Universitie of Oxoñ, and shall take and receive all profitts, priviledges, and benefitts thereof to his owne use as they shall grow due to him for the performance of the said place, provided that the place of Prebendary of Christ Church lately belonginge to the said Dr. Sanderson, wherein Mr. Henry Cornish is established by order of this Committee be possess and enjoy'd still by the said Mr. Henry Cornish to all intents and purposes, with all the rights, profitts, and priviledges thereunto belonginge and dependinge.<sup>a</sup>

Dr. Hoyle,  
Regius  
Professor.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Sept. 30 [20], 1648.

(P. 204.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the  
Universitie of Oxon:

Sept. 20, 1648.

Whereas it is Ordered by this Committee that the Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Christ Church displaced by authoritie of Parliament doe remove from the Universitie and Precincts thereof within Foureteene daies after notice thereof: It is thought fitt by this Committee that Dr. Shelden doe offer to the Visitors

<sup>a</sup> For Hoyle, see Introduction. For Crosse, see p. 3.





Sept. 20, 1648. where hee desires to reside, And the Visitors are to certifie the same to this Committee with all convenient speede.<sup>a</sup>

FRANCIS ROUS.

(P. 205.) At a meetinge of the Visitors this 20th of Sept: 1648.

It is this day Ordered: That William Jones and Clement Halsey, formerly Almesmen<sup>b</sup> of Christ Church, upon their petition and certificate of their good affection to the Parliament, be restored to their former places and rights by the Deane and Prebendaries of the said House.

(P. 201.)

Sept. 25, 1648.

Sept. 25, 1648. This day the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon constituted and confirmed George Bradshaw,<sup>c</sup> Master of Arts, and Fellow of Balioll Colledge, in the said Universitie, Head or Master of the said Colledge, accordinge to an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons, bearing date 21<sup>o</sup> July, 1648.

Sept. 25, 1648. Also this day Mr. Nathaniell Carter was chosen Butler of New Colledge, accordinge to the desire and recommendation of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

<sup>a</sup> For the proper date of this Order see p. 190. The comparatively courteous nature of the communications held with the uncompromising Sheldon must be supposed due to the skill he had evinced in his dealings with the Visitors, as well as to the place he had taken as acknowledged leader of his party, and his popularity with them. In the Wood MSS. F. 35, there is abundant evidence of the deference paid to Sheldon by the University, as might be expected from his well-tried independence of character, dexterity, and dignified manners. See also below; and Worthies of A.S. p. 196 (where, however, "houses" should read "horses").

<sup>b</sup> The Christchurch Almshouse has very lately been dissolved. The buildings are at present appropriated to the residence of the treasurer of Christchurch.

<sup>c</sup> The delay which had occurred in settling the new Master may be accounted for by the notices of the old one (pp. 169, 181). We have no information as to the motives of Dr. Lawrence in resigning and submitting; but the second certificate may have had some effect in creating the actual vacancy. There was still a difficulty somewhere; for it was not till Oct. 20 that the Order for Bradshaw's Admission was given. In that Order his appointment is said to have been made by an "Ordinance of Parliament;" it is not registered.





Present of the Visitors:—

Sept. 25, 1648.

Sir Nathaniell Brent.	Mr. Mills.
Dr. Wilkinson.	Mr. Cheynell.
Dr. Rogers.	

[A Copy of an Order of 1645 by the House of Commons.] (P. 208.)

8<sup>o</sup> Januarij, 1645.

At the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations.

It is this day Ordered: That Mr. John Kinge of Aldbury in the County of Surrey, who this day appeared before the Committee, and shewed sufficient Certificate of his takinge the Nationall Covenant, be discharged from any further attendance: and that the restraints upon his rents be taken off, and he be permitted to receive the same without further trouble as formerly. MYLES CORBETT.

A Copy of an Order.

Sept. 25: 1648.

(P. 200.)

This day the Visitors restored Dr. John Wall<sup>a</sup> and establish't him a Collegiate Prebend of Christ Church in the place which he formerly enjoy'd accordinge to the Order imediately followinge [Sept. 13: See p. 183]: and desired Sir Nathaniell Brent and Mr. Mylles to enter his name in the Buttery Booke, and to see the said Order effectually executed.

At a meetinge of the Visitors.

(P. 203.)

Sept. 25, 1648.

Ordered: That all the allowances and dues of the persons under-named, not havinge appeared, or submitted to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation, be suspended, and detayned from them untill further Order: And the Master, Bursers, and other Officers of the said Colledge are required to take notice hereof, and to forbear the payment of such allowances or dues to them accordingly.

<sup>a</sup> Dr. John Wall, Canon of Ch. Ch. 1632, "a quaint preacher and severe student"; a benefactor of the City of Oxford. (Ath. Ox. iii. 734.) His portrait is accordingly in the Council Chamber of the City.





Sept. 25, 1648.

Mr. Hen: Whightwicke <sup>a</sup>	}	Fellowes of Pembroke Colledge.
Mr. William Darby		
Mr. Tho: Cary		
Mr. Tho: Whightwicke, Jun:	}	Scholl: of Pembroke Colledge.
Mr. Hen: Wyatt: Ba: Art:		
Mr. Fran: Brickendine		
Mr. Rich: Dew		
Mr. Robert Payne		

(P. 205.)

At a meetinge of the Visitors this 28th of Sept. 1648.

It is this day Ordered: That Dr. Reynolds Vice Chancellor of this Universitie of Oxon have full power and authority from the Visitors aforesaid to enter the name of Nath: Burges into the Buttery Booke of Oriell Colledge, by spetiall Order: And to this end the Butler of the Colledge aforesaid is to waite upon the Vice Chancellor in the execution hereof with his Buttery booke:

[Certificate concerning Dr. Sheldon.]

Sir,

Sept. 28, 1648.

(P. 204.)

Whereas wee received an Order from the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon bearinge date Sept: 20th 1648, concerninge Dr. Sheldon, that he should offer to us where he desires to reside: Wee hereby certifie, That Dr. Sheldon has been acquainted with that Order, and thereupon hath signified his humble desire contayned in this inclosed paper under his hand, which wee humbly leave to the consideration of the honorable Committee: to whom wee pray you to present the same: Soe wee remayne,

Sir,

Your humble Servants,

Ed: Reynolds.

Nath: Brent.

Jo: Wilkinson.

Christ: Rogers.

Jo: Mylles.

Hen: Wilkinson.

Fran: Cheynell.

<sup>a</sup> See page 6.





At a meetinge of the Visitors the 29th of Sept: 1648.

Sept. 28, 1648.

(P. 205.)

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie sufficiently authorised by authority of Parliament have given (to John Martine Fellow of Exeter Colledge) full power and authority to receive the Rents due and belonging to Exeter Colledge aforesaid.

Sept. 29, 1648.

Resolved: That Dr. Sugg of Wadham Colledge be removed from the said Colledge for his contempt of a speciall Order for his personall appearance before the Visitors. Sept. 29, 1648.

Resolved: That Wm. Harding, Cook of Exeter Colledge, be removed from his said place for his misdemeanor and contempt of authoritie of Parliament: And further resolved that Anthony Jett, for his great sufferings and good affection to the Parliament, doe execute the said Cooke's place in the Colledg aforesaid.

Memorand: That upon some proposals by the Delegates concerning the Steward's place of New Colledg it was taken into consideration and concluded that an Order made by the Committee of Lords and Commons concerning the recomendation of Mr. Sprigg to be Steward of the aforesaid Colledge, that his case and business should be reported to the said Honorable Committee with the next Reports from the Visitors. (P. 206.)

Memorand: That the Inhibition made Aprill the 15th, 1648, for the publique use of Common Prayer, be put in present execution in Christ Church Colledge and Jesus Colledge in more perticuler:<sup>a</sup>

Memorand: That one Wm. Adams for his good desert be remembered for the next Colledge Cooke's place in the gift of the Visitors.

Oct. 2, 1648.

Whereas wee understand that the Vicaridge of Horne Church in the County of Essex is now voyd by the death of the Vicar of the said Parish, and that the guift thereof is in the Warden and Fellowes of New Colledge in Oxoñ: In respect of the present and Oct. 2, 1648.  
An Answ. to  
Mr. Corbitt's  
Letter.  
(P. 207.)

\* See Introduction.





great unsettlement of the said Colledge, wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ, upon certificate of the honesty and abilities of one Mr.

Whittacre<sup>a</sup> the younger, doe, as farre as in us lyes, appoynt him to officiate in the said Vicarage: In testimony whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names:

Ed Reynolds.	Nath: Brent.
Jo: Wilkinson.	Chr: Rogers.
Jo: Milles.	Hen: Wilkinson.
Fr: Cheynell.	

(P. 208.)  
Oct. 2, 1648. Resolved: That all Elections since July 2<sup>d</sup>, 1646, accordinge to an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons, be voyd, and of none effect.

Ordered: That Mr. Henry Whightwicke of Pembroke Colledge, procuringe his Submission (to the authoritie of Parliament in this present Visitation), attested by good and sufficient wittnesses in the countrie where he now lives, Ordered to be accepted of and approved.

Ordered: That Colonell Pindersson of Christ Church, upon his personall submission to the Visitors, be confirmed Student of Christ Church.

Mr. Forman  
and Mr.  
Chibnall.

Ordered: That it be reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons that it is the sense of the Visitors that Mr. Forman of Magdalen Colledge have the liberty to stay two monthes at Ifley, neere Oxford.

Ordered: That Mr. Chibnall be enlarged, puttinge in good security for his appearance.

Oct. the 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
1648.  
(P. 139.)

Wee the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ doe upon good and sufficient groundes remove and displace Mr. John Holloway from being Steward of New Colledge: and in his roome and stead doe hereby constitute and appoynt Mr. Wm. Sprigg to officiate and execute the place of Steward in the said Colledge: and that

<sup>a</sup> Whittacre was not a Member of New College.





he enjoy all and singuler the rights, profitts and priviledges of the said place, and to this end and purpose doe enjoyne the members of the said Colledge to take notice hereof, and to settle him in the said place, as alsoe to cause this our Order to be entered into the Register of the said Colledge. Oct. 2, 1648.

Ordered, That Mr. John Kinge, Auditor of Christ Church, be removed for his contempt: And that according to the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Oxoñ, Mr. Samuell Bedford execute the said place, and enjoy all the benefitts of and belonginge thereunto. (P. 209.)  
Oct. 3, 1648.

PERSONS REMOVED FROM THEIR PLACES:<sup>a</sup>

(P. 162.)

Corp: Christ: Coll:

Oct. 2, 1648.

Mr. Newlyn, Steward, for Non-appearance.

Jo: Hill, Senior Cooke

Jo: Parnes, Butler

Tho: Seamer, Manciple

Hen: Price, Junior Cooke

Tho: Bowden, Porter

Non-submission.

Mr. Wrench, Fell:

Mr. Speedinge, Fell:

Mr. Thos: Sutton, Fell:

Mr. Barker, Fell:

Bolde

Warr

Fountaine

Scho: Elections null.

Johnson; Horne;

Tonstall; Lawrence;

Holloway

Sch:

Elec:

null.

Oct. the 3<sup>d</sup>.

Mr. Samwaies, Fell:

Mr. Haywood, Fell:

Sr. Lydall, Sch:

Sr. Eales, Chaplin:

Upon the Order of the

Committee of Lords and

Commons,

Oct: the 11th.

<sup>a</sup> Wood ascribes the delay which had occurred in the expulsion of the following persons, partly to the circumstance that the Visitors were getting in their tithes, and partly, with more probability, to the insurrection of the Royalists in England, Scotland, and Wales, sometimes called the Second Civil War. He describes a plot laid in Oxford itself in July by certain scholars, privileged persons, and citizens, for the relief of Colchester; its discovery and consequences. (Annals.)



Oct. 3, 1648.

Mr. Hen. Dutton, Fell:  
Coldham, Sch.

Alsoules Coll.

Oct. 2.

Mr. Berkenhead : from his Fellowship, and  
Moral Phyl: Lect:<sup>a</sup>

Mr. Baldwyn, from Fell:<sup>b</sup>

Mr. Tho: Darell, Fell:

Mr. Tho: Smith, Fell:

} Non-submitters.

Mr. Nappyer, Fell:

Mr. Newman, Fell:

Mr. Gorge, Fel:

Mr. Crofte, Fel:

Mr. James, Fel:

Hollingsworth, Butl: Manciple.<sup>c</sup>

Mr. Hungerford

Mr. Talbott

Mr. Dorrell

Dr. Bassett<sup>d</sup>

Norton

Culpaper

} Upon the Order of Lords  
and Commons:

June 18, 1649.

Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Bagley.

See: pa: 150: 156: 212: 118.

<sup>a</sup> Sir John Birkenhead—for he was knighted at the Restoration—was a man of some mark. His ephemeral writings had largely served the Royal cause in the war; and “the Loyal Poet” of Charles II.’s reign was not only an active pamphleteer but an important Member of Parliament and champion of the Church. (See W. of All Souls, p. 200, Grey’s Debates, and the Parliamentary History.)

<sup>b</sup> Baldwin “kept his place afterwards by application to Kelsey, Deputy-Governor” (Annals), or rather, according to Ath. Ox. iv. 334, Kelsey’s wife.

<sup>c</sup> See W. of All Souls, and Monument in cloisters of All Souls.

<sup>d</sup> See Life of Dr. Mansell, by Sir L. Jenkins, p. 29.





Mr. Hollywell, Steward: Non-appearance: vid: pa: 151: 156.

(P. 163.)  
New Coll.  
Oct. 2, 1648.

Mr. Maylard

Mr. Gulston

Mr. Tichburne

Mr. Blincow

Mr. Newberry

Mr. Barton

Mr. Crake

Mr. Trimmell

Mr. Rives, sen: in Armes

Mr. Woolley

Mr. Fowkes

Mr. Jones

Mr. Heigham

Mr. Hungarford

New College.  
May 26—July  
5, 1649.

Outed upon the Order of  
Committee: May 26: and  
June 1: and June 16:  
1649:

Beaw

Stanley, Jun. } Fel:

Warrener

Read } Chapl:

Okeley

Coleman, Organist

Clunn, Sexton

Knollis, Clerke

Pepper, Underbutler

Leech, Manciple

Smith, Porter

Shaw, Groome

June 22: 1649.

Finch, Under Cooke

in New Coll: re-  
moved: and Tombs,

Basket bearer

July 5th, 1649.





Christ Church.  
Oct. 2, [1648].

Oct. 13.

Mr. Kinge, Auditor: Non-  
appearance

Dr. Mayne, Student

Mr. Llewellen, Student

Mr. Weaver, Chaplin

Mr. Byon

Mr. Underwood

S<sup>r</sup> Love

Nicholas

Blaze Carell

James Heath

Adam Littleton

Mr. Norgate

Henry Gregory

Francis Dixon

Mr. Canopias, Chaplin.<sup>a</sup>

Mr. Bennell: upon scandall, and Nonsubmission.

Mr. Bennett: removed Dec: 24: 1640 [? 1649], for Non-  
appearance. See pag: 150: 156:

Upon the Order of the  
Committee of Lords  
and Commons.

July 29th,  
1650.

Seaverne

Heylin

Bennell

Busby

Bartley

Washbourne

Markham

Upon the Order of the  
Committee.

Wadham Coll.  
Oct. 2, [1648].

Mr. Atkins, Fellow

Mr. Strangeway, Fellow

S<sup>r</sup> Michaelson, Schol.

S<sup>r</sup> Huish, Schol.

D<sup>r</sup> Sugge, Fellow.

Upon the Order of the  
Committee of Lords  
and Commons.

Sept. 29.

<sup>a</sup> Canopias, or Conopias, became Bishop of Smyrna, circa 1650. (Annals.)



Tho: Carey: for his Non-appearance and his enjoyment a benefice contrary to the Statute of that Colledge. Pemb. Coll. (P. 164.)

Mr. Darby: for his contempt.

Mr. Hen: Whitwick, Sen: for his high contempt.

Mr. Langton, Sen.

Mr. Clay

Mr. Digley

Mr. Harris

Mr. Lloyd

Mr. Rogers

Mr. Dale, Sen.

Mr. Clitheroe.

Mr. Wake, Fellow.

Mag. Coll.  
Oct. 10.

Fellowes ejected upon an  
Order of the Committee  
of Lords and Commons.

Oct. 16.

Mr. Langton

Christ: Taylor, 2<sup>nd</sup> Butler

Jo: Touchin, 3<sup>d</sup> Butler

Wm. Hern, 2<sup>nd</sup> Cooke

Emanuel Heath, Horse-  
keeper

Mr. Oates

Mr. Palmer

Mr. Webb

Boules

Pennington

Sr Bayley

Demyes

Oct. 20th.

Mr. Chibnall, Fellow.

Vid: pa: 118:  
pa: 153.

Lodowecke Mason: Upon the Order of the Lords and Commons.

Mr. Cox: removed Aprill 5th.

Jennings } July 29th,

Bassett } 1649.





(P. 165.) Oriell Coll.	Mr. Chambers Mr. Bouch Mr. Sanders Mr. Sheldon	} Fellows.	} Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons.
Oct. 30th.	Mr. Horne, Fellow Mr. Lloyd, Fellow		
Exeter Coll. Oct. 11.	Mr. Berry, Fellow Mr. Proctor, Fellow Mr. Polewheele Mr. Willett. Mr. Hardinge, Cooke: removed.	}	} Upon the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons.
(P. 166.) Jesus Coll. Jan. 15, 1648.	Hen: Pue: Schol. upon certificate of 3 yeares absence from the Colledge, and his enjoying a liveing in the Country. Mr. Brevin: <sup>a</sup> Outed upon the Order of the 16: No: last.		
St. John's Coll.	Dr. Wild Dr. Edwards Mr. Milward	}	} Upon the Order of the Committee of the Lords and Commons.
Oct. 16th, 1648.	Mr. John Jennings Mr. Robert Jennings Mr. Arthur Puckrige Mr. Mawes Mr. Aston Mr. Crowcher. Mr. Gisby. Mr. Goad. Mr. Creede. Mr. Osbaston. Mr. Walwyn.		
Balioll Coll. Oct. 20.	Thickins, Fell:		

<sup>a</sup> This is the famous divine, Dr. Daniel Brevint, Jersey Fellow; afterwards Dean of Lincoln.





Mr King, Fell:	}	Upon the Order of the Committee of Lodes and Commons.	(P. 167.)
Mr. Byrome, Fell:			Brazen Nose
Mr. Roberts, Fell:			Coll:
Mr. Church, Fell:			Oct: 17, [1648.]
S <sup>r</sup> Porter, Bible Cler:			
Jo Newton, Fell:			Aug: 8: 1649:
Rich: Hill, Fell:			

Mr. Ratcliff	}	Fellows.	Universitie Coll. Oct. 17.
Mr. Woodhead			
Mr. Day, Sch.			
Stone, Bible Cler:			

Young	}	Sch: Non-appearance.	Oct. 17, 1648.
Goldwell			

Hanson	}	Non-appearance.
Dale		

Mr. Purway, Fellow:	Non-submission, and marriage: Oct: 26.	Baliol Coll:
Evans		(P. 168.)

Atfeild	}	Sch: Non-appearance.
Okeley		

Mr. Poore: removed July 25th, 1650, upon severall Articles of misdemeanors proved upon oath.

Mr. How	}	Non-appearance Oct: 26.	Trinitie Coll:
Mr. Walker			

Jo: Pate: Schollar.	}	Nov. 2:	Nov. 2:
Mees: Schollar			

Peirson, Fellow:	Non-Submission.	Queenes Coll:
		(P. 169.)

Gregg	}	Taubators. [Taberdars]	Oct. 30.
Fletcher			



Merton Coll:  
Oct. 30th, 1648.

Mr. Graves, Fellow, and from his Mat: Lect: in the Universitie,<sup>a</sup> see pa: 262.

Dr. Turner, Fellow.<sup>b</sup>

Aug: 6: 1649.

Mr. Nich: Howson, Fellow;    Removed upon Order of the  
Robt: Bostock, Postmaister;    Committee of Lords and  
Silvester Switser, Post-    Commons, for Non-submis-  
master    sion.

Oct. 13: 1649.

Mr. Sayer: removed from his Fellowship for drunknesse,  
Non-submission and malignancy.

Jan. 16, 1650.

v. p. 339:	{	Blanke Wright Ampler Phillips Owen Torneton Coles Prickett Myers Stanes Moore Richmond	}	Postmasters; removed upon Elections contrary to an Order of Parliament.
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Jan. 22, 1650.

Mr. Brent removed for scandalouse behaviour.

Oct. 3, 1648.

Oct. 3, 1648.    Ordered, that the revenues of the severall Lectures belonging to  
(P. 208.)    this Universitie of Oxofn, and due since the vacancie of the said  
Lectures, be employed to buy Bedle staves<sup>c</sup> for the Universitie; And  
the remainder of the said revenues to goe unto the satisfying the  
Register and other officers now attending the Visitors.

<sup>a</sup> Or Professorship of Astronomy.

<sup>b</sup> Removed also from his Professorship of Geometry. Turner had been distinguished in connection with the Laudian Statutes and Cycle. He had afterwards served in the war as a volunteer under Sir John Byron, and been taken prisoner.

<sup>c</sup> "This as to the staves was not done; for, if I am not mistaken, they got four or five about two years after." (Annals.)





October 3<sup>o</sup>, 1648.Oct. 3, 1648.  
(P. 211.)

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of  
the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Whereas the House of Commons by their Order bearinge date 1<sup>o</sup> July, 1648, have ordered: That noe Masters or Heads of any Colledges or Halls, or Schollars, or other persons be admitted into any Mastershipp, Governorshipp, Fellowship, Schollarshipp, or office, or place of preferment or advantage in the Universitie of Oxoñ: And if any such thinge have beene donne is declared to be voyd: This Committee, takinge the same into consideration, doe order, that the said Order of the House of Commons be effectually prosecuted: And if any thinge hath beene donne contrary to the said Order and declaration, that it be forthwith certified to this Committee.

Vid: pa: 215.

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

(P. 209.)  
Oct. 6, 1648.

Ordered: That the Vice Chancellor enter the name of Nathaniell Carter as Butler of New Colledge into the Buttery Booke of the said Colledge: And that an Order be drawne up to that purpose.

Ordered: That Thomas Thorneton of Queenes Colledge be recommended to the next voyd scholarship in Corpus Christi Colledge.

Ordered: That Meredeth Jones and Edward Bucknell be remembered for their good desert for the first Manciple or Butler's places that shalbe voyd and in the disposall of the Visitors.

Oct. 10.

Resolved: That the Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the chusinge of Mr. Proctor Button Prebend of Christ Church, and Universitie Orator, be put in execution and his name entred into the Buttery Booke of Christ Church aforesaid.

Octob. 10.  
[1648.]  
(P. 213.)

Ordered: That the submission of Robert Clerke, Demy of Mag-  
CAND. SOC.





Oct. 10, 1648. dalen Colledge, be retourned with the first to the Committee of Lords and Commons.

Ordered: That Mr. Addams, Vice President of Jesus Colledge, submitting one of the first to this Visitation, and thereupon chosen one of the Delegates to the Visitors, That his case be certified to the Committee of Lords and Commons for this Universitie, with the first.

Ordered: That Mr. Kerrey and Mr. White, entringe into 200*l*. bond to the Vice Chancellor for Mr. Chibnall Fellow of Magdalen Colledge his appearance, and upon sealinge and signinge thereof the said Mr. Chibnall is to be released from imprisonment, till further Order.

(P. 214.) Ordered: That Mr. Pipond, recommended by Captaine Meservey for the Jersey place in Jesus Colledge, be taken into consideration upon Fryday next, with others for the said Colledge.

Ordered: That Henry Southam upon his Petition, and recompence of his losses, for his good affection be remembred in order for some place in the guift of the Visitors.

Ordered: That the Lodgings of the Auditor of Christ Church, which Mr. Kinge enjoy'd as Auditor, be delivered to Mr. Samuell Bedford, now Auditor in the said Colledge; and in case any difference should arise about the deliverie of the same, that the Deane and Prebendaries have full power to decide the said difference.

For Dr.  
Dumullyn.  
[Du Moulin.] Ordered: That Dr. Du Mullyns, upon his Petition, be dispensed with for his readinge the present Terme as History Reader; saveing his first Lecture.

### Oct. 11.

Oct: the 11<sup>th</sup>. Ordered: That the Vice-Chancellor enter the name of S<sup>r</sup> Gybbons into the Butterie booke of Oriell Colledge as Fellow of the said Colledge.

Ordered: That upon a Petition and certificate of Tho: Lathe, late Almsman of Christ Church, [he] be reestablished in his said place of Almsman in the said Colledge.





Ordered: That Raynor be remembred for the next Schollarshipp Oct. 11, 1648.  
in Corpus Christi Colledge, or another place elsewhere.

Oct. 12.

Ordered by us the Visitors: That noe person or persons in this Universitie of Oxoñ who have not submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation shalbe Tutors, or beare any office that belongs to Schollars, or have any Vote in the Universitie, or in any Colledge or Hall therein: And the Heads and Fellowes of the severall Colledges and Halls, and all such as are concerned therein, are required to take notice hereof and to cause that our Order be observed accordingly. Oct. 12: 1648.  
vid. pa. 250.  
Nonsubmit-  
ters noe votes,  
or offices.

Ordered: That the aforesaid Order be executed forthwith in the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie.<sup>a</sup>

Ordered: That Mr. Bragge, S<sup>r</sup> Burges, and S<sup>r</sup> Gibbons, elected Fellowes of Oriell Colledge by the Visitors (in the roome of Mr. Sanders, Mr. Chamberlaine, and Mr. Selden), be by spetiall Order placed in their chambers. Octob. 12th.

Whereas upon an Order of the House of Commons bearing date July 1: 1648: As also by an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of this Universitie, bearing date the 3<sup>d</sup> Octob: 1648, all and everie person and persons who have beene elected into any Mastership, Governorshipp, Fellowship, Schollarshipp, or any office, in any Colledge or Hall in this Universitie of Oxoñ, since the first of July aforesaid, their elections shalbe null and voyd to all intents and purposes: It is now resolved and ordered by the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ, that accordinge to the Orders of the Committee of Lords and Commons, the said Order be effectually prosecuted, and that this Order be affixed in the severall Colledges and Halls in this Universitie. (P. 215.)  
Oct. 13: 1648.  
An Order to  
make all  
elections  
null since  
July 1, 1648.  
vid: p. 211.

Ordered: That these Questions be reported to the Committee of Lords and Commons.

<sup>a</sup> See note to p. 243.





Oct. 13, 1648. 1: What shall be donne with those who have not appeared, and the Visitors cannot be informed where they are, or with those who are beyond sea and without distance?

2: What shalbe donne with such as have given negative Answeres, whose names are not to be found in the Catalogue of the Visitors?

3: It is Ordered: That the names formerly omitted concerninge the aforesaid persons shalbe sent up, and certified to the Committee with the first reports.

Memorand: That Mr. Appletree's sonne be remembered for the next schollar's place in Corpus Christi Colledge.

Oct. 16.

Oct: 16th. Ordered: That Mr. Lamphire and Mr. Maylard, Bursars of New Colledge, should make their personall appearance before the Visitors to morrow in the afternoon between the houres of 3 and 6 at the President's Lodgings in Magdalen Colledge.

(P. 216.) Ordered: That Mr. Townesend, and Mr. Stevens, Fellowes of  
Oct: 17: 1648. New Colledge, be, and hereby are appoynted in this vacancy to  
Concerninge officiate as Bursars of the Colledge aforesaid: And are further  
New Colledge. enabled, and desired, not only to collect, and receive all Rents, and performe the whole office of Bursars, but likewise to take care of all the seales, bookes, wrytings, evidences, and goods, which belonge to the said Colledge.

And wee doe hereby give notice to all the Tenants of New Colledge, That they pay all rents, and dues payable to New Colledge, to Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, or either of them, and to noe other.

Concerninge Ordered: That whereas it hath beene alledged by Mr. Rouse,  
Mr. Rouse. Library keeper to the Universitie, that Oriell Colledge is indebted to him the some of sixtie pownds: It is ordered by the Visitors upon the truth of his said information, that his case be considered with the first, when any satisfaction is made by the said Colledge in that kinde.





It is this day Ordered: That Mr. Lamphire and Mr. Maylard and Mr. Tichbourne doe not receive any moneys from this day, as Bursars of New Colledge. Oct: 17: 1648.  
Ord: concerning the Bursars of New: Coll.

Secondly: That they give an accompt of what they have already received to Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, who are hereby appoynted to take their accompts. 2:

Thirdly: It is Ordered: That when the tenants of New Colledge come in, they bringe their acquittances to Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, to compare them with the Leiger Booke of the said Colledge. 3:

Fourthly, That the said Leiger Booke (to avoyde any error) be kept in a box, or chest, with three keyes, to be kept, one by Mr. Lamphire, and the other two by Mr. Townesend and Mr. Stevens, and the booke not to be used but when all are present. 4:

Oct 18, 1648.

It is this day ordered that Daniel James, Head Butler and Manciple of Magdalene Colledge, be suspended from the sayd places in the said Colledge: and that another be appoynted by the President to supply and execute the said places, until the Committee of Lodes and Commons at London determine the said business. Oct: 18: 1648:  
(P. 217.)

Oct. 20, 1648.

Ordered: That Mr. Townesend, Mr. Stevens, or either of them, be hereby authorised to breake open the Bursary and Audit house of New Colledge, or any other place of the Colledge aforesaid, where the seales, bookes, evidences, wrytings or any goods of the Colledge are, or should bee, that they may secure and preserve them, and be thereby enabled to discharge that trust which is reposed in them as Bursars, for the benefitt of the Colledge aforesaid. (P. 218.)  
Oct: 20: 1648:  
Concerninge the Bursars of New Colledge.

Memorand: That Mr. Berrie's sonn be remembered for a Querister's place.





Oct. 20, 1648.  
(P. 201.)

Mr. Bradshaw's admittance into Bal: Coll:

Whereas Mr. George Bradshaw, late Fellow of Ballioll Colledge, is by an Ordinance of Parliament bearing date July 21, 1648, constituted Master of the Colledge aforesaid: It is this day Ordered: That the Vice Chancellor of this Universitie be hereby desired to admitt the said Mr. George Bradshaw into the Mastershipp of Ballioll Colledge, that hee may be settled and confirmed accordingly: And wee doe hereby require all and everie Fellow, Schollar, officer, and member of the said Colledge to take notice hereof, and yeild obedience unto Mr. Bradshaw as Master of the said Colledge according to the Ordinance aforesaid.

Oct. 23, 1648.  
(P. 219.)

Orders of Recommendations from the Committee of Lords and Commons received 26 Oct. 1648, by the Visitors.

Benjamin Flower for a Students place in Xt: Church.

Ordered That Benjamin Flower, sonn of Mr. Roger Flower, Minister of Castle Combe in Wiltshire, whoe hath been at Cambridge about 2 yeares and half, be recommended to the Visitors at Oxoñ for a Student's place in Christ Church in Oxoñ.

FRANCIS ROUSE.

Oct. 23.  
Sir Robt: King's sonn for a fellowship in All Soules.

This Committee, taking into consideration the sufferings and services of Sir Robert King, doe Order that a Sonn of the said Sir Robert's be recommended to the Visitors at Oxoñ, and the Warden of All-Soules Colledge, respectively, for a Fellowship in the said Colledg when any shall hereafter be voyd.

FRANCIS ROUSE.

Oct. 23:  
Tho: Cupper for a Student's place in Xt: Church:

Upon motion made to this Committee in behalf of Mr. Vincent Cupper, whoe hath eight children and suffered much for the Parliament: It is Ordered: That Tho: Cupper his son, who is of 9 termes standing in the Universitie, and now of New-Inn-Hall, be recommended to the Visitors for a Student's place in Christ Church.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Oct. 24<sup>o</sup> 1648:

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulateing the Universitie of Oxon:

(P. 218.)

Ordered: That Dr. Sheldon haveing divers business committed





to his trust, may follow those businesses in any place, except within five miles of the Universitie of Oxoñ, or in the Isle of Wight: Mr. Rich: Newdigate of Grayes-Inn, undertakeinge for his appearance before this Committee upon fourteen dayes warning, notice thereof being left at the Lodging of the said Mr. Newdigate in Grayes Inn.

[By the Visitors.] Oct. 26, 1648.

Upon consideration of an Order of the Committee of Lordes and Commons for regulateing the Universitie of Oxon bearing date the 24th of this instant Octob: It is Ordered: That Dr. Sheldon be released of his confinement, and all restraint by any Order or Warrant (of the Visitors) is hereby taken off.

Whereas Dr. Sheldon since his removeall from All-Soules Colledg hath taken some horses which belong to the said Colledg without the consent of the Bursar, or leave from Dr. Palmer, the Warden of the Colledg aforesaid: These are to desire you to send some of your officers to seize the horses, and returne them to the present Bursars for the service of the Colledge. [Order of Dec. 18.]

Ordered: That this Order for seizing the horses from Dr. Sheldon is hereby reversed and discharged, by and with the consent of Dr. Palmer, Warden of All-Soules Colledge. Dec. 18. To Lieutenant Coll. Kelsay, Governor of Oxon:

Oct 26.

Whereas we did formerly appoynt Mr. Martyn to supply the place of Sub-Rector in Exeter Colledge: Wee doe hereby ratify and confirme all that the said Mr. Martin hath done in obedience to our Orders: and Mr. Martin being called to another employment in the said Colledge, and one of his seniours retourned to the Colledge: Wee doe hereby appoynt Mr. Mawdit, Fellow of the said Colledge, to be Sub-Rector, and by these presents authorize him to performe the office of the Sub-Rector in the Colledge aforesayd. (P. 219.) Oct. 26, 1648. An Order concerning Exeter Colledge Sub-Rector.

Memorand: That Dr. Hoyle's case in respect to his small meanes Oct. 26, 1648.







Oct. 26, 1648. in Universitie Colledge, as alsoe of his Lecture of Regius Professor in this Universitie of Oxofñ, be reported to the Committee of Lordes and Commons for reformation of the said Universitie.

Mr. Porter of Exeter Colledge, Coll: Whereas doubt has been made whether Mr. Porter were declared Non-socius at the last election of fellowes in Exeter Colledge: Resolved upon the Question: That he then was outed, and another declared Non-socius: legally elected by us the Visitors in his place.

Oct. 27, 1648.

(P. 220.) Memorand: That S<sup>r</sup> Gibson be remembred for the next Fellowship in Corpus Christi Colledg.

Ord: about Trinitie Coll: It is Ordered: That the Treasury of Trinity Colledge be broken open by the President and Fellowes of the said Colledge.

It is also Ordered: That it be referred unto the President of Trinity Colledge aforesaid: whether it is fitt that Francis Dodd shall be removed from executeing the Manciple's place in the said Colledge or not.

It is ordered (with the consent of the President of Trinitie Colledge) that Mr. Mathias Unett be Bursar, and Mr. Tho: Weildey, Dean in the said Colledge, to doe and execute all and every act or acts belonging to their severall places aforesayd.

Oct. the 27th.  
An Order  
about  
Senioritie,  
vide p. 230.

Whereas a doubt was this day moved concerning the right of seniority of such Fellowes and Schollers as have been elected into Exeter Colledg, in regard some whoe are juniors in the Universitie were first elected Fellowes and therefor challenge seniority as seniors: It is hereby declared and ordered: That all Fellowes and Schollars chosen by the Visitors shall take their senioritie in the severall Colleges into which they are chosen according to their respective seniorities in the University, and enjoy all previledges and advantages of seniors accordingly, albeit they were not first elected or admitted into the said Colledges: And in case any question arise touching their seniorities in the Universitie, it is hereby referred to the Delegates of the Universitie, where the matter is now under consideration.





Whereas there was a reference from the Committee of Lords Oct. 30, 1648. and Commons for the Universitie of Oxon, concerning Mr. Constantine Adams his submission to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation of Oxon and his good affections to the Parliament: Wee the Visitors of this Universitie doe hereby certefy that the said Mr. Constantine Adams did at the very first beginning submit to the Visitation, and hath ever since continued his good affections to the Parliament.

Mr. Adams:  
Reference to  
his Petition  
presented Oct.  
10th, granted  
this 30th of  
Octob:

It is this day Ordered: that the Fellowes elected into Oriell Colledg by authoritie of Parliament be permitted to peruse the Statutes of the said Colledg that they may be acquainted with the rule of that government under which they live: And that all the rentalls, corn-bookes, and all bookes of account which concern the state of that Colledg be forthwith upon sight hereof delivered unto Mr. Bragg, Mr. Eston, and Mr. Lomax, who are hereby appointed to receive them.

(P. 221.)  
Oct: 30: 1648:  
Oriell-Coll:

To whom these presents may concerne.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That the Provost Marshall of this garrison of Oxon attend the Fellowes elected into Jesus Colledge by authoritie of Parliament, to take possession of their several Chambers in the said Colledge according to their seniorities.<sup>a</sup>

Oct: 30th,  
1648:  
To the Provost Marshall.

Ordered: That Mr. Vice-Chancellor be desired to pay or cause to be paid the sum of £13 out of the Universitie rents to our Register Mr. Newhous to satisfy him for the monies he hath disbursed in our service: Signed by Christoph: Rogers, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Robt: Harris, Jo: Mylles, Hen: Wilkinson, Fran: Cheynell.

Oct: 30th.

Memorand: That Hen: Nobes, Butler of New-Colledge his case be reported with the first to the Honorable Committee of Lodes and Commons.

Reportes.

<sup>a</sup> Several Fellows were appointed on Oct. 27. The Welsh College enjoys the unique distinction of requiring the aid of the Provost Marshal to establish the new comers. See Introduction.





Oct: the 31th.      Whereas it is evident that Joshua Hoyle, Regius Professor of  
 Reports.      Divinitie in this Universitie, hath no competent allowance to support the honor and burthen of his place: It is this day Ordered: That Dr. Hoyle's case be effectually represented to the Honorable Committee of Lordes and Commons for the regulateing this Universitie: And that there be some order made to save the Doctor aforesaid harmeless from those debts which are cast upon Universitie Colledge.

Nov: 2nd:      Memorand: That Tho: Jones, Jo: Prichard, Wm: Thomas, Sam: Jones, Merton Colledge, are to be chosen into Jesus Colledge with the first, in case no just exception come against them in the mean time.

Ordered: That nothing be done against Mr. Vaughan, Fellow of Jesus Colledge, till he be present to answere for himself what may be objected against him.

(P. 222.)      Whereas that one Browne [has been] recomended by lettre from  
 Nov. 2nd.      my Lord Fayfax to a place in New Colledge: Ordered that his case be represented to the Committee of Lordes and Commons for Oxon with the first, as also the state of New Colledge.

Nov. 2nd.  
 Concerning  
 Oriell: Coll.

The humble desire of the Provost and Fellowes of Oriell  
 Colledge:

1:      That since 'tis the judgment of the Visitors that the Fellowes lately put in by their Order should have the perusall of the Statutes, which was never denied unto them, that the said Statutes be by them perused in a Collegiate manner as all other Fellowes have done.<sup>a</sup>

2:      And that the Visitors will be pleased to consider how the offices of the Treasurer and Bursar may be executed without the prejudice of the Colledge.

Nov: 2nd.      Resolved upon the Question:

1:      That the first of these desires is granted.

2:      For the second: That such as have been elected Treasurers or

<sup>a</sup> This no doubt means in the College Chapel or Hall, where the Members met for the purpose. Colleges retained the practice of a public periodical reading of their Statutes down to quite recent times.





Bursars by the Visitors shall for the indemnitie of the Colledg give Nov. 2, 1648. the same securitie to the Colledg either by oath or otherwise as any other have usually done.

It is this day Ordered: That the Batchelors shall shew all due and accustomed respect and reverence to the Maisters: And the Batchelors shall enjoy all the privileges and profitts of Fellowes in their respective Colledges, yet soe as that both Maisters and Batchelors shall be Probationers to the Visitors.

Nov. 2nd.  
Concerning  
the Batchelor-  
fellowes  
in the Uni-  
versitie.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That Mr. Tozer of Exeter Colledge have libertie to use his chamber in the said Colledge, as alsoe that he enjoy a traveller's allowance<sup>a</sup> for the space of three yeares, unlesse he be called to any other place inconsistent with the said allowance: provided he quietly demean himself, and observe all Orders and Ordinances of Parliament without intermedling in the government or affayres of the said Colledge, further then his advice or directions shall be desired in accountes of that Colledge, for the advantage of those Fellowes and Members put in or approved by the Visitors in the said Colledge. (P. 223.)

Memorand: That Mr. Fisher, S<sup>r</sup> Denn: Clarke, and Carpenter Nov. 2<sup>nd</sup>. are pre-elected this day into Students' places, the first that falls voyd in the Colledge of Christ Church.

It is this day Ordered by the Visitors: That the Treasurers and Bursar elected by their Orders into Oriell Colledge execute their severall offices according to the Statute of the said Colledg: And for the indemnitie of the Colledge put in statutable securitie. And lastly that such monies which shall be received by the said Officers belonging to the Colledg be kept under severall keys in such manner as the Statutes direct and appoynt.

<sup>a</sup> An ingenious device for making use of Mr. Tozer, who was evidently very necessary to his college. A "traveller's allowance" was, originally, £6 13s. 4d. a year. (Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon. lvi.) It was assigned by Sir W. Petre for the support of one Fellow on his Foundation, who was to reside four years at some foreign University, for the purpose of studying Civil Law or Medicine. It was soon afterwards, in Tozer's case, raised to an equality with that of the other Fellowships.





Nov. 9, 1648. Josias Banger, formerly put out for undue Election, was this day  
 No: 9. chosen againe into Magdalen Colledge. The places of S<sup>r</sup> Dugdale,  
 Mag: Coll: S<sup>r</sup> Nicholls, S<sup>r</sup> Alford, Students of Christ Church, are declared voyd,  
 they havinge beene absent divers yeares, and never appearinge to  
 doe any exercise.

Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1648. Memorand: That Fryday next (beinge the 22<sup>th</sup> of this instant  
 Dec:) is appoynted for consideration of the businesse of Universitie  
 Colledge in Oxoñ.

(P. 224.) It is this day Ordered: That Mr. George Gisby doe appeare upon  
 Dec. 20<sup>th</sup>, 1648. Thursday the 28<sup>th</sup> of this instant December at 3 of the clocke in the  
 afternoone, before us the Visitors of this Universitie sittinge at  
 Magdalene Colledge, and exhibite a true accompt unto us of all  
 moneys which the said Mr. Gisby hath receaved or disbursed as  
 Bursar of St. John's Colledge in Oxoñ.

Mag: Coll: The like Order for Mr. Chibnall, once Bursar of Magdalen  
 Colledge.

Dec. 21, 1648. Memorand: That Mr. Dove be chosen into the next voyd Fellow-  
 shipp in Alsouls Colledge.

The like for — Goddard, Upon readinge a certificate on the behalfe of Walter Portlocke,  
 Almsman of Alsman of Christ Church in Oxoñ: It is thought fitt, and Ordered  
 Ch: Church. (soe farre as in us lyes), That hee be restored to his said Alsman's  
 place, accordinge to his Patent.

Dec. 22, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That the Orders which imediately  
 follow, and were last sent downe from the Committee of Lords and  
 Commons (in one of which there was a mistake, and in two of the  
 others the name of the Chayreman was omitted) shall be sent up to  
 Mr. Rouse, who is desired by the Visitors to certifie the Order in  
 which is a mistake, and to subscribe to the other two Orders.

Nov. 16: 1648.

Nov. 16, 1648. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of  
 the Universitie of Oxoñ:

Resolved: That all those that have beene certified to this Com-  
 mittee by the Visitors to have beene present in Oxoñ while it was





a garrison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since Oxoñ was reduced to the authority of Parliament, without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordinge to the severall statutes of their respective Houses, beinge within the Kingdome of Engeland or Dominion of Wales, shalbe removed and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie, and others put into their places.

FRANCIS ROUS.

Resolved: That all those that were present in Oxoñ while it was a garrison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since Oxoñ was reduced to the authoritie of Parliament, without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses, beinge within the Kingedome of England or Dominion of Wales, shalbe removed and deprived from their places in the respective Colledges and Halls and expelled from the Universitie, and others put into their places.

(P. 226.)  
No: 16°, 1648.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ: Novemb. 16°, 1648.

Ordered: That the Visitors be required to tender the Negative Oathes<sup>a</sup> to the Maisters, Schollars, Fellowes, and Officers of the respective Colledges and Halls, and to certifie concerninge those that neeglect to take the same.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ: Novemb: 16°, 1648.

Ordered: That none of those that have submitted since the First of September, and have not hertofore expressed some good affection to the Parliament, shalbe receaved as Submitters.<sup>b</sup>

FRANCIS ROUS.

<sup>a</sup> The Negative Oath abjuring all connection with the King, his council, or officers, and submitting to the Parliament without reservation.

<sup>b</sup> A decided accession of severity is observable in these Orders. The grand tragedy was drawing to its close, and the question of Oxford submission could no longer be trifled with.





Novemb: 16<sup>o</sup>, At a Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the  
1648. Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: That Mr. Severne of Christ Church, S<sup>r</sup> Drope of Magdalen Colledge, and Griffin, the Clerke<sup>a</sup> of Alsoules, beinge certified by the Visitors not to have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament, shalbe put out of their respective places, and others put into their places.

[By the Visitors.]

Dec. 22, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That Doctor Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, be desired to procure the Order mistaken, to be certified: And likewise Mr. Rous his hand to the other two Orders.

Dec. 28, 1648. Ordered: That the late Beadles of this Universitie deliveringe up their severall staves to the Vice-Chancellor before the 14<sup>th</sup> January next ensuinge, may live at their respective houses without molestation, they behavinge themselves peaceably.<sup>b</sup>

Dec. 28, 1648. Ordered by the Visitors: That  
S<sup>r</sup> Phillipps.  
S<sup>r</sup> Bedford.  
S<sup>r</sup> Barksdale.  
S<sup>r</sup> Foxcroft.  
Avery Tompson }  
Tho: Collinson } Taubators [Taberdars]:

That these Names be entred into the Buttery Booke of Queenes Colledge to-morrow nexte, beinge the 29<sup>th</sup> Decemb:

Dec. 29, 1648. Ordered: That two Fellowship in Oriell Colledge shalbe left  
Vid: 265. voyde (in regard of the debts of the Colledge), untill further Order.  
Vid: An Order

of this day: Ordered: That Mr. Woodhead shall have a chamber in Universitie Colledge, with consent of the Fellowes.  
pa: 233.

<sup>a</sup> There were two Griffins at All Souls, but both were College servants. This was the "mistake."

<sup>b</sup> This concession to the peccant beadles produced no more effect than the previous threats. A year later the colleges are requested to "lend what sums of money they shall think fitt" in order to buy staves.





It is agreed: That Fryday next be appoynted for Universitie Dec. 29, 1648.  
Colledge businesse.

Ordered: That Mr. Willis, and Mr. Gealard's places in Exeter (P. 228.)  
Colledge remayne voyde, till further Order. Dec. 29, 1648.

Ordered: That Mr. Dollingson be next chosen into Exeter Colledge  
when any place is voyd of which hee is capable:

Ordered: That Mr. Culpaper and Mr. Norton, of Alsoules, be  
certified to the Lords and Commons not to have appeared to  
Answere before the Visitors accordinge to Summons: And that  
Dr. Palmer, Warden of Alsoules, be desired to report the same to  
the Committee of Lords and Commons:

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Vice-Chancellor be desired to Jan. 4, 1648.  
enter the name of Dr. Hoyle into the Buttery Booke of Christ  
Church Colledge.

Ordered: That all proceedings in Mr. Wyatt's case of Pembroke  
Colledge be stayd, till the Maister of the Colledge be acquainted  
with it, and his Answere received: And that Mr. Wyatt shall  
have allowance of Battles in the Colledge till the matter be deter-  
myned.

Ordered: That the President of Trinity Colledge put forth (or Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1648.  
cause to be put forth) of the Buttery Booke of the said Colledge Order to the  
the names of the persons hereafter mentioned, who are removed President of  
from their places, accordinge to a former Order of the Committee Trin. Coll:  
of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

*Trinity College.*

Mr. How.

Mr. Walker.

Jo: Pate.

Meese.

(P. 229.)

Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

Ordered: That the suspension of S<sup>r</sup> Wyatt, Schollar of Pembroke  
Colledge, be taken off: And that hee be left to the Maister, and  
Concerninge  
S<sup>r</sup> Wyatt of  
Pembroke  
Colledge.





Jan. 5, 1648-9. Fellowes of the House to be admitted Fellow into the Abbingeton place (lately voyd by the death of Mr. Steede) accordinge to the Statutes of the House, unlesse cause be shewed to the contrary within this month: and in the meane tyme hee is to enjoy the profitts of his Schollar's place.

Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>, 1648. Whereas there hath beene complaint made of some error in  
About  
seniority in  
Exeter Coll: proceedinge about seniority in Exeter Colledge: Wee the Visitors hereby Order, That the Statutes of the House be brought before us, to be perused in that perticuler, upon Wednesday next, at two of the clocke in the afternoone, and such as are concerned therein are to attend accordingly.

Jan. 10, 1648. Upon debate of Mr. Gyles' case (late Fellow of Magdalen  
Concerninge  
Mr. Giles of  
Mag: Coll: Colledge) hee confessed: That hee bore armes before the surrender of Oxoñ: and that when he gave in his Answer to the Visitors reasons were shewed why noe more tyme should bee given for puttinge in his answer:

Upon readinge the Lord Generall's Letter concerninge Mr. Giles: It is Ordered: That the truth of his case be forthwith drawne up, and presented to his Excellency together with Mr. Giles his uncivill behaviour towards the Visitors at the deliverie of the letter:

Jan. 10, 1648. Articles were brought against Tho: Welche, Cooke of Trinity  
Concerninge  
Mr. Welch of  
Trin: Coll: Colledge: 1: That hee often said: That the Reformation intended by the Visitors was a deformation: 2: That hee often drinkes in the Celler of the Colledge more then hee puts on for in the Buttery Booke: Both which were proved against him by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Way, Schollars of the House:

(P. 230.)  
Jan. 10, 1648. Ordered: That Jo: Osburne, kinsman to Mr. Draper, shall have the first Schollar's place that shalbe voyd, in the gift of the Visitors.

Brazennose  
Coll: Ordered: That all those who were elected into Brazen Nose Colledge before Michaelmas last may receive those profitts from the tyme of their Election, though they were not admitted then.







Ordered: That a coppie of the paper representinge the state Jan. 15, 1648-9. of New Colledge be sent to the Lord Say:<sup>a</sup> and his Lordship desired to take the same into consideration: and likewise another coppie to Mr. Rous.

Ordered: Upon the desire of the Fellowes of Exeter, that Mr. Jan. 15. Tozer his allowance (upon a former Order) be equall to the rest of the Fellowes of the said House.

Ordered: That Thomas Welch, Cooke of Trinity Colledge, be Jan. 15, 1648. suspended from execution and benefitts of his office: And the articles and depositions in his case be certified to the Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the Universitie of Oxoñ.

Whereas there hath beene much difference amongst Fellowes Jan. 19, 1648. and Schollars concerninge seniority in Colledges, for the remeadyinge Vid: pa: 220. thereof and prevention of the like for the future, it is hereby Ordered and concluded: That all graduate Fellowes and Schollars Concerninge seniority. chosen by the Visitors shall have and enjoy their seniority in their Vid: pa: 283. severall Colledges into which they are chosen accordinge to their " " 298. seniority in their degrees, which is to be accompted from their (Oct. 29, 1649.) presentation: and such as are undergraduates shall take their seniority accordinge to their standinge in either of the Universities.

Whereas there is shortly to be an Election of the Proctors of the (P. 231.) Universitie for the next yeare: It is Ordered: That all such as are Jan. 19, 1648. concerned therein in Alsoules Colledge, New Colledge, Exeter Proctors. Colledge, and Queenes Colledge doe appeare before the Visitors on Wednesday next, that soe it may be determined which Colledge hath right to the turne of Proctorship for the next yeare.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Lord Say was of Founder's kin. and had been a Fellow of New College; he was now a leading statesman.

<sup>b</sup> This Order was necessitated by the irregularity of the previous year, when Joshua Crosse and Ralph Button had been made Proctors for the purposes of the Visitation, passing over New College and All Souls, which "malignant" Colleges could not then be trusted to provide fit men. The order of the Caroline Cycle was not strictly observed again till 1662.





Jan. 19, 1648-9. It is Ordered: That all those who lately committed the disorder  
Ch: Ch: Coll: in publique drinkinge healthes in the hall at Christ Church be put  
out of Commons for a weeke, and loose halfe a weekes allowance  
before their names.<sup>a</sup>

The Deane and Canons of Christ Church are desired by the  
Visitors to take some effectuall course for keepinge out of the hall  
at Christ Church the persons under named, viz.:

Mr. Townsend.

Mr. Dayrell.

Mr. Jackson.

S<sup>r</sup> Love.

Jan. 22, 1648.

To the honorable the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon: The  
humble Petition of the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge.

Humbly sheweth,

That whereas wee have receaved certaine information of the  
decease of Dr. Hackwell [Hakewill]<sup>b</sup> the late Reverend Rector of  
our Colledge, and have thereby an advantage of obtayninge some  
other, who may in the like relation to us become serviceable to God  
amonge us: Wee the Fellowes of the said Colledge, all of us either  
elected, or confirmed by you, beinge encouraged through the libertie  
you have ever graunted us of free accesse to this honorable Court,  
as also the sutable satisfaction wee have found from you in all our  
just and reasonable proposalls this way (which wee with thank-  
fulnesse shall ever acknowledge), humbly crave leave upon this  
present exigence to offer you this our request.

(P. 232.)

That you would be pleased, since wee are by your favor confirmed  
into all the priviledges of Fellowes, as also for that through God  
prospering the labour of your love towards us of this place, wee  
are now a number whose judgements and affections wee hope you  
have noe reason to distrust, in a settled and regulated estate, to  
declare your judgements for our right in the matter of electinge a

<sup>a</sup> "They and the whole table where they sat in Christchurch Hall, drank the  
King's health, standing up and barcheaded." (Annals.)

<sup>b</sup> For Hakewill, a person of considerable note, see Boase's Reg. Col. Exon. *passim*,  
as also for the Fellowes whose names appear at the foot of the Petition.





new Rector, and also to owne us in all right and statutable pro- Jan. 19, 1648-9.  
ceedings in order thereunto.

And your Petitioners as they shall pursue your Order in admittinge noe votes of such as have not submitted, soe for our owne parte seekinge not soe much our owne things as the things of Jesus Christ, shall willingly engage to give you all satisfaction, if soe be any exception should be against any person soe elected.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

John Maudit, Sub-Rector.

Peter Fiatt.

Robert Handcocke, Deane.

Lewis Bradford.

Francis Howell.

Edmund Davis.

Tho: Masters.

William Chudleigh.

Abraham Batten.

Jonathan Wills.

Sam: Conant.

The Order thereupon.

Forasmuch as Exeter Colledge is by Gods blessinge soe reformed Exeter Coll: and constituted in the Members thereof as that the Fellowes are in a fitt capacity to doe all such acts as concerne the good of that House, and they upon the death of their late Reverend Rector have petitioned the Visitors that they may proceede accordinge to the direction of their statutes to make an election of a new Rector: Wee the Visitors doe conceive this desire of theirs to be very just and (P. 233.) reasonable, which together with the said Petition wee doe humbly certifie, and submit to the consideration of the honorable Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie.<sup>a</sup>

Ordered: That a Certificate be drawne up in Mr. Courtney's Jan. 22, 1648. case, and that Doctor Mills be desired to communicate the same to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Ordered by the Visitors: That this be the Answer in Mr. Hollo- Jan. 24, 1648. way's case:

<sup>a</sup> Exeter is the first college admitted to self-government. For some remarks on its history and condition see Introduction.





Jan. 24, 1648-9.  
Mr. Holloway.

That in regard the judgement was given in Mr. Holloway's case by the Committee of Lords and Commons, and not by the Visitors: The Visitors conceive they are not in a capacitee to restore Mr. Holloway to his place, nor to reverse, or suspend that judgement. But for satisfaction to my Lord Generall's Letter and Mr. Holloway's desire, they will transmitt the Petition and Letter, and proceedings in that businesse before us, to the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon.

Jan. 24.  
Proctors.

Ordered by the Visitors: That the Proctors for the year 1649 shalbe nominated by New Colledge and Alsoules: provided that they nominate fitt persons and such as have submitted to the authoritie of Parliament in this Visitation. And that the next yeare Exeter Colledge and Queenes Colledge doe succede in the same nomination: and soe afterwards the Elections to proceede in the Order of the Cycle.

This was  
omitted [on]  
Dec. 29.

Ordered: That Mr. Francis Lownes, and Mr. Michael Wells, Fellowes of Jo: Baptist Colledge in Oxoñ be, and hereby are, St. John's Coll: equally appoynted, and entrusted to receave, keepe, and expend the rents belonging to John Baptist Colledge in a statutable way, as Bursars of the said Colledge. And that they have an equall share in the profits of the Bursarship.

(P. 234.)

Jan: 25°, 1648.

Att the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation  
of the Universitie of Oxon:

Mr. Marshall,  
Warden of  
New Coll.

Whereas it appeared to this Committee and accordingly was resolved, That Doctor Henry Stringer was guilty of high contempt, and denyall of authoritie of Parliament: and for an effectuall remeedy thereof it was also resolved: That the said Doctor Stringer be removed from beinge Warden of New Colledge in the Universitie of Oxoñ: It is now resolved, by this Committee: That Mr. George Marshall be Warden of the said Colledge, and hereby hee is con-





stituted and established Warden thereof, to all intents and purposes, Jan. 25, 1648-9. and shall enjoy and have all the power, profitts, rights, emoluments, roomes, and lodgings, by any Statute, Custome, or Right, formerly belonging to the Warden of the said Colledge: And the Senior Fellow in the said Colledge is hereby required to publish this Order to the Fellowes, Schollars, and others of the said Colledge, who are, (P. 235.) or may be concerned in the knowledge hereof: And the Fellowes, Schollars, and others of the said Colledge, are hereby required to receave, respect, obey, and submitt, to the said Mr. George Marshall as Warden of the said Colledge, as they will Answer the contrary at their perills: And that the former Order of this Committee for removinge Doctor Stringer, and this Order for establishinge Mr. Marshall Warden of the said Colledge, be entred into the Register of the said Colledge:

FRANCIS ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

Ordered: That the Letter of recommendation concerninge Mr. Acland be communicated to the Fellowes of Exeter Colledge.<sup>a</sup> (P. 234.) Jan. 29.

Ordered: That a Narrative of the businesse betweene Mr. Holloway and Mr. Sprigge be drawne up, and transmitted to the Committee of Lords and Commons, together with Mr. Holloway's Petition, and the Lord Generall's Letter thereupon. Mr. Sprig and Mr. Holloway.

Ordered: That Sympson of Magdalen Hall shall have the next Querister or Clerk's place that shalbe voyd in New Colledge.

William Bew	}	These two were presented to the Visitors as capable of the Proctership. <sup>b</sup>
Ed: Allanson		

<sup>a</sup> See note to p. 130.

<sup>b</sup> See note to p. 217. Both of these were rejected. Bew, or Beaw, was the Fellow of New College who afterwards became Bishop of Llandaff. Allanson was certainly not a Fellow of All Souls, and seems to have been the Fellow of New College mentioned in p. 4, as one of the Delegates to Visitors. If so, it was unheard of that any College should have two Proctors.





(P. 235.)  
 March 5<sup>th</sup>,  
 1648-9.  
 Mr. Willington  
 (*sic*). [His  
 name was  
 Henry Win-  
 nington.]

Ordered: That Winnington, once Schollar of Winchester, beinge examined and approved, submitte to the Visitors, and bringinge a Testimoniall of his good conversation, shall be chosen into a voyd Fellowship in New Colledge.

Mar. 5, 1648.  
 Warden of  
 Wadham.

Whereas by the Statute of Wadham Colledge, the Warden thereof is required within one yeare after hee is admitted to that place to take the degree of Doctor in Divinity: And that Mr. Wilkins the present Warden is at this tyme in attendance on the Prince Elector, and cannot in regard of that service have tyme to doe his exercise, and all other things necessary unto that degree: It is therefore Ordered by the Visitors: That the said Mr. Wilkins be for this twelve monthes next ensuinge dispenced with for takinge the same degree.<sup>a</sup>

March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1648.  
 Dr. Mansell.

Ordered: That Doctor Mansell doe forthwith give up the keyes and seales, and what other things hee hath in his hands that belongs to Jesus Colledge, into the hands of Mr. Roberts, the Principall of the Colledge: As also that Doctor Mansell doe make his accompts to the Principall, which doe concerne the Colledge, within these 14 daies.<sup>b</sup>

March 8, 1648. Ordered: That after Mr. Fulke's sonne and Mr. Hawe's sonne be sped, Mr. Dobson his sonne shall be remembred.

<sup>a</sup> This Dispensation was in accordance with precedents, and so betokens a regard for academical order. The necessity for granting degrees by the fiat of Parliament had passed away, and the practice had indeed been but sparingly resorted to. For Wilkins' relations to his College, see below. In spite of the Warden's absence, Wadham was (along with Trinity) the next, after Exeter, Christchurch, and Merton, to be admitted to the privilege of electing its own Fellows. Numerous expulsions had made way for a large body of new Fellows and Scholars.

<sup>b</sup> This must certainly not be taken as any delinquency on the part of Dr. Mansell. Not only, as is observed in his "Life," p. 16, did he "apply himself," after his ejection in May, 1648, "to state all accounts between himself and the College," but, even when "reformed," his College valued him so highly that in 1651 he was invited to occupy a room within its walls. See, further, note below.





Upon complaint made by the Register, and other Officers attending the Visitors, That divers Fellowes and Schollars admitted into Colledges have not paid the fees appoynted by the Visitors for the Orders of their admission: Wee hereby Order, That the Manciple of everie Colledge (with consent of the Head of the Colledge) shall demaund, and receave (from everie Fellow, and Schollar, and others admitted into places that have not yet paid) such fees as were appoynted by a former Order: that is, 10<sup>s</sup> from everie Fellow, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> from everie Schollar, and the like: or els shall sett the same upon their names in the Buttery Booke, and receave it of the Bursars of the respective Colledges, for the aforesaid Officers.

Mar. 8, 1648-9.  
Kinge: Hitch-  
cocke: Goffe:  
Banger: dis-  
penced with  
by the Dele-  
gates for two  
Termes.

It is declared and Ordered: That all Governors and Officers of Colledges and Halls within this Universitie, doe take care to uphold the excercises and discipline in their severall Houses respectively, and governe accordinge to the perticuler Statutes and laudable Customes of the said Houses: and accordinge to such Orders and Injunctions as are and shalbe made in this Visitation for Reformation by authoritie of Parliament: except in such spetiall cases of Statute where evident reason to be approved by the Visitors in order to the Reformation intended by the Parliament shall appeare to the contrary.<sup>a</sup>

(P. 236.)  
March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1648.  
To governe  
according to  
Statute.  
Vid: pa: 270.

Ordered: That upon Wednesday next the case be heard betweene Mr. Sprigge, and Mr. Holloway, whereof Mr. Sprigge is to have notice that hee may attend, and in the meane tyme draw a narrative of proceedings in the businesse, and bringe the same to the Visitors at the tyme prefixed.

March 15<sup>th</sup>,  
1648.

<sup>a</sup> This is an important Order of the Visitors, since it proves their desire to govern the University and Colleges according to their ancient Statutes. The "special cases" to the contrary were to be wholly exceptional, and there must be "evident reason to be approved by the Visitors." Five months later the need of a further organization for the purposes of the Visitation seems to have impressed itself upon the minds of the Visitors; and indeed, as early as April 5, they had determined to make special inquiries. See Introduction.





Mar. 15, 1648-9. Resolved: That the aforesaid Order [of March 8] be sent to the Head of everie Colledge and Hall in this Universitie of Oxon.

March 21<sup>th</sup>,  
1648:  
Concerning  
Mr. Sprigg and  
Mr. Holloway. Ordered by the Visitors: That Mr. Sprigg be desired to certefy under his hand to the Visitors whether he did not consent to the transmitting of a narrative of the proceedings to the Committee of Lords and Commons in the case betweene himself and Mr. Holloway, or that an Order to that effect was not made in the presence of himself and Mr. Holloway, and no exceptions taken thereunto by him: And whether the Order of the Visitors for transmitting the said narrative, made the 29<sup>th</sup> of Jan: last, were not after the reception of the Generall's second Lettre<sup>a</sup> to the Visitors. And such certificate to be returned presently to the Visitors, or the next sitting of the Visitors, as he shall think best.

March 21<sup>th</sup>.  
Concerning  
Exeter Coll: Upon consideration of a paper presented this day by divers Maisters of Art in this Universitie of Oxon to the Visitors, and the earnest desire of divers Fellowes of Exeter Colledge there present, pressing the great debts<sup>b</sup> of the said Colledge, for some of which they are already sued to an extent, doe think fitt, and Order: That Mr. Willott and Mr. Gillard's Fellowships now voyd, and four Fellowships more, as they shall fall voyd, be continued and so remain voyd, till the Colledge be in capacity, by satisfying their present debts, to admitt of more Fellowes, and that the profitts of the said Fellowships be converted for the satisfying of the Colledge debts, and to no other use.

(P. 237.)

March 21<sup>th</sup>. Memorand: That John Kempster be remembred to be preferred to the next voyd Schollershipp in Universitie Colledge.

<sup>a</sup> These letters are not entered in the Register.

<sup>b</sup> Conant, when, shortly after this Order was issued, he became rector, "found the College oppressed with great debts, though honourably contracted in good measure by assisting the King in the late troublesome times." (Life, p. 11.) No doubt, the temporary suppression of Fellowships was the best way of dealing with the case.





Whereas the Visitors by a former Order thought fitt that the Register and other Officers attending them should be payd their salaries out of the profitts of vacant Lectures<sup>a</sup> according to the direction of the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the Universitie of Oxford: and in pursuance thereof the Vice-Chancellor, by order of the Visitors, did accordingly pay the summe of thirteen poundes to the said Register for some disbursements layd out by him in the said Visitation: It is now thought fit and Ordered that twentie poundes be forthwith payd by the Vice-Chancellor out of the Mathematique Lectures to be disposed to the use of the said Register: And that the Convocation be moved to allow and order the same, and such further summes to be raised out of the profitts of vacant Lectures as aforesaid, to be disposed by the Visitors unto their said Officers in recompence of their great paines and long attendance, according to the directions of the said Committee of Lodes and Commons.

March 21<sup>th</sup>,  
1618-9.

Concerning the  
Register and  
officers belong-  
ing to the  
Visitors.

Mr. Carill of Christ Church upon his humble Petition shalbe elected, &c.

Whereas John Caricke was lately removed from Christ Church for his Non-submission to the Visitation, but hath now made his humble adresses to the Visitors and submitted to the Visitation: And also whereas his father hath spent much tyme in the service of the Parliament, wherein hee hath receaved many and dangerous wounds to the hazard of his life, and hath now made his humble request to us in the behalfe of his sonne: It is therefore Ordered, That the said John Caricke shalbe admitted as Commoner into Christ Church, and upon his good behavior shalbe capable of further

March 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1619.  
Mr. Carrick of  
Ch: Ch:

<sup>a</sup> Perhaps the Professors were not considered as useful as the Register. The University could do without the one, and not without the other. A whole year had elapsed since the Visitation commenced in earnest; and such men as Wallis and Seth Ward were at hand. They were soon afterwards appointed. No doubt it was found more difficult to eject Graves and Turner than French; and yet they were far more decided Royalists.







March 29,  
1649.

favor for Election into a Student's or Schollar's place in the said Colledge or elsewhere.

(P. 238.)

Whereas divers Undergraduates have beene voted<sup>a</sup> into Fellowships in New Colledge: It is declared that all such which are or shalbe chosen into the said Colledge shall undergoe their yeares of Probationership accordinge to the Statutes, unlesse some spetiall cause to be approved by the Visitors shall allow a Dispensation to the contrary.

March 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1649.

Mr. Huntley of  
New Coll:

Upon consideration of the case of Mr. William Huntly, beinge formerly chosen Fellow of New Colledge, and now desiringe to be admitted Fellow without undergoinge his yeares of Probationership: Forasmuch as hee alledges that for those two yeares and upwards he hath beene of Queenes Colledge and five yeares of Winchester, and upon the Roll to have beene admitted into New Colledge: but by reason of these warrs hee hath lost three yeares tyme, which was most part spent in the service of the Parliament: It is thought fitt, upon these spetiall allegations, prooffe thereof beinge first made: That hee be forthwith admitted Fellow without undergoinge any Probationership.

March 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1649.

State of New  
Coll:

Ordered: That a letter be written to my Lord Say<sup>b</sup> to let him understand, that the state of New Colledge is yet very much unsettled, and that therefore, upon the desire of the Warden, the Visitors have ordered to represent the Condition thereof to the Committee, and to desire some such explication of their former Votes as by which they may be the better enabled to proceede to the speedy setlinge thereof: which representation they have yet thought needefull to offer first unto his Lordship that hee may thereupon doe what his wisdom and affection to that Colledge shall direct.

That the spetiall cases of the servants of New Colledge be also retourned to the Committee.

<sup>a</sup> Meaning "appointed."

<sup>b</sup> Lord Say's position as quasi-Visitor of New College is explained in the note to p. 217.





Ordered: That Mr. Zankey,<sup>a</sup> Fellow of Alsoules, shalbe Sub-Warden in Alsoules Colledge in Oxford: and Mr. Siddenham

March 29<sup>th</sup>,  
1649.

<sup>a</sup> Zanchy, or Zankey, or Sankey, was a personage very characteristic of the times. Originally a Cambridge man, and now a colonel in the Parliamentary army and friend of Cromwell's, he appears at the head of the list of Fellows of All Souls, placed there by the Visitors in July 1648. Whether he had been there too short a time to acquire the full confidence of the Visitors, or whether his merits became more conspicuous when the King was dead, and Cromwell virtually at the head of affairs, it is curious that on Jan 24, 1643, All Souls, whose turn it was, should not be allowed a Proctor, or did not present one; and yet that Zanchy should be made by the Visitors Subwarden of the College in March, 1649, and Proctor in April; he having been appointed by the Proctors one of the Delegates in November, 1648. (Reg. Conv. T.p. 23.) As Subwarden he received Cromwell at All Souls in May 1649, and as Proctor presented him for his degree, *brevi sed accurata oratione . . . . . corpore officiose prostrato*. (Ib. p. 45.) But the change from camp to College was perhaps too violent. His Fellowship is declared "void" in 1653, and Oxford bears no more of the Colonel-Proctor. He had, in fact, scarcely resided at all, and had long ago gone off to Ireland, where he played a considerable part. Notices of him will be found in Cromwell's Letters, Whitelocke's Memorials, Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement, and Sir Thomas Larcom's edition of Petty's Down Survey (Irish Archaeological Society). Whitelocke frequently mentions him as successful in combats with the Irish, while commanding under Ireton, in 1650 and 1651, large bodies of troops; and he had an independent command in Tipperary. Henry Cromwell, who succeeded Ireton, knighted him; but this does not prevent his joining Lambert against Richard Cromwell, and demanding the recall of the members of the Long Parliament. He assists in putting down the Royalist risings, and is one of the Committee of Safety in 1659. It is then that we find him begging Whitelocke to serve on the Committee with him as a counterpoise to Vane and the extreme Republicans. Soon after, he joins Monk, and declares for a free Parliament. His oratorical powers found wider fields of exercise than the University had afforded. In the Irish Parliament, and afterwards in the English (in 1658), we find him, in the most vehement, racy, and truly Cromwellian style, denouncing his deadly enemy, William Petty, the Oxford Professor, for alleged frauds and misdemeanours in carrying out his great, original Survey of Ireland. But Petty went his own way. They had measured one another before. He had in fact prevented Sir Hierom Zanchy from exchanging a tract of land which had fallen to him by lot, for some better land which he proposed to seize in true military fashion; and the heinousness of the offence was increased by the circumstance that Zanchy was concerned throughout the Cromwellian Settlement as the agent for allotting the lands to the army. Petty successfully defied any one to prove the charges made against him. The Restoration separated the combatants. Zanchy died in obscurity in Ireland. From Sir William Petty, knighted in 1661, the great house of Lansdowne traces its descent.





March 29, 1649. Senior Bursar: and Mr. Upton Junior Bursar: Mr. Birkenhead  
Deane of Arts: and Mr. Rouse Deane of Law.

(P. 239.) Upon the desires mentioned in a Letter from the Master of  
March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1649. Universitie Colledge: Mr. Silvester shalbe readmitted into his  
Mr. Silvester. Exhibitioners place in the aforesaid Colledge.

Aprill 5<sup>th</sup>, 1649. It is Ordered: That the Deane and Prebends of Christ Church  
Masters in Ch: in their next Election, if they thinke fitt, shall dispose of the vacant  
Ch: places in Christ Church to Maisters and Batchlors of Arts, for furnishinge the said Colledge with Tutors and such as are fitt to beare Office in the said Colledge.<sup>a</sup>

Aprill 5<sup>th</sup>. Ordered: That Dr. Mansell doe personally appeare before us the  
Dr. Mansel. Visitors on Thursday next beinge the twelvth day of this instant  
Aprill, to shew cause why hee hath not fulfilled the Order of the  
5<sup>th</sup> of March last past, and to answere to such other Matters as  
shalbe then alledged and objected against him.<sup>b</sup>

Aprill 5<sup>th</sup>, 1649. Resolved: That the Colledges in this Universitie shalbe visited  
Colledges to be visited. perticularly to enquire of the manners of all the Members thereof,  
in relation to the severall Statutes that ought to be observed: And  
to enquire of whatsoever is contrary to the Reformation begunne  
and intended by the Visitors.

Aprill 5<sup>th</sup>, 1649. Ordered: That whereas [Thomas] Througmorton in Balioll  
Througmorton Collidge in Oxoñ, havinge beene formerly (by an Order of the  
of Baliol Coll: Committee of Lords and Commons) expelled the Universitie for his  
high contempt of the authoritie of Parliament, and havinge also  
since behaved himselfe (in many perticulers) contemptuously towards  
the Visitors, in neglectinge their comaunds and disregardinge their  
indulgence and favor which they shewed him in hope of his

<sup>a</sup> Christchurch takes rank after Exeter, as the second to obtain independent action.

<sup>b</sup> See note p. 222.





Reformation: and also affronted the Government of this Universitie: April 5, 1649. That hee shall therefore be expelled the Universitie, and forthwith depart the same upon his perill.

April 10<sup>o</sup> 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of (P. 244.)  
the Universitie of Oxon:

Upon the humble Petition of Richard Quelch, Fulke Stevenson, James Jennings, William Culley, Mathew Gelliman, William Grove, and John Blake, inhabitants in Oxon: and upon the certificate of the Maior and others in their behalfe: It is ordered: That the Petitioners be recommended to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon to be put into such places in New Colledge, or any other Colledge in the said Universitie, as now are, or shalbe voyd, and they shalbe judged capable of and able to discharge.

FRAN: ROUS.

April 10: 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the  
University of Oxon:

Ordered: That it be referred to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon and the Warden of New Colledge, respectively, to elect thirteene more, either Masters of Arts, Civilians, Bachelors of Divinity, or any other higher degree, into New Colledge, in the place of those that are or shalbe ejected by authoritie of Parliament, for carryinge on of the Government of the said Colledge accordynge to Reformation, notwithstandinge the Votes of the Committee of the Second of August, 1648.<sup>a</sup>

FRANCIS ROUS.

<sup>a</sup> See p. 231. The Order of April 26th is almost identical with this of April 10th.





April 10, 1649.

April 10: 1649.

(P. 245.) At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the University of Oxon:

Resolved:

That all Fellowes, Scholars, or Officers of any Colledge or Hall in the University of Oxon that continued in Oxon while it was a garison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since Oxford was reduced to the authoritie of Parliament without any statutable lycence, or have not renewed their lycence accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses, shalbe removed, and deprived from their places in their respective Colledges and Halls, and expelled from the Universitie: And the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon are to proceede herein accordingly.<sup>a</sup>

FRA: ROUS.

Apr: 10: 1649.

At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered:

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe effectually put in execution the former Orders of this Committee for removinge Fellowes, Scholars, officers, and members from their severall places and offices in New Colledge in Oxon, respectively.

FRAN: ROUS.

Apr: 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the University of Oxon:

Ordered:

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe retourne to this Committee, at their next sittinge, the names of such officers

<sup>a</sup> "This Order," says Wood, "was put in execution the middle of May following, making many more places void." (Annals.)





and servants of New Colledge as were not entred into the Buttery April 26, 1649. Booke of the said Colledge, and have given in their Answer to them whether they submit to the authoritie of Parliament in the Visitation or not: And likewise the names of such of them as did not appeare upon summons.

Concordat cum originali.

ROBERT NEEDLER.

Apr: 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: (P. 246.)

Ordered:

That the House be moved that the Ordinance for Visitation and Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon may extend to Winchester Colledge, and that Mr. George Marshall, the Warden of New Colledge, be joyned with the Visitors: And Mr. Martin is desired to move the House therein.<sup>a</sup>

Concordat cum originali:

RO: NEEDLER.

Apr: 26: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Whereas complaint is made to this Committee by the Warden of New Colledge, that the Reformation of the said Colledge could not effectually proceede without a further addition of Fellowes in that Colledge for the right bestowinge of Benefices upon godly and able persons, and for gettinge of leases: It is therefore Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, and the Warden of New Colledge respectively, doe proceede to the chusinge of thirteene

<sup>a</sup> It became necessary to obtain this power as a matter of course. St. Mary Winton and New Colleges were too closely united by their common Founder to be treated separately.





April 26, 1649. more Fellowes in the places of those removed by authoritie of Parliament into New Colledge aforesaid, for the effectuall carrying on of affaires of the said Colledge, accordinge to Reformation, notwithstandinge the former Order of this Committee, of the Second of August last, 1648.

FRAN: ROUS.

Die Veneris 4 Maij 1649.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament: That it be referred to the Committee formerly appoynted for regulatunge the University of Oxon, to take care of the regulatunge the Universitie of Cambridge and Winchester Colledge: And that they be impowred with the same power for Cambridge that the Committee had for Oxoñ, and also like power for the Colledge of Winchester.

Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Burrell.

Sir Hen: Mildmay.

Mr. Lister.

Coñ: Gen: Ireton.

Sir William Armyn.

Mr. Cowley.

Mr. Love.

Coll: Fielder.

Sir Jo: Bourcher.

Mr. Frenchard.

Cap: Smith.

Mr. James Challener.

Mr. Whittacre.

Sir Hen: Vane, sen.

Sir Hen: Vane, jun.

Mr. Garland.

[The above] are added to that Committee.

Hen: Scobell.

Cler: Parliament.

May 10: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ doe the next weeke effectually put in execution the former Orders of this Committee, for removinge and deprivinge from their places all Fellowes, Schollars, and officers of Colledges in Oxoñ that have absented





themselves without statutable lycence, or have not renewed their May 10, 1649.  
lycence accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Col-  
ledges: And that an accompt hereof be given by them within  
foureteene daies to this Committee.

FRAN: ROUS.

May 10<sup>th</sup> 1649.

(P. 259.)

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon, now in Officers of  
New Coll:  
London, doe meete to consider of the Officers of New Colledge in  
Oxon who did not appeare upon Summons, nor gave in their  
Answer before the first of September last, and certifie their names  
to this Committee, with all convenient speede.

FRAN: ROUS.

May 24: 1649.

(P. 247.)

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon: and  
Cambridge, and Colledge of Winchester.

Ordered:

That there be noe transmission of Scholars from Winchester  
Colledge to New Colledge in Oxon till the next Election: Pro-  
vided that this Order shall not prejudice any of the superanuated  
Scholars soe they be judged deservinge.

FRAN: ROUS.

May 24<sup>o</sup>: 1649.

(P. 248.)

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universitie of Oxon:  
and Cambridge.

Ordered:

That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon doe retourne to Officers in  
New Coll:  
this Committee a positive Certificate of such Officers of New  
Colledge in Oxon as did not appeare upon Summons, nor give in  
their Answer to them, before the first of September last, 1648.





May 24, 1649. This was mentioned in the Committee and seems fitt soe farre to be fulfilled that the Reformation may goe forward amonge the officers.

FRAN: ROUS.

May 24: 1649.

At the Committee for Reformation of the Universities of Oxon: and Cambridge.

26 Fell: into  
New Coll:

Ordered: That the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxon and the Warden of New Colledge doe chuse into the said Colledge their number of twentie and six Fellowes, accordinge to the former Orders of this Committee, bearinge date the 10<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of April last, before the next Election of Scholars from Winchester Colledge.

FRAN: ROUS.

[By the Visitors.]

May 24, 1649.

(P. 239.)

Whereas Marke Hildesley hath voluntarily resigned his Schollarship in Corpus Christi Colledge into the hands of the Visitors: The Visitors doe hereby elect and nominate Samuell Ashurst<sup>a</sup> unto a Schollarship in the said Colledge in the place of the said Mr. Hildesley.

(P. 240.)

May 29, 1649.

Dr. Lloyd.

Ordered: That it be hereby certified That Dr. Oliver Lloyd, Dr. Nicholas Graves, Dr. of Divinity, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Bagley, Fellowes of Alsoules, have not appeared before us as they were required upon Summons by severall Orders and Ordinances of Parliament.

May 29, 1649.

Lycence.

Ordered: That the Heads and Governours of every Colledge in Oxon, respectively, doe within three daies after the sight hereof certifie unto us under their owne hands in wrytinge what Fellowes, Schollars, or Officers of their perticuler houses have absented

<sup>a</sup> Probably a relative of Thomas Ashhurst. See note to p. 238 and p. 247.





themselves without statutable lycence, or have not renewed their May 29, 1649. lycence, accordinge to the severall Statutes of their respective Houses.<sup>a</sup>

Ordered: That George Atherton, the sonne of Mr. Atherton, a May 29<sup>th</sup>, learned and godly Minister, spetially recommended to us by the Geo. Atherton. Prolocutor,<sup>b</sup> be forthwith preferred to some schollar's place, because his father is exceedinge poore, and hath a very great charge of children.

Ordered: That Mr. Lovell's sonne be remembered for a Schollar's May 29<sup>th</sup>. place in New Colledge, the next after thirteene are first chosen into the said Colledge.

Ordered: That Mr. Longe shall receive the full profitts of his May 29<sup>th</sup>. Fellowship in Oriell Colledge, due from the tyme of his election: Mr. Long of Oriell Coll: And wee require the Treasurers to take notice thereof, and pay him accordingly.

Ordered: That the Answer of William Finch, Head Cooke of May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1649. New Colledge, and William Flexney, Barbor, be retourned amonge the Submissions given in before the First of September last.

Wee the Visitors of this Universitie of Oxon: doe require all the May 31<sup>th</sup>, 1649. Fellowes, Schollars, Officers, and Members of New Colledge now Members of New Coll: present in Oxon, to appeare before us tomorrow, beinge the first day of June, at the Warden's lodginge, betweene two and foure of the clocke in the afternoone.

Ordered: That the names of Mr. Iles and Mr. Gales, Students of May 31. Christ Church, be put out of the Buttery Booke there, accordinge Mr. Iles and Mr. Gales.

<sup>a</sup> Perhaps the vigour of this Order may be traced to the visit of the "Generals," which had just taken place. It was certainly time that whatever had to be done for the "reform" of the University should be completed. There is a good account of this visit in Wood's Annals, chiefly taken from the Register of Convocation T. Its effects are noticed in the Introduction.

<sup>b</sup> Of the Assembly of Divines.





May 31, 1649. to a former Order: And that Mr. Ward be admitted into one of their places.

(P. 241). Ordered: That this Certificate followinge be transmitted to the  
May 31, 1649. Committee above for Regulatunge the Universitie of Oxon.

History  
Reader.

It is hereby humbly Certified that there was a Convocation called, and upon the Second of August, 1647, held for the electinge and admittinge of an History Reader, which Convocation was both called and held by Doctor Fell who did then excercise the place and authoritie of the Vice Chancellor, although hee was not that yeare elected by Convocation unto that office, nor soe much as nominated thereunto by Marquesse Hartford. Moreover the said Doctor Fell was prohibited by the Articles of Oxford to intermeddle in Government, and by an expresse Order of July the Second, 1646, to admitt any Master, Head, Schollar, or other person into any Office or place of preferment or advantage in the Universitie of Oxford :

Finally there was an Appeale entred in the presence of Dr. Fell and the rest of the Doctors, Masters, Regent and not Regent, at that very tyme, by Mr. Charles Whare,<sup>a</sup> who protested against the nomination, election, and admission of Mr. Waringe to the office of the History Reader, and appealed from that Convocation to the Chancery, as is evident by the Act of that Convocation certified under the hand of the Register of this Universitie. And yet notwithstandinge the Appeale aforesaid and Order aforesaid Mr. Waringe was presently admitted to the Office of History Reader.

May 31, 1649.  
Servants of  
New Coll:

Accordinge to an Order of the Committee for Regulatunge the Universitie of Oxon, dated May 10, 1649: Wee doe hereby Certifie that Nathaniell Leech, Manciple, William Finch, Sen: Cooke,

<sup>a</sup> Or "Whear," son of Mr. Degory Whear, the first Camden Professor of Ancient History, chosen by Camden himself, and who had educated this son with a view to his filling his own place; but Du Moulin was appointed on the expulsion of Waring. Mr. D. Whear had also been a very successful Principal of Gloucester Hall, afterwards Worcester College. (Annals.)





William Shaw, Groome, John Smith, Porter, and Stubbs, Gardiner, May 31, 1649. Servants of New-Colledge in Oxoñ, did not appeare, nor give in any Answer to the Visitors of the Universitie of Oxoñ, before the first of September last.

Examined:<sup>a</sup>

(P. 242.)

March 8, 1648.	John Brice	} mel:	Præsentibus
			Mr. Button.
			Mr. Langley.
			Mr. Cornish.

Examined:

March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1648.

Lawrence Stafford	} mel:	} Præsentibus	
Fran: Mayd			
John Ousley	} mediocriter.		} Mr. Button.
Pembr: 1 yeare			
		Mr. Cornish.	

Examined:

May 28, [1649].

George Atherton	} mel:	} Præsentibus	
—			
Tho: Coles	} mel:		} Mr. Langley.
Bayl: Coll: 2 yeares			
Samuell Holeman	} bene.		
Aulæ Nouj Hosp:			
		Mr. Wilkinson.	

<sup>a</sup> This is the only entry of examinations held by the Board constituted by the Order of July 5, 1648. The rest were no doubt registered in some separate book.





June 6, 1649. Ordered: That all those who were lately chosen Fellowes into  
 Probationers in Exeter Colledge in Oxoñ shall be Probationers to the Visitors, and  
 Exeter Coll: not to the Colledge: And shall enjoy all the [same] priviledges as  
 other Fellowes of the said house.

June 6, 1649. Ordered: That the President and Fellowes of Corpus Christi  
 President of Colledge shew cause (within three daies after the receipt hereof)  
 C: C: C: why William Chidley B: D: (a Senior Chaplin in C: C: C:) should not  
 enjoy the profitts of his place in the said Colledge, as hee hath donne  
 heretofore.

June 6, 1649. Whereas a paper was recommended to the Visitors concerninge  
 Thomas Ashurst and William Ashurst: The Visitors doe referre the  
 same to the Master and Fellowes of Universitie Colledge, who are  
 (Ayrest or desired to doe therein accordinge to the will of Mr. Gunsley men-  
 Ayrst. tioned in the said paper.<sup>a</sup>  
 Vid. page 256.)

(P. 243.) Nos Visitatores Academiae Oxoñ: et Custos Beatæ Mariæ Winton:  
 in Oxoñ: vulgo vocat: New Coll: propter certas et rationabiles  
 causas nobis intimatas concedimus Gulielmo Twisse LL:Bac: et  
 ejusdem Collegii Socio veniam absentandi se a dicto Collegio ab  
 undecimo die Mensis Junii Anno Domini 1649<sup>o</sup>, usque ad un-  
 decimum diem Mensis Junii (interpolatis vicibus) qui futurus est  
 Anno Domini millesimo sexcent: quinquag: secundo.

Eidem insuper hanc gratiam facimus, ut pro ea Comuniarum parte  
 quâ ex Statuto Fundatoris frui debeat (ac si præsens esset) sex  
 solidos per manus Bursariorum septimanatim percipiat, cæterisque  
 emolumentis (quæ reliquis sociis accrescunt) una fruatur: In cujus

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Gunsley's bequest was for four scholars of his name and kin, failing which, to be elected from the schools of Rochester, Maidstone, &c. Thomas Ashurst, the father of Thomas and William Ashurst, is no doubt the member of Parliament, and one of the Committee for the reform of the University. He was the son of Alderman Henry Ashhurst, of London, a member of the family of the Ashhursts of Ashhurst, in Lancashire, and now of Waterstock, Oxon. See Bliss's edition, of the "Life of Wood" (Ecclesiastical History Society, 1848), and p. 247.





rei testimonium nomina nostra et cognomina præsentibus subscrip- June 6, 1649.  
simus.

Datum Junii 6<sup>to</sup> 1649.

Geo: Marshall

Cust: Coll: N:

Ed: Reynolds.

Jo: Wilkinson.

Christopher Rogers.

Hen: Wilkinson.

Francis Cheynell.

This List of Founders-kinsmen, and Winchester Scholars was presented to the consideration of the Visitors and Warden of New-Colledge accordinge to the desire of Mr. Nathaniell Fines, signified upon the eight of December 1648.

George Danvers

John Danvers

Daniell Danvers

} Founders-  
kinsmen.

Fran: Lap.

Christopher Harbin.

Thomas Knight.

Tho: Hanslop.

Abel Makepeace.

Decemb. 8<sup>th</sup> 1648.

Winchester Scholars superanuated.

Ordered: That these whose names are underwritten be added to (P. 244.)  
the former Delegacy to enquire what offences have beene comitted June 6, 1649.  
in New Colledge, and by whom, against the Statutes of that Col-  
ledge, or any Ordinance of Parliament which concernes the Visita-  
tion of this Universitie: And make an impartial retourne to the  
Visitors accordingly.

Mr. Marshall, Warden of New Colledge.

Mr. Townesend.

Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Allanson.

Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Ham.

S<sup>r</sup> Morton.

S<sup>r</sup> Nest.

S<sup>r</sup> Traite.



Mr. Hudson.  
Mr. Allison.  
Mr. Stevens.  
Mr. Townsend.  
Mr. Marshall, Warden of New College.  
Mr. Ham.  
St. Morton.  
St. Noel.  
St. Taise.

Visitors accordingly.

tion of this University: And make an impartial recourse to the ledge, or any Ordinances of Parliament which concern the Visitation of New College, and by whom, against the Statute of that College, the former Delinquency to require what offences have been committed since 1610. Ordered: That those whose names are underwritten be added to (P. 114.)

Winchester Scholars recommended.  
Abel Malpas.  
Thor. Hanlop.  
Thomas Knight.  
Christopher Hulin.  
Fran: Lep.

Daniel Davers  
John Davers  
George Davers

Visitors.  
Funders.

upon the eight of December 1648.

Colleges according to the desire of Mr. Nathaniel Fiene, signified presented to the consideration of the Visitors and Warden of New College according to the desire of Mr. Nathaniel Fiene, signified

This List of Funders-Kinmen, and Winchester Scholars was

Guest Coll: N.  
Geor: Marshall

Francis Chaynell.  
Ham: Wilkinan.  
Christopher Rogers.  
Jas: Wilkinan.  
Ed: Keywoble.

Datum Janii 6<sup>to</sup> 1649.

simus.

rei testimonium nomine nostro et cognominis presentibus subscripti. Jan. 6. 1649.















